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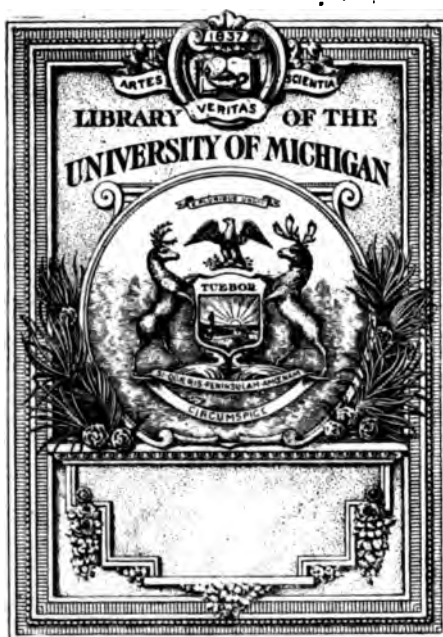
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THE GIFT OF
Gen. Federation of Women's
Clubs

THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Published by the General Federation of Women's Clubs

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION
MAY 11 TO MAY 18, 1910, CINCINNATI, OHIO



OFFICIAL REPORT

COMPILED AND EDITED BY THE RETIRING RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. HENRY HOLLISTER DAWSON



NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
PUBLISHED BY THE FEDERATION
1910

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. CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACTION ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.....	539
ADDRESSES OF WELCOME—	
Chairman Local Biennial Board.....	18
Governor of Ohio.....	18
Mayor of Cincinnati.....	23
Chairman of Citizens Entertainment Committee.....	25
President of Ohio State Federation.....	28
Response of the President G. F. W. C.....	29
ADDRESSES ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS—	
A Saner and Safer Fourth of July.....	201
Armament <i>vs.</i> Disarmament.....	214
Anti-Suffrage	243
Conservation in its Broadest Form.....	31
Conservation of Public Health.....	193
Domestic Science, Woman's Noblest Calling.....	182
Department for Women and Children in State Labor Bureaus.....	368
Education for Girls	189
Efficiency in Getting Things Done Through Public Schools.....	399
Equal Suffrage	233
Factory Inspection	387
Glimpses of Rural Conditions in America.....	416-441
Inception of Civil Service Reform Committee.....	276
Lions in the Way	280
National Dangers and National Defense	223
Other National Wastes.....	151
Our National Waterways	144
Outlook of Civil Service Reform.....	283
Poem: The Seven Ages of Woman.....	394
Practical Art Work for Clubs	85
Progress in Civic Betterment	97
Progress of Civil Service Reform.....	278
Proposed Use of English Scholarship.....	397
Restricted Suffrage.....	240
Saving the Forest Wastes	131
The Death Roll of Industry	364
The Drama League.....	286
The Drinking Cup as a Source of Disease.....	93
The Influence of Women on Legislation.....	380
The Theatre and the People.....	391
BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION.....	523
BY-LAWS AS AMENDED	541

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFERENCES	471-522
GREETINGS	38-48, 159, 212, 259, 390
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.....	524
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—	
Art	76
Badge	112, 113
Biennial	48
Civic Dept. of Civics.....	260
Civil Service Reform.....	274
Council	165
Credentials	523
Education	267
Forestry	127
Food Sanitation	191
Health Dept. of Civics	116
Household Economics	174
Industrial and Child Labor..	358
Inter-Federation	173
Legislative	371
Literature and Library Ex- tension	264
Membership	107
Nominating	526
Outlook	167
Press	114
Printing	110
Resolutions	531
Rules and Regulations.....	524
Waterways	140
REPORTS, MISCELLANEOUS—	
Board of Directors	53
Bureau of Information	59
Foreign Correspondent	75
Inspectors and Tellers	527-528
Local Biennial Board.....	49
State Presidents	289
REPORTS OF OFFICERS—	
President	66
Recording Secretary	55
Corresponding Secretary	57
Treasurer	104
Auditor	107
TWENTY YEARS OF RETROSPECT AND ACTION—	
Yesterday—The Magic Motto, Unity in Diversity.....	442
Today—Its Spirit and Opportunity.....	451
Tomorrow—An Outlook into the Future.....	457
VESPER SERVICE	254

THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ORGANIZED AT A MEETING CALLED BY SOROSIS IN MARCH,
1889, IN NEW YORK CITY

BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS

- May, 1892. Chicago, Ill.
President: CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN.
- May, 1894. Philadelphia, Pa.
President: CHARLOTTE EMERSON BROWN.
- June, 1896. Louisville, Ky.
President: ELLEN M. HENROTIN.
- June, 1898. Denver, Colo.
President: ELLEN M. HENROTIN.
- June, 1900. Milwaukee, Wis.
President: REBECCA DOUGLAS LOWE.
- May, 1902. Los Angeles, Cal.
President: REBECCA DOUGLAS LOWE.
- May, 1904. St. Louis, Mo.
President: DIMIES T. S. DENISON.
- May-June, 1906. St. Paul, Minn.
President: SARAH S. PLATT DECKER.
- June, 1908. Boston, Mass.
President: SARAH S. PLATT DECKER.
- May, 1910. Cincinnati, Ohio.
President: EVA PERRY MOORE.

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MRS. JOSIAH E. COWLES, 1101 West Adams St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Second Vice-President,

MRS. JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN, Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary,

MRS. HENRY H. DAWSON, 692 High St., Newark, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary,

MRS. FRANK N. SHIEK, Wheatland, Wyo.

Treasurer,

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MRS. SARAH A. EVANS, Evening Journal, Portland, Ore.

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MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, Elmwood Place, Topeka, Kan.

MRS. H. L. KEEFE, Wathill, Neb.

MRS. O. P. KINSEY, Valparaiso, Ind.

MISS LOUISA P. POPPENHEIM, 31 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1910-1912.

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Second Vice-President,

MRS. JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN, Hyde Park Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Recording Secretary,

MRS. HENRY H. DAWSON, 692 High Street, Newark, N. J.*

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MRS. ELMER BLAIR, 445 Western Ave., Albany, N. Y.

MRS. DESHA BRENKINBRIDGE, Lexington, Kentucky.

MRS. H. L. KEEFE, Wathill, Neb.

MRS. J. C. MATHEWES, 315 Bermuda St., New Orleans, La.

MRS. C. H. MCMAHON, 38 Caithness Apmts., Salt Lake City, U.

MRS. JOHN A. NASH, Audubon, Iowa.

MRS. EUGENE REILLY, Dilworth, Charlotte, S. C.

MRS. FRANK WHITE, Valley City, North Dakota.

*Resigned.

†Appointed by Board of Directors to fill vacancy.

“UNITY IN DIVERSITY”

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Tenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held May 11-18, 1910, in Music Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The business meetings were held from 9:15 A. M. to 1 P. M. and the evening meetings began at 8.00 o'clock. A meeting of the Council was held on the morning of May 11th in Convention Hall, Hotel Sinton. Conferences of Standing Committees were held in the afternoon in Art Academy, Memorial Hall, Cincinnati Woman's Club House, and in Music Hall. A Round Table Conference on "Social Hygiene" was held in Memorial Hall.

This report gives the reports of Officers and Standing Committees in full, the addresses of speakers, the essential features of the business proceedings, and By-laws as amended. The Conferences are without the province of the Recording Secretary, but have been reported by their respective secretaries and are included in this Report.

Other features of the Convention, without the province of the Recording Secretary's office are:

The complimentary concert Tuesday evening, May 10th, at Music Hall by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, from the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The reception by the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs at Assembly Hall, Sinton Hotel.

The reception by the Cincinnati Woman's Art Club in Art Museum.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The river excursion with illumination of the City by courtesy of the Citizens' Entertainment Committee.

The receptions by the Local Biennial Board at the Woman's Club House and at the Country Club.

The Vesper service Sunday, May 15th, at 4 P. M.

The reception to members of the General Federation at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, by the Local Federation of Women's Clubs of Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky.

The dinner of Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, President of Pioneer Workers.

The special excursion arranged by the Kentucky State Federation to visit Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

The many courtesies extended by prominent citizens.

This report, except in the case of special classification, is arranged by meetings.

IDA WHARTON DAWSON.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 8 P. M.

**CONCERT AT MUSIC HALL,
BY
CINCINNATI SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
LEOPOLD STOKOVSKI, CONDUCTOR.**

PROGRAM.

Part I.

Ballet Suite in D.....Gluck
Vorspiel "Parsifal" Wagner
Prelude to Act III "Lohengrin".....Wagner

INTERMISSION.

Part II.

Symphony No. 6 (B. minor).....Tschaikowsky
Adagio: Allegro non troppo.
Allegro con grazia.
Allegro Molto vivace.
Adagio lamentoso.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 10 A. M.

COUNCIL MEETING.

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. Relations of National Organizations to the General Federation.
2. Affiliated Organizations, their Privileges and Duties.
3. Revision of By-laws, viz: Delegated Power to Council, Nominating Committee and Income.
4. The Official Organ.
5. Suggestions for Change of Arrangement in the Organization.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 8.00 P. M.

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The opening meeting was devoted to addresses. Rt. Rev. Boyd Vincent, Bishop of Diocese of Southern Ohio, offered prayer.

The address of welcome in behalf of the Local Biennial Board was given by Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, Chairman; in behalf of the State of Ohio by Governor Judson Harmon; in behalf of the City of Cincinnati, by Mayor Louis Schwab; in behalf of the Citizens' Committee, by William B. Melish, Chairman; in behalf of the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs, by Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall, President of the State Federation.

The response in behalf of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was made by the President, Mrs. Moore.

An address was delivered by Rev. Charles Frederick Goss, of Cincinnati.

The incidental music was given by the Orpheus Club of Cincinnati, Edward W. Glover, Director, Willibald Lehman, Accompanist, and consisted of groups of songs.

The addresses follow :

Introducing Mrs. Maxwell, Mrs. Moore said: It is one of the rare pleasures of a presiding officer to be allowed to have another do some of her work for her.

The loyal work of the Local Board of Cincinnati is exemplified in the person of its Chairman, a woman of extreme tact and judgment, of fine executive ability, a woman whom every officer of the General Federation delights to honor.

You will allow me, therefore, the privilege of introducing to the delegates and visiting friends, the Chairman of the Local Biennial Board, who will take charge of the opening exercises—Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. LAWRENCE MAXWELL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With the joy of welcome, every true hostess casts to oblivion all thought of burden and preparation. The pleasures of hospitality forbid any intruding care. Anticipations of days and months have become realizations, and this hour is replete with music and flowers and friends, but I would be remiss, indeed, did I not commend to you the faithful and intelligent women of the Local Biennial Board who have labored unceasingly, unselfishly, for more than a year, to make this hour possible, and I would be still further remiss did I not publicly express our appreciation of the generosity of our citizens who have opened the gate-way of Cincinnati to this Convention.

We welcome our beloved and honored President, holding in the hollow of her hands the experiences of the past, wisely adjusting them to the present, and shaping for the future of the Federation of Clubs a glorious destiny.

We welcome also the honorable officers and speakers, the delegates and alternates, who have come here from the North, East, South and West of the United States, and from over the seas, women of superior mind and ability, ready to carry on the great philanthropical and educational interests of this Convention.

We welcome, too, to-night, thrice welcome, the most unassuming club woman, from the farthest hamlet, without badge or distinction, whose voice may not be heard within these walls, but whose heart yearns for the benefits and whose soul shall become satisfied with the Tenth Biennial.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

HON. JUDSON HARMON, GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

LADIES OF THE FEDERATION: I suppose the men do not count tonight. I do not believe that you need to be told that you are welcome. You have been in our city twenty-four hours and if you do not know now by better means than words that you are welcome, with all our hearts, then Cincinnati has

woefully changed during my short absence. But, I remember hearing once of a woman who said that she knew John, her husband, loved her, but, all the same, she liked to hear him say so pretty often, and so I am here to bid you welcome tonight.

I suppose no man knows what you do in the sacred precincts of your clubs. The men do not have to know. It is none of their business, and you do not have to tell. I am sure that you do not do a good many things that the men do in their clubs, and that there is no need of their telling because they have to come home. But whatever you do, I hope you enjoy yourselves and do it in your own way, for if anybody deserves enjoyment it is the women of this great land. Why should not the women get together in their own clubs and enjoy themselves as well as the men do, in this enlightened age? I know that these newspapers that are published by men, fond of getting off jokes and drawing caricatures of John at home attending the children while Rachel is off having a good time at the club. When this is not mere humor you may depend upon it that they were written and drawn by old bachelors. We men of experience know better, and even if it were true, it would be all right, for we should take turn about. A man who never helped take care of his own children is not much of a man after all.

But we judge, the country judges, the world judges the Women's Clubs not by what they do inside of them, but by their work which is done in the light of day; and because we know what these clubs have become and what they are doing, you are thrice welcome to Cincinnati and to Ohio.

The woman who has had her complete development in these new regions, these newer regions of the country, west of the mountains where the day of the pioneer is still a recent memory, has gone through three stages.

First she was the helpmate, the ally, in the struggle for existence, in trying to get a home and to surround it with comforts and to make it permanent, and in that period she had a narrow horizon. There was neither time nor opportunity for more than the hardships of life, and those of us whose mothers endured these for us bear in our hearts a double gratitude.

Not long ago I received requests and suggestions that there ought to be a Mothers' Day in Ohio and all over the land, and that a proclamation be issued setting apart last Sunday for simple observance by wearing a white carnation, by everybody whose mother remained on earth going to see her, or if she was too far away, write her a letter, and if she were gone to bring up her memory freshly in his mind. I issued that proclamation and it was surprising how the response came from every one, especially from those whose mothers they remembered in that stage of struggle. And so great was the demand for those carnations that, although I tried repeatedly Saturday afternoon, I could not get one in the whole City of Columbus, nor could I Sunday morning until I finally found a little boy on the street whose mother God had spared to him still and that boy gave me his.

When the battle for the home was won and the opportunity and the leisure increased, the old original Eve had to have her turn. The fig leaf received a larger share of her time and attention, and the size and shape and variations of this original adornment were the astonishment of all mankind. But that passed after a time—not altogether—it never does, and we don't want it to—even we men to whom have the bills come would not have the women cease to beautify themselves with their apparel.

But the time came when woman yearned for a broader life, when her mind craved broader knowledge, when she demanded more of a voice and a hand in the things of this world outside of the domestic circle. Greater than the enlargement of her mental field of action, was the bursting forth of the true, divine womanhood, the coming forth of those qualities of helpfulness and sympathy which led the woman to be first at the Cross. I often wonder if the women are proud of the fact that among those who followed the Saviour, there was not a woman who doubted him like Thomas, or denied him like Peter, or betrayed him like Judas.

It was the coming forth of womanhood in all this divine glory that marked the third stage of the development. When time and opportunity came the women did not have to be urged. They saw the fast growing perils of life in the multiplication of our industries and the rapid complications of our

civilization. They saw homes once as happy and as hopeful as their own tenanted by misery and want; they saw wives deserted and sometimes deserters; they saw children stunted in their growth by being forced to premature toil; they saw young girls going forth amid dangers they were too innocent to understand, and which they were powerless to protect themselves against. There was the opportunity, there was the work, and nobly did the women of the land respond.

But it was not enough for each woman in her own narrow circle to reach forth the helping hand, to speak the encouraging word, to plant the inspiring thought. The circle was too narrow, the work was too great. What was needed was organizations, which, by uniting force multiplies it, and intelligence to direct it with precision to the purpose to be accomplished. So these clubs were formed. I do not know whether the purpose in the mind of those who originated the idea was simply social, and therefore largely selfish; or, whether it from the beginning had that unselfish purpose; but if it were originally for a narrower design, all the more honor to you because you have outgrown it and come to be one of the great beneficent organized forces in the land. The women came together and each contributed her stock of information and observation to the common mass, and as the sympathies of each were warmed by contact with the others, this force grew to what it is now, and the women's clubs became a new, a resistless power behind the car of human progress, in morality, in right living, and right thinking, keeping it moving onward and upward.

I do not know when I was ever so proud as I was soon after I went to Columbus. I had gone in my visits to some of our State Institutions, and I had seen there the little children, motherless and fatherless, or worse than motherless and fatherless, some of them with a wistfulness in their eyes for the joys of childhood which had been denied them; others with faces beginning to harden, ready to be softened into the lines of youthfulness at the touch of a gentle hand. There were boys and girls almost ready to be men and women, and I thanked God that my fortune had been cast in places which did not lead me there, and that my children had been spared likewise. My heart went out to them. My wife was with me. (You sent for the wrong member of the family. You ought to

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

have sent for her, though if she were not across the sea tonight, you would not have to send for her, you couldn't keep her away.) When her woman's heart was touched by that sight and by the lack of even such care and attention as public institutions, properly conducted, ought to give, she sent out an appeal for help, and I was proud when promptly from every part of the State came the response, not a response in words but in a substantial way and a response in the best way. Substantial charity is all right, we could not get along without it, but it is not enough, not near enough. What those poor children want, what they lack, what misfortune has denied them, is mothering and sistering and befriending, and these are what make charity divine. These women came time and again to see the conditions and devise means of bettering them, and they made those little girls especially feel that life was not doomed to joylessness, that they were not poor little waifs stranded on the shore, but that they were part of the great stream of womanhood greater than any woman flowing like a twin stream from the throne of God, and that there is sympathy, that there is care, that life is worth living, and that even those who have trodden the downward road may yet be saved. The charity is the noblest which gives of one's self, and that is what these good women do. They not only give what is needed in a material way, but they give of themselves, of their own natures, and surely the blessing which by the law of God attends such giving as that is precious beyond compare. So I am glad to come here not only to say a useless welcome, but to express my obligation to the women of Ohio, especially to the club women of Ohio, who have made my work so much easier in Columbus, who have inspired me with a desire that I never knew before, because I did not know the conditions, because I was unaware of the wide horizon which disclosed to me the needs of humanity whom misfortune and calamity and sin have overtaken.

Truly I am proud to be Governor of such a State, with such aides as these.

I am glad to find so many women who have outgrown the old notion that vice and sin contaminate those who come in contact with them. These women who have grown in grace and in the power of good works, have learned the lesson of

Christ that even with a Magdalen, there is no contamination possible to the hand outstretched to help, nor to the heart that overflows with sympathy.

And now let me wish you, I am not sure I can say a pleasant time in all respects, for the weather has certainly been unkind, but let me express the most earnest wish that your deliberations may bring you closer together, that they may extend the borders of your power and your work, and that you may go hence to your respective fields of usefulness inspired to new efforts in the cause of humanity and especially of the womanhood which you so nobly represent.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

DR. LOUIS SCHWAB, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES: You have invaded our State from far and from near, to meet in convocation for the moral and the social uplift of the human family. The purity of your motives is best evidenced by the splendid work you have already accomplished in countless fields and the unselfish devotion you have exhibited in every activity to which you have given your study. Without the refining influence of your efforts, helplessness would stretch out a disturbing hand and display a stay in progress as pitiful as it would be truthful. The worth of your advice increases in preciousness the more because the value of it is too often a mere afterthought.

Many of you dwell with us; not a few are sojourners far from home and family, and in the time allotted you will see much to interest the mind and perhaps fill the eye, but wherever you linger, I beg you to feel that whatever there is that excites admiration either in architectural proportion of structure, or in landscape; in the perfection of internal arrangement of homes, or in the peace, happiness, and contentment prevailing, be assured from my confession, that it was rendered more possible only because of the gentle control of woman.

Thirty years of rather strenuous life have demonstrated to me convincingly the utter incapacity of man to personally bear the minor burdens and so much was this foreseen by the Master, that while He spoke it not of woman, He gave it as

His judgment that it was not well for man to dwell alone. There are many things man can do well alone, but it is equally true that there are many more things he can do better with a woman at his side.

This splendid gathering is a credit to the women of our country, greater and more significant than language can express. Your work, as outlined, in a reading of the calendar, deals with every important phase of life, and treated, as indicated, by able and distinguished thinkers, each subject will disclose the tireless toil of patient workers. Where in all the land could questions dealing with the welfare of our people be better studied than here, and where more fittingly than here would it be possible to consider the countless perplexities interlaced with civic conditions?

In the short time that I have been in office it has been from such as you that the most precious inspirations have been received, and each suggestion has come to me like the cheering whisper of a holy mother. God bless your efforts on behalf of the working women of our nation; make them feel more the dignity of labor; help them to help themselves, and bear the burden assigned them, and by kind direction give them the light to that happier being too often denied them. It is from such as you, blessed with all the nobler attributes, that methods must be evolved dispelling darkness and doubt so frequently surrounding the path over which the less favored must travel. Make more manifest the pitfalls, display and make clear that unseen bondage into which cruel fate too often leads the unwary; throw around the weak, by your holy influence, the mystic circle of your sustaining love, and there will come back to you the silent gratitude of numberless souls redeemed. The work of rescue is seen and felt in every direction. We feel it through you in our homes, we see and feel it in every division of social life, we cannot but help appreciate it in our public affairs, and no pen or picture can more eloquently portray it than this magnificent convention, representing as it does the flower of American Womanhood. The courage for higher and better and more unselfish love has not ceased. The story of seven hundred years ago, so touchingly given us in France, and sung from a thousand lips scarce a week ago, still lingers within these walls, and the sad melodies like the

music of innocent angels awaken the tender emotions of the soul; nor is it your purpose that the lesson be lost because little children have shown us the way.

This meeting tonight is the continuation of your crusade for the betterment of mankind. The importance of your earnest efforts is made apparent to the world. Its effect should be felt in every fire-side. Your work here must be reflected to every mother, who, bending over her baby, will but feel the more thankful for the help you give her in her severe responsibility.

We know how much the anxious parent needs the precepts you come to teach, and it must never be said that their value was limited to the mere confines of your own membership.

Perhaps no time in the history of civilization has attention so steadily been given to Child Life as in the present period. The best students of the old world, touched by the impetus given the study of early life in our country by such forces as yours, are exerting their efforts. Schools are of vital importance, as they work out the problems based upon theories, but from you in the promulgation of tact and judgment, must, after all, come the inspiration that shall fill the home and give the mothers of our land more faith to control, and more strength to endure.

Let me rejoice with you in the perfection of your organization, and let me assure you that, as a municipality, we are proud of the privilege of entertaining you within our gates. Accept the hope that your efforts will meet your fullest expectations, but above all, permit me, as Mayor of the City, to give you assurances of welcome, thrice welcome, to Cincinnati—our home.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

COL. WILLIAM B. MELISH.

MADAM PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND—A MAN OR TWO: I have been sitting here in the presence of this magnificent gathering of American women, drinking in the inspiration of the hour, wondering where I shall find words to add to the gracious welcome so fittingly spoken by Mrs. Maxwell, by the Governor, and by His Honor Mayor Schwab.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

As I have tried to collect my thoughts, I find myself in the predicament of Mrs. Patrick Murphy when the news reached her that the dynamite had exploded and spread Murphy all over the country. Dennis Hogan rushed into the presence of the newly-made widow, and cried out, "Mrs. Murphy, have you got Pat's life insured." "Deed in faith I have," said Mrs. Murphy. "Well then, Mrs. Murphy, you may collect Pat's insurance, but I'm sorry to say you can never collect Pat."

You have been most hospitably welcomed in the name of your sisters, the club women of this city, in the name of this latter day Mother of Presidents—past, present and future, the great commonwealth of Ohio, and in a fatherly fashion by the Mayor of the city.

I am to say a few words for the Entertainment Committee of *men*, who ask to be permitted to be "Brothers" to you, for one week at least. There are two hundred of us, and some three thousand of you, so that we have felt there is a safety in numbers at least, and, if it be that you can "only be a sister" to us, we will be thankful for that.

We who have the honor of having a club woman and a Committee Member living in our homes, have become used to talk about "Biennials," "General Federation," "Local Boards," "Programs," and all the details of this convention: in fact, we have heard little else for a year. When we invited you to hold your meeting of 1910 in Cincinnati, we men knew as much about a Biennial as we did about Halley's comet—and cared less. Now we feel that life will not be worth living until we have had a Biennial. It may be that we will be willing to die after we have had one, but that is neither here nor there. We were like the small boy who was told that an angel had brought him a little sister, and he was asked, "Don't you want to see your little sister," but the small boy said, "Naw, I want to see the angel." We have a State Federation, but we wanted to see the angel, the General Federation. But, about this welcome from your new brothers. In the words of the Immortal Board, "You are very welcome to our house, it must appear in other ways than words."

We bid you welcome because we believe in the women of America, their lofty aims, their high hopes, their holy aspira-

tions, their splendid achievements of the last quarter of a century. We believe all these things make a splendid composite picture of the General Federation.

Here is the place where friendship ripens into love, and where the human heart expands to grasp and hold, within its inner chamber, its fondest dreams. Here friendship's ties are welded by the glow of truth in lasting bonds of truest sisterhood.

We welcome you because with all the fervor of our manhood we believe that no wreath or laurel on the brow, no coronet beset with priceless brilliant gems, and no emoluments or honors can compare unto the greatest gift of all to man: a pure and loving woman's heart.

We welcome you as the "Royal Order of American Queens," led by one who is

"Queen by right of her grace,
Her beauty and her wisdom,
And Monarch by the love
Of all o'er whom she reigns."

We wish you joy in all your Deeds and Days—wishing you Time for the Task, Wisdom for the Work, Peace for the Pathway, Friends for the Fireside, and Love to the last.

But my sisters, when you descend from the Biennial Pedestal of each conference, drop a line, e'en though it be but a postal card—see the Bureau of Information—to that lonely man whom you have left at home, smoking the pipe of desolation, chewing the cud of—perhaps—resentment—remembering that while you are here studying the motto of the General Federation—"Unity in Diversity," he, poor soul, is learning "Patience in Adversity." Go back to him remembering that there is work for each of us to do, that it is the woman's work to provide for the inner man, and that it is the man's work to provide for the outer woman.

But do not forget that there is also a Committee on Entertainment in Cincinnati, whose business for the week is to welcome the sisters in a true brotherly fashion.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MRS. ADDISON F. BROOMHALL.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: The federated Club Women of Ohio also welcome the federated Club Women of America.

You have been thought about, talked about, written about and read about even more than Halley's comet. You make a far more brilliant showing, too, than our sidereal visitor. We are glad that both of you have at last arrived; and hope that it will not be seventy-five years before you come again.

We welcome you for what you are and for what your presence will bestow. From early times woman has been used to symbolize all that is pure, beautiful, useful and great. She is the symbol of Art, Poetry and Song. She represents the wisdom of the ages. She typifies, with overflowing cornucopia, Plenty and Prosperity. She offers the olive branch of Peace. She is Victory holding aloft the laurel wreath, or Grief, laying flowers upon the tombs of her slain. She holds the scales of Justice; she stands on the dome of the Capitol of the Nation, and where the sea meets the shores of America, she is Liberty, with uplifted torch, enlightening the world.

Your presence here tonight proves that woman not only symbolizes Art, Poetry and Song and the elements of civilization, but that she, herself, has become a vital growing force in their development and progress. You have fulfilled Matthew Arnold's prophecy that, "If the time ever comes when women shall come together simply and purely for the good and benefit of mankind, it will be a power such as the world has never dreamed."

Above all else in her life, woman is a mother and the high priestess of her home, and it is in the interests of the great movements for the preservation of the child and the home, for the advancement of all that inspires and upbuilds, for the conservation of all that blesses and benefits mankind, that you have come together tonight from every State in the Union. Ohio women stand with you shoulder to shoulder in all that you are striving so earnestly to do.

As a noble guest fills the home with a radiance which is never lost, so will this Biennial fill the hearts of all our Club

women, with an influence and an inspiration which will widen, deepen and sweeten their own lives, and in turn make Ohio better for your having been.

Again we bid you welcome.

RESPONSE.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE.

To His Honor, the Governor of the great Commonwealth of Ohio, every member of the General Federation acknowledges at this moment fealty.

To the Mayor of this beautiful city, we shall give most grateful thanks every day, during the eight days we are meeting.

To the Citizens of Cincinnati and to their wives and sisters and sweethearts, we owe one of the most charming settings that has ever been offered the Federation.

To the Clubs of the State, through their President, we express special pleasure for the many courtesies already extended; especially may I speak of the beautiful musical program of last evening, which is something that we never shall forget.

To you, Madam Chairman, who have worked unceasingly during the weeks that have lengthened into months, we speak our loving remembrance of a courtesy that has never wavered and has never been excelled.

It is one of the happy experiences of our work that some friendships, cemented through work and certain trials, that have shown the fiber of our make-up, remain during after years.

The advantages of organization among women have long since been conceded beyond discussion.

Today thousands of women stand bound together by the slender cord of club fraternities, discussing every phase of life and every subject which may contribute to their specific development of power.

There is a "new woman," the product of evolution, the result of social and commercial changes. She rebels, however, when she sees woman spelled with capital letters or harnessed to the word "Career."

She knows that the world grows only when the common good is the common concern of men and women.

She rebels when she finds herself treated as a specimen, and wishes only to fill her place as one of God's universe.

Her horizon, her individuality, her activities have widened.

She would be ashamed not to know something of the administration of the city, the state, the nation. She prizes good citizenship so highly that she trains her children to value citizenship as the highest gift of manhood and womanhood, knowing that if she inculcates right standards they will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and to God the things that are God's.

For what are we working in this somewhat strenuous fashion? We have passed through one period after another, of educational, altruistic and civic enlightenment, holding fast to each.

Conservation has been no new word, no new idea.

We have examined into and conserved the life of the child in *work*, through child labor and compulsory education laws in many states: in *play* through effective effort for play grounds, well equipped parks and baths for the use of schools for recreation centers; in the *home*, realizing that the conditions under which a child lives are a large part of his life; in *school*, pressing medical and nursing inspection, urging summer schools, and schools for the defectives and even for the delinquents, thus saving the waste of brain power and consequent mental and moral deterioration.

For our own homes we have insisted upon food both pure and clean; we have gone directly to the markets, and to the laws of the land, for regulations which will assist the home keepers in conserving the health of the household.

We have no platform unless it is the care of women and children, and the home, the latter meaning the four walls of the City, as well as the four walls of brick and mortar.

Our policies are our departments—and you will hear during the next eight days of many interests other than those I have emphasized.

We shall put into our work all the enthusiasm your welcome has inspired, and as we meet you from day to day, the

hand in greeting, the smile of acquaintance, will show the heartfelt appreciation of what you have given.

In the name, therefore, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, we thank you for every word that you have given us tonight, Madam Chairman, through your representations.

In introducing Mr. Goss, Mrs. Moore said:

We are under special obligation to Cincinnati for having given us the speaker of the evening taking the place of Mr. Garfield, who was detained by illness in his family. With all that I have heard concerning the speaker, I judge I may introduce him to you as a moralist, a philosopher, a man of high civic and altruistic ideals. The versatility of the reverend gentleman is exemplified in the fact that he has consented to take the subject which was to have been presented by Mr. Garfield, "Conservation in its Broadest Form."

"CONSERVATION IN ITS BROADEST FORM."

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK GOSS, CINCINNATI.

LADIES OF THE FEDERATION: It would be a waste of breath to beg from you that consideration which a substitute always needs; for you will give it to me by the instructive courtesies of your hearts. The ladies who requested of me this service apologized for putting it upon me so suddenly. I felt, however, that it was so exceptional and distinguished, an honor that any living man might be proud to accept it, first or last.

I was fortunate in having suggested to me the subject upon which I was to speak. It was assumed that had Mr. Garfield been present he would have talked to you about some of the phases of Conservation, and it fell in with my mood to carry out the committee's desire that I should try to say to you this evening, in a much poorer way than he would have done, of course, some of those thoughts that are in the air, and, better than that, are in the minds and hearts of man.

It has been practically declared that there are three great moments in the life of a pearl diver; first, when standing upon the gunwhale of his little boat he dives beneath the wave; second, when in the depths of the ocean he seizes upon the

pearl; and third, when, victorious in his search, he rises to the surface and holds it in his hand. I dare to say that there are three great moments or periods in the life of that word Conservation.

The first great moment was when some thoughtful Roman citizen realizing the futilities of human endeavor; seeing things that had been gathered with so much strength, and patience, and courage, suddenly swallowed up by oblivion or plunged into the abyss, or seized upon by the vagrant forces of nature and torn from the hands of man and swept away; procuring the need of the preservation of these great treasures which had been won by man with such heroic struggles, put together these two Latin words, *con* and *servo*, and so made the word Conservation, which can never die. In this distinguished achievement, he revealed his own consciousness of the fact (and ours) that there must be some power to hold together the achievements that have been won by man.

The second great moment in the life of the word was when the wonderful discovery was made, and not so very long ago, that the energies which prevade the universe are indestructible; that no matter whether they be sunk in the sea or ground under the heel, or burned in the fire, those great dynamics which fill the universe in which we live, cannot perish. They only appear in other forms and are preserved for other uses; and that word reappeared once more at one of the supreme moments of human life, and the phrase Conservation of Energy became one of the most interpretive phrases of human speech.

The third great moment in the history of that word arrived at the time when one of the most remarkable men of our national history assembled in the White House the Governors of these United States, and set before them the idea which had been gradually growing upon the consciousness of thoughtful men everywhere, that the natural resources of this country were being depleted, and that the danger threatened of their being totally dispersed.

Now these ideas have come to stay, to agitate us, and lead us on to noble enterprise, and it is fitting that this great convention of women, whose fundamental mission is conservation, a conservation of the great elements of life and being, should

spend a few moments in considering their obligation as revealed to them by this word. Let me then try to express some of those thoughts that are in your mind by speaking in the first place of our obligation to *conserve the natural resources* of our country; in the second place to *conserve these great achievements of civilization* which have been acquired through the struggles of many centuries; and in the third place, to *conserve that manhood and womanhood and childhood* which are the most precious treasures of the world.

In the first place then, there rests upon us a profound obligation to conserve the natural resources of our country. Perhaps none of us ever received a greater mental shock than came to us when it was set forth before that conference in the White House that the natural resources of the United States of America were being depleted, and that the time was not far off, unless they should be conserved, when they would disappear as the assets of our national life. We had been accustomed to these national riches of the world, as indestructible and imperishable. For countless centuries, millions of people had been living upon this gold and had been living upon these resources. They had used them with prodigality, and the idea that forests could cease to bear their leaves, and that coal could be exhausted in the bowels of the earth, and that rivers might run dry and leave this land a desert, was all but inconceivable; but when our great statesman set before our minds the reality of that danger it became a living consciousness with all. We stopped to think of the march of an army of grasshoppers across the Kansas fields, leaving devastation and dearth in their rear, and it helped us to measure the destructive power of ninety millions of people using the natural resources of a land like our own.

We read in the papers that every time one of the great Sunday journals of New York City is issued, thirteen acres of timberland are consumed to make up the paper; that every time one of the great ships crosses the ocean thousands of tons of coal were destroyed, and we began to feel like those prodigals and spendthrifts, who, at some supreme moment discover that their fortune has vanished. With a shock of indescribable surprise and amazement, we stood contemplating the fact that these natural resources upon which our great

nation has grown strong, were in danger of exhaustion, and, pausing to give a serious thought to this grave danger, we pulled ourselves together and made up our minds that these natural resources must be conserved. Every thoughtful man, and every thoughtful woman, began to devote something of their time and strength to that great crusade by which we hope to preserve these natural resources, not only for ourselves, but for those who come after us. "Is it not enough," said King Hezekiah, "if Peace and Prosperity be in my day." No! We must live for posterity and we must provide for the future, and therefore every woman's club is consecrated by the very existence of their organization, and by the very temperament of their nature, to preserve these great assets. This is particularly true of those priceless assets, objects of natural beauty, and when the hand of desecration is laid upon the Yosemite, or Niagara Falls, every woman in America ought to rise up in protest. We not only owe it to our country to preserve these objects of beauty; but all other natural values whether aesthetical or commercial.

In the second place I am to say to you a word of the conservation of those great *achievements* which have been accomplished by man in his struggle upward toward civilization, and especially by the men and women of our own beloved country. We have achieved much in these few centuries that we have been living upon this beautiful and wonderful continent. Landing upon these barren shores, a hand full of earnest men began the work of subjugation; of rescuing from loss things that were secured and of giving to the world treasures of civilization which can never die. But, we have stumbled upon an iconoclastic age; a period of life when evolution is the prevailing philosophy; and perhaps there never has been an age in the history of the world where so many people were willing to break away from the past as in the present period. Today, in the educational world, you will see men in our greatest universities who are ready to abandon the study of ancient culture, and, in the business world, those who are ready to turn their back upon precedent. They are ready to start over; to begin with the present, as if there had never been a past. No greater inconsistency was ever seen in

the world than this. And yet you find it in every phase of human life and in human society.

There is nothing new under the sun. Our philosophy, our government, our religions, are all rooted in the past, and the iconoclast that destroys, or the reformer that despises these great achievements of his predecessors, is an enemy to civilization. We are called upon to preserve those things that have been accomplished by our forefathers as the most sacred treasures of civilized life for these are powerful forces working in the darkness to destroy not only the achievements of men's hands, but the conceptions of their brains. Every man and woman who loves truth and righteousness; who believes government; who believes in home, must stand in opposition to these iconoclastic forces that are destroying the most sacred things of the world's life.

I pass on, in the third place, to speak to you of the conservation of that which is of still more value than the natural resources of the country, or the achievements of the past—the conservation of manhood and womanhood and of childhood. Destructive forces are at work in this realm, also.

The white plague is threatening the health of the nation. The white slave traffic, intemperance, lust, gambling—are corrupting its soul life, and it is that which calls upon us to consecrate all the resources of our mind and heart to the preservation of manhood, womanhood and childhood, physically and morally.

Every realm in which the physical, mental, moral and spiritual health of our race is threatened, is peculiarly the province for the reformatory activities of womanhood, for woman was designed by God to be the great Conservator. It is her peculiar mission to preserve all sacred things. That most precious treasure of the new born life, for example, is safely conserved, during the first period of its growth, beneath her pure heart. And when at length that little child is brought into the world, she becomes its guardian and its preserver. In its mind and heart she begins at once to deposit the precious treasures of the past. A child learns more in one day at the mother's knee than in a journey round the globe. Those first years when the mother hovers over the child and imparts to it the precious treasures of the past; breathes into it the

aspirations and instils into it the ideas of its ancestors, are sacred beyond words, and demonstrate beyond all preadventure that woman is, par excellence, the great conservator of the world's best treasures. God has made her guardian of the child; the guardian of the home; the guardian of the sacred truths which are told in song and story; of all that this world has thought of, and dreamed about. When called upon to exercise that great conservative power which shall preserve for us those achievements, and those treasures which the world has won, she has no more sacred mission in the world. Therefore it touches the heart of all true and thoughtful people to see women, whether at home or in these great organizations, exercising that conservative power. If there be some who run wild, who strike off at a tangent, who lose their heads in the exercise of the new powers and the enjoyment of the new powers of woman in the modern world, it is only the camp followers of the great army. The army itself composed of an innumerable crowd of refined, serious, determined women is consecrated utterly to conservation. Its sentiment, or rather its inextinguishable conviction, found expression in the reply of a woman who was criticised because struggling to secure the so-called "women's rights." "We are not struggling for our rights in order to enjoy them selfishly, but in order to better do some of God's work in the world," she answered beautifully. May heaven's richest blessings rest upon all women who struggle for this end; who climb from that fettered life which is characteristic of the past, and ascend into higher and nobler regions of thoughts. The ascent upwards is not without its dangers. Two things are required in every ascension—courage, and the preservation of one's head; and whether you climb the mast upon the vessel that reels and staggers in the winds; or whether you be ascending the mountains, creeping through rugged canyons and up dangerous precipices to snow covered summits; or whether you climb the steeper stairs of civilization to the achievement of a nobler womanhood, there are two things we must have: courage for the heart and soundness of the head.

"Up to her chamber window, a slight wire trellis goes,
And up this Romeo ladder clammers a bold white rose.
I lounge in the ilex shadows; I see the lady lean,
Unclasping her silken girdle the curtain folds between,
She smiles on her white rose lover, she reaches out her hand,
And helps him in at the window, I see it where I stand.
To her lips she holds him and kisses him many a time,
Oh me! It was he who won her, because he dared to climb."

The courage of the ascent is the first element in all true progress, and thank God, woman has come to an inheritance of courage and is ready to take the chance and climb. May the good God enable her to preserve the courage of her heart and the integrity of her judgment as she scales the perilous heights.

The program was concluded with the singing of "America."

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The morning meeting of May 12th was devoted to greetings from Honorary Members, from foreign clubs, and from an affiliated organization; to reports of Committees and to President's Biennial Report; and to an address on "Practical Art Work for Women's Clubs."

Regrets were received from Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, Honorary President; from Mrs. Helen H. Taft, wife of President Taft; from Lady Aberdeen of Scotland; from Countess Harrach of Berlin Lyceum Club; from Madame Thayer, of London Lyceum Club; from Mrs. Musaeus-Higgins of Ceylon; from Manila Fortnightly Club of the Philippines.

Greetings, reports and the address follow:

GREETINGS.

FROM MADAM THAYER, PRESIDENT AMERICAN CIRCLE,
LYCEUM CLUB, LONDON.

The ideas of today are the actualities of tomorrow, but they do not become actualities without a powerful driving force, and all honor to you that the driving force has come from your enthusiasm, zeal and labor.

The little seed planted five years ago has sprouted, and may it be permitted me to hope that it will grow into a mighty oak whose branches will reach to the uttermost parts of the English speaking world, and that the "Scholarship Scheme for Women" will be lifted out of the visionary world of dreams and hopes, and be placed on a firm foundation in the world of fact and reality.

A high Colonial official said that only the most boundless ignorance of the difficulties and an equal enthusiasm could ever have led me into undertaking so big a work, but, he added, "the same combination will bring success, I believe;"

and it *will* if my countrywomen will help, for not only will they inspire me to harder work, but they will quicken the slower temperament on this side and prick it into action.

I salute Miss Points, the first to enter into the great heritage that is hers and the women who will come after her.

A word of greeting and regret was received from Mrs. Ella M. Dietz Glynes, of the Society of American Women in London.

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR MRS. MOORE: I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to be in Cincinnati next month when the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be in session.

I remember very well our meeting at Panama and the interesting account of the work which the Federation had accomplished on the Isthmus.

Regretting very much that my engagements will prevent me from being present at any of the sessions of the forthcoming meetings, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

HELEN H. TAFT.

FROM MRS. MUSAEUS-HIGGINS, OF MUSAEUS SCHOOL, CEYLON.

I am always interested in the great "Women's Movement" and I am only sorry that I cannot follow better the progress which is made everywhere. From the *Federation Bulletin* I catch a glimpse of what is being done in America, and I must say I admire the American women and what they are doing!

With the kindest regards to everybody and with the wish that some day I may be able to attend one of the interesting gatherings of intellectual women, I am

Yours very sincerely,

M. MUSAEUS-HIGGINS.

FROM COUNTESS HARRACH, BERLIN, THROUGH MISS MUELLER,
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY OF THE LYCEUM CLUB.

I regret my absence all the more after the delightful time I spent with the Federation ladies in St. Paul four years ago,

and I wish I could be there and tell you something of the work done by the Lyceum Club in Berlin. Our members are doing work along different lines, such as art, literature, music, social life, etc., etc. The Club has been endeavoring to arouse interest in the old art industry work of the people by bringing it before the eye of the public. In this way it is hoped that, for instance, the country people will be helped financially and spurred on to renewed efforts along this line, and that their friends in the big cities will be given a fuller understanding of the excellent traits of their art work.

We held, recently, in our largest department store, an exhibition of the art industry work of the people, not only in Germany, but of the whole world, American included. We count this as one of the greatest successes ever carried out by women.

Last year our Club has moved into its new rooms which comprise, besides lecture and writing room, library and dining hall, a number of guest chambers where visiting Club members may stay while in the city.

We hope that when you, our Club Sisters in America, come to Berlin, we may have the pleasure of entertaining you at our Club room.

The Club furniture was designed in every detail by the artistic members, and the artists have also the privilege of hanging their pictures on the walls, which not only gives them an opportunity to exhibit them, but also adds greatly to the attractiveness of the rooms.

FROM FORTNIGHTLY CLUB OF MANILA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: From the "Pearl of the Orient," eight thousand miles across the Pacific to the "Golden Gate" of the mainland, I have brought greetings—with never a bit of their tropical warmth lost—from the Fortnightly Club of Manila, Philippine Islands, the youngest member of the Federation.

The Fortnightly Club was organized in June, 1903, by eight American women, who desired in their new home in the Far East to continue the pleasures and benefits of club life.

The club has the honor to number as one of its beloved early members Mrs. William H. Taft, now one of our two honorary members, the other being Mrs. Luke E. Wright, the wife of the second American Governor General of the Philippines.

While the Fortnightly Club is essentially a study club, that it is self-centered, I am sure the briefest resumé of its studies will disprove. The first year's program included a study of the United States' first great acquisition of territory—the Louisiana Purchase—and of Manilla, her churches and monasteries, her schools and colleges—both old and new—and her fascinating walls, for our Orient capital is a walled city. Over her walls three flags have floated, Spanish, English and the “Stars and Stripes,” and in and about them is written nearly the whole of Philippine history. In accord with the plans for a “Greater Manilla” as made by Architect Burnham, these walls are now being transformed into hanging gardens or parks.

The second year's program continued the study of Manilla, since American occupation, and a study of China, Japan and other near-by islands and countries was begun. The following three years were devoted to a study of Europe, one year being given to Mediaeval Europe and two to Modern. Then was undertaken a thorough study of Modern Colonization, including all of the present-day colonizing powers. The year just passed was “A year of Oriental Travel,” the object being to make guide-books, not necessarily red-bound, for use in visiting Bermuda, India and on to the Holy Land and Egypt; for all Manila-Americans hope by the time their second homeland “leave” comes to make this tour. This coming year we make a similar guide-book for Europe—thus completing the “Grand Tour.”

Many side-features, and perhaps these have been most delightful and profitable, have been included in each year; lectures by Manila residents and visitors, accepted authorities on the subjects treated. In the summer of 1908 Professor McClintock, of the University of Chicago, gave a series of lectures which were open to the public.

There have been unique social days, one a “Ris-Taffle,” the mid-day luncheon of the Dutch in Java, given by a member returning from a visit there; meetings at Malacanan, the

beautiful old-time Spanish residence of former and present-day Governors General, and *tiffins* to home-going members.

A condition with which one must contend in Manila life is the unstable character of our population, someone is always on a vacation, others are in the homeland with children in college, and still others may return there permanently. Yet despite all this, our Fortnightly Club has shown steady growth, sustained effort, high standards, harmony and good-fellowship, all of which I trust is pardonable for a member of only three years' standing to say.

In February of this year the club was invited by the Manila Carnival Committee to take part in the Pageantry Parade, the finest of the many spectacles given during our Carnival week, which was inaugurated three years ago. From as far as China and Japan "special rates" are given, and the carnival is fast becoming an exposition of the real progress of the Islands. The parades were reviewed by His Excellency, Governor General Forbes, other members of the Philippine Commission and a special committee of award. Our float was given a prize though not the first one. We expect this prize the next time.

Like all women's clubs we had little money, but plenty of enthusiasm and workers, and we evolved a touring coach carrying nine tourists, variously and appropriately costumed, kodak, souvenir and luggage-laden; a personal conductor with megaphone and a red-turbaned Indian Sikh for driver. Our out-riders and leader, most picturesque, were typical of the countries studied during the year. The leader, a tourist, bestrode a Cairo mule, a *fellaheen* with his big stick following. The four outriders were a Burmese, an Indian, a Syrian and a Bedouin. Two of these were real Syrians—such is our cosmopolital population.

Our Island government policy in its inauguration by President McKinley and its able and faithful administration by Governors General and other officials, aims to better conditions of living, humanitarian, sanitary, educational, industrial. There is little need of many phases of work undertaken by clubs in the motherland. Then too, much of the good for which you strive comes to us. The National Pure Food Law is as much in force in the Philippines as in the States. We

hope our study has been preparing us for helpful work as opportunity comes. As we acquire a little more Spanish and the Filipinos a little more English, the opportunity will come—and I know I voice the thought of the American women in the Philippines in saying that one of the greatest present needs is to teach Filipino mothers to care better for their babies, so that the appalling infant mortality will be lessened. Already this needed work has begun, and in it Filipinos and Americans are working together, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of the Vice-Governor General, being a leader in the movement.

The Philippines have been called "The land of dreams." If our Fortnightly Club may have a small part in making some of these dreams come true, and if in turn we may gain more of the ideal from this dreamland, then will our Island club have justified its being.

The Fortnightly Club has commissioned me to extend to the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its individual members an invitation to come to this land o'dreams, whose siren voice, once one has heard it, whispers always in one's ear. We are prone to add: "From November to March our climate is ideal"—but a welcome awaits you whenever you elect to come, for hospitality is one of the traditional attractions of the Philippines and her people, the connecting tie between Filipino and new-comer, between the Orient and the Occident.

ELLEN B. LOBINGIER,

FROM THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF SHANGHAI, CHINA.

PRESENTED BY MRS. DANFORTH.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION: I am indeed happy to bring you greetings from the American Woman's Club in Shanghai, China, where a young club, only nine years old, begun work with five ladies meeting in the drawing room of the American Consul. We now have a membership of 125, and we have our own room in the Palace Hotel in Shanghai.

Since in 1900 the Boxer outrage, I think that America, and all other countries in fact, are much more interested in China. As the Corresponding Secretary I have the pleasure of writing

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

to the Secretary of War then, now President Taft, on behalf of the preservation of Niagara Falls. I also wrote to Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier in Canada. The latter replied to my letter, the former did not. But, when Mr. Taft passed through Shanghai, after his visit to the Philippines, I had the pleasure of meeting him and I said to him, "I wrote you a letter once." He said, "Indeed." I said, "Yes, as Corresponding Secretary of the American Woman's Club," and I think that he must have the faculty that *our* President seems to have, of remembering names. I had been introduced, of course, and he said, "Why, Mrs. Danforth, had I known that *you* wrote that letter, I would certainly have replied." I was completely disarmed, because I had intended saying to him that he did not reply to my letter and the Premier of Canada did; but, I think since his visit to Shanghai, that he is very well acquainted now with the American Woman's Club, and should any succeeding Corresponding Secretary write to him, he will reply.

We have lately had a visit from Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks and his wife, and the American Woman's Club were the hostesses. I cannot hope to ever entertain the Biennial, but I hope that some of the ladies will visit our Club in Shanghai.

FROM MARGARET POLSON MURRAY, HONORARY MEMBER FOR
CANADA, AND FROM THE MONTREAL WOMEN'S
CLUB, CANADA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION: I have the great honor of presenting to this Assembly of Club Women of the United States, a Greeting—the first greeting in your history, I believe, from your Sister Colony on the North of the boundary line—a greeting to your wonderful country from our equally wonderful country across a line that tends to unite us as much as it tends to divide us; a line that does not at least prevent us from being drawn towards each other by the subtle magic of a common origin and kinship, a common aim and endeavor, and, I shall add, a common and glorious destiny; namely—the building up, on this Western

and Northern Hemisphere, of a new world of fresh activity, of vigorous and inspiring vitality, and of a friendly, even if a rivalrous, destiny.

Since the day, now four years ago, when your Federation selected my unworthy self to represent you as Honorary Member for the Dominion of Canada, I have made several efforts to be present with you at your Biennials. This, however, is the first actual realization of my dreams, but I shall fondly hope it may not be the last.

Many of the regrets which we meet in life have, fortunately, a redeeming feature—the “silver lining” as it were, and I am pleased to welcome the exception to the proverb; because I bring to you not only my own personal congratulations, but a hearty message from the first women’s club in Canada that has responded to your invitation that they should join hands, as they have already joined hearts, with you in this work. The Canadian Club is in sympathy with all you are achieving, it is working to a large extent, on similar lines; and I think I may promise that, should opportunity arise when your Federation may desire a special co-operation from the women of Canada, such co-operation may be secured through the Montreal Women’s Club.

The women of your country and of my own adopted country have a very big pull on my Scottish heart. After my own Scottish hills (and you will allow them to come first) the charm of the North, we have what I shall call a steadying influence which seems to guide us in a medium of moderate and temperate aspirations, but which bring us out in the end all right just where we want to be. Perhaps this influence comes from our proximity to the Pole, and I sometimes think that our neighbors to the South of us do not always realize just what this steadying influence is. Nevertheless we have, in Canada, every form of modern Christian activity, including Roman, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Jewish, Unitarian and others, either too numerous, or too newly-arrived, to mention. In the broader fields of undenominationalism, there is an ever increasing ardor among our women in all that pertains to the work of University, College, Alumnae, School, Literature, Music, Art and kindred topics: Temperance, Hospital, Prison, Suffrage, Chautauqua, King’s Daugh-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ters and Sons, various national patriotic society and humane society work also comes in for much attention.

During the South African War, when all our British hearts were stirred to the innermost, our women were eager, but unorganized, to work on behalf of the soldiers. Happening to be in London at the time, I was impressed with what women might do, if organized—so deeply impressed, indeed, that I could not get away from the idea. It haunted me day and night, until I was compelled to take steps, as I crossed the ocean to my Canadian home, for the establishment of a great Federation of British Women who could reach out to each other in every part of the Empire “on which the sun never sets,” when it was necessary or desirable to do so.

To quote from our Constitution, our objects were:

1. To stimulate and to give expression to the sentiment of patriotism which binds the women of the Empire around the Throne and Person of their gracious and beloved sovereign.

2. To supply and foster a Bond of Union among the Daughters of the Queen in whatever part of Her vast Empire they may reside.

3. To provide an efficient organization by which prompt and united action may be desired.

4. To promote in the Motherland and in the Colonies the study of the History of the Empire and of current Imperial questions; to celebrate patriotic anniversaries; to cherish the memory of brave and heroic deeds, and the last resting-places of our heroes and heroines, especially such as are in distant and solitary places; to erect memorial stones on spots that have become sacred to the Nation, either through great struggles for freedom, battles against ignorance, or events of heroic and patriotic self-sacrifice.

This work soon drew us out towards looking after the many graves hastily made in that terrible climate. A fund was established for the purpose. Connections were made in South Africa, and eventually we were enabled to secure the highest support and patronage of the Empire in this great women's work. A new page in the history of war had been written by the women of Canada.

GREETING FROM THE MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

MRS. MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

The Montreal Women's Club was founded on December 16th, 1892, now eighteen years ago, and incorporated April 4th, 1893. It has a membership of 220, all Montreal women, actively and successfully occupied in progressive and enlightened work. It is the only Club of its kind in Canada, a country which, though bristling with women's work of every description, has not, just yet, acclimatized the Club Idea for women. This, however, is more in name than in reality, and is to be accounted for by the mistaken idea of the scope and sphere of such a Club at its outset, for which the local press was chiefly responsible. This ripple of opposition has, however, subsided long ago, and Canada may now, without adverse comment, proceed towards the promotion of the Club Idea for women, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The interests of the Club run chiefly on the lines of Self-Culture and Civic Improvement. The former provides such inviting topics as Art, Music, History, Literature, Education, Household Ornament, Home Training, Current Events, the Effect of the Mind upon the Body, and similar studies. They are enjoyed in an atmosphere of high social culture, amateur and professional music, and refreshments.

Civic Improvement has run, so far, chiefly on the suggestive problems of Hygiene, Civics and Citizenship, Pure Foods, Forestry, Child Labor, Woman Suffrage, Social Science, Problems of the Immigrant, Children's Aid Societies, Medical Inspection in Schools, Juvenile Courts, Moral and Social Reform, Industrial Conditions of Women and Girls, and Legislation on Juvenile Delinquents. The Club supports a Probation Officer for the Children's Aid Society in Montreal. Its income for the past year was \$1,218. The Countess of Aberdeen is its Honorary President; Mrs. Alfred Ross Grafton is President, and Mrs. David Seath, 397 Guy Street, is Secretary.

FROM THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSICAL CLUBS.

PRESENTED BY MRS. CHARLES B. KELSEY, PRESIDENT.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION: To bring to an organization like the General Federa-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

tion of Women's Clubs—splendid in numbers, grand in strength and magnificent in purpose—the greetings of a fraternal organization is unquestionably the richest privilege that its president can enjoy.

It is scarcely possible to appreciate the rare good fortune of the Middle West in the possession of this very progressive and wonderful city of Cincinnati, so famed as a musical centre and so gracious as a hostess and while the echoes of the unsurpassible music of last week's festival and Tuesday night's wonderful orchestra concert are still reverberating within these walls it is perhaps doubly fitting that you should be greeted by a representative of that association which of all organized bodies is the strongest force in America—and logically so, in influencing the cultivation and production of good music—the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

With true fidelity to the motto inscribed upon our badges and in our hearts, "My Country 'tis of Thee," we have reached out the beckoning hand to musical organizations of many or of few women and even of men *and* women in every part of our land. These have banded themselves together for the prosecution of that work, than which it seems to us no other could be nobler. We are pledged to give a hearing and intelligent study to the *best* musical compositions of every age and clime—but to stimulate and foster our native composers, to give loyal support to American performers and to lend in every possible way our strongest encouragement for the betterment of musical work among the youth of our land especially in the Public Schools.

Such an organization, Madam President and friends, greets you today.

Someway I like to think that *our* organization goes hand in hand with yours in this great universal awakening in the consciousness of mankind; that we are alluring the souls to this inner music that finds a practical expression through your organization as well as our own.

REPORT OF BIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

MRS. L. L. BLANKENBURG, CHAIRMAN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The Biennial Committee appointed by the Board consists of

Miss Mary C. Gallagher, local member; Mrs. George C. Hitt, of Indiana, as member at large, and Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, from the General Federation Board, as chairman.

March, 1909, en route to the Board meeting and council at San Antonio, the chairman stopped at Springfield, Ohio, to consult with the advisory chairman of the Local Board, Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter. The following day was spent at Glendale, and the hospitality of Miss De Vore accepted.

While there, I met a large number of club women at an enthusiastic conference and reception.

On the twenty-third, I attended a meeting of the Cincinnati Local Board and a luncheon afterward.

The second visit to Cincinnati was made on December 1st, 1909. When the Chairman joined the President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, and the chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, to consider the details for the Biennial. The Chairman of the Local Committees presented their plans, which were discussed and generally approved.

The Chairman of the Credential Committee suggested putting all the invitations, items of information and the badge into one large envelope for each delegate, as a method to save time and if possible avoid the congestion so often experienced at the opening of the convention, to which we agreed. This proved effective and simplified the work of the committees.

It is due to the President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, to say that she has given a great deal of her time and thought to the preparations for this Biennial and has been in almost constant communication with the local chairman.

REPORT OF LOCAL BIENNIAL BOARD.

MRS. LAWRENCE MAXWELL, CHAIRMAN, CINCINNATI.
MRS. MCLEAN BLAIR, FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN, CINCINNATI.
MISS R. JANE DE VORE, SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN, GLENDALE.
MRS. WILLIAM, B. MELISH, THIRD VICE-CHAIRMAN, CINCINNATI.
MRS. CHARLES E. FOX, RECORDING SECRETARY, WYOMING.
MRS. GEORGE A. THAYER, ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY, CINCINNATI.
MRS. E. C. GOSHORN, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CINCINNATI.
MISS ELLA HOLLISTER, ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, CINCINNATI.
MRS. H. C. YERGASON, TREASURER, CINCINNATI.
MRS. J. C. THOMS, ASSISTANT TREASURER, CINCINNATI.
MRS. JAMES C. ERNST, AUDITOR, COVINGTON, KY.
MRS. A. G. DRURY, ASSISTANT AUDITOR, CINCINNATI.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MISS MARY C. GALLAGHER, LOCAL MEMBER G. F. BIENNIAL BOARD, CINCINNATI.
MISS ANNIE LAWS, LOCAL MEMBER PROGRAM COMMITTEE, CINCINNATI.

ADVISORY BIENNIAL COMMITTEE.

MRS. E. L. BUCHWALTER, CHAIRMAN, HONORARY PRESIDENT OHIO FEDERATION,
SPRINGFIELD.

MRS. JAMES A. LEACH, PRESIDENT KENTUCKY FEDERATION, LOUISVILLE, KY.
MISS GRACE JULIAN CLARKE, PRESIDENT INDIANA FEDERATION, IRVINGTON, IND.
MRS. GEORGE LINCOLN, LONDON.
MRS. JAMES A. ROBERT, DAYTON.
MRS. JAMES R. HOPELY, BUCYRUS.
MRS. SAMUEL B. SNEATH, TIFFIN.
MISS ANNIE LAWS, CINCINNATI.

EX-PRESIDENTS OHIO FEDERATION.

MRS. MARGARET MOREHEAD, CINCINNATI.
MISS MARY C. GALLAGHER, CINCINNATI.
MRS. HOWARD ECKERT, CINCINNATI.
MRS. WILLIAM CHRISTIE HERRON, CINCINNATI.
MRS. LAWRENCE MAXWELL, CINCINNATI.
MRS. W. AUSTIN GOODMAN, CINCINNATI.
MRS. MCLEAN BLAIR, CINCINNATI.
EX-PRESIDENTS CINCINNATI WOMEN'S CLUB.

CHAIRMEN OF BIENNIAL COMMITTEES.

MRS. IDA H. HOLLOWAY, AVONDALE.
MRS. ROBERT ROSEA, CLIFTON.
MRS. LOUIS A. LENT, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. GEORGE B. KERPER, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. FREDERICK BURCKHARDT, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. ALFRED M. ALLEN, GLENDALE, O.
MISS EMELIE MCVEA, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.
MRS. HERBERT GERE, MT. AUBURN.
MRS. D. L. MURRAY, CINCINNATI.
MRS. LEE A. AULT, E. WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. CHARLES M. MERRY, MADISONVILLE.
MRS. GEORGE S. BAILY, AVONDALE AVENUE.
MRS. HOWARD FERRIS, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. WILLIAM S. STEARNS, WYOMING, O.
MRS. SAMUEL POGUE, AVONDALE.
MRS. CHARLES J. HUNT, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. MATTHEW ADDY, MT. AUBURN.
MRS. D. THEW WRIGHT, RIVERSIDE.
MRS. WILLIAM EBERSOLE, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. S. T. LOGAN, WESTWOOD, O.
MRS. RUDOLPH BALKE, MADISON ROAD.
MRS. CHARLES A. BOSWORTH, E. MC MILLAN ST.
MRS. C. E. HOLMES, AVONDALE.
MISS ISABELLE NEFF, AUBURN AVENUE.
MISS ALICE A. FOLGER, PINE STREET.
MRS. SIDNEY DURET, PRICE HILL.
MRS. ALEXANDER HILL, WALNUT HILLS.
MISS LUELLA BOYD, COVINGTON, KY.
MRS. ROBERT HYNDMAN, WYOMING, O.
MRS. FRANK CONOVER, DAYTON, O.
MRS. ARTHUR B. BURTIS, WALNUT HILLS.
MRS. FRANK E. BAHLMAN, AVONDALE.
MRS. WILLIAM E. BROTHERTON, WALNUT HILLS.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 12, 9:15 A. M.

MRS. WILLIAM H. GREGG, NORWOOD, O.
MRS. O. P. MCCARTY, AVONDALE.
MISS BETTIE WILSON, CORBYVILLE.
MRS. WILLIAM T. IRWIN, E. FOURTH STREET.

BIENNIAL COMMITTEE FROM THE STATE.

MRS. ADDISON F. BROOMHALL, CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT OHIO FEDERATION.
MRS. JUDSON HARMON.
MRS. E. P. BRECKENRIDGE.
MRS. CHARLES H. KUMBLER.
MRS. C. D. ROBERTSON.
MRS. H. M. WEAVER.

(Presented by Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell.)

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
Last night it was "music and flowers and friends," this morning it is facts and figures and cold statistics.

As I come before this great body to make brief report of the local preparations which have been made, I wish that I might find fitting words to convey to you some sense of the solicitude of the local Biennial Board, its desires to care for you adequately, and make your ten days' stay in Cincinnati an altogether profitable and agreeable experience, and as hostesses of 1910 we wish no words of praise nor emoluments of office, but simply with consciousness of faithful service we bid you welcome to Cincinnati.

The first invitation to hold the Biennial of 1910 in Cincinnati came from Mr. William B. Melish, President of the Cincinnati Convention League, through the Cincinnati Delegation at Boston, and was presented to the General Federation of Women's Clubs by Mrs. McLean Blair, then President of the Cincinnati Woman's Club.

A temporary organization, including representatives of all local clubs belonging to the General Federation, was formed on July 30th, 1908, with Mrs. McLean Blair Chairman and Miss S. W. Spillman Secretary.

A second invitation was sent from this body through Miss R. J. De Vore, Vice-President of the Southwest District, bearing the endorsement of the Ohio State Federation, Miss Annie Laws, President, the Mayor of the City of Cincinnati, and the President of the Convention League.

This invitation was accepted by the Executive Board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs when in session at Colorado Springs on September 8, 1908.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The temporary organization used the interval to consider ways and means before becoming permanent on January 25, 1909, by the selection of the first sixteen members of the local Biennial Board.

This Board held its first meeting on January 30th, 1909, and chose its Chairman.

Officers were then elected who constituted an Executive Committee and Chairmen of Committees were gradually selected.

General meetings were held at short intervals with the object of furnishing information and arousing interest in the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs among the club women of Cincinnati. This was successful for the General Federated Clubs have grown from *nine* to *forty-seven*.

The Board accepted invitations from many local clubs, gracious courtesies which brought it into close relation with the club women of Cincinnati and vicinity.

Your programs will acquaint any interested with the organization and personel of the local Board. You will notice two honorary committees.

An Advisory Committee, consisting of Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter, Honorary President of the State, Chairman, the Ex-President of the Ohio State Federation, the Ex-Presidents of the Cincinnati Women's Clubs, and the Presidents of the State Federations of Indiana and Kentucky; also a Biennial Committee from the State with Mrs. Addison Broomhall, Chairman, and one member from each of the four districts of the State, selected by her.

Miss Annie Laws is the local member of the Program Committee and Miss Mary Gallagher the local member of the Biennial Committee of the General Federation.

Forty Chairmen whom you will find named, were selected with Committees ranging from four to two hundred members, including in all one thousand women of the general federated clubs of Southwestern Ohio.

Only three chairmen were permitted to appoint non-club members. New committees have been formed as has been the case in all previous Biennials, and some committees have been re-christened. The plan of having no sub-committees was adopted.

Music Hall, the home of Cincinnati's great May Festival, was offered by the Convention League as the meeting place for the Biennial of 1910. The Convention League also provided all other meeting places except the Cincinnati Woman's Club and the Art Academy. It made generous subscription to the Biennial fund and presented the excellent Guide Book; the President, Mr. William B. Melish, has been untiring in effort, generous in service and wise in counsel.

With the exception of the co-operation of the Convention League, the expenses of the Biennial Board have been met by voluntary subscriptions from the general federated clubs of Southwestern Ohio.

The original purpose of the local Biennial Board to include in its plan only the clubs in the vicinity of Cincinnati was widened to include all clubs belonging to the General Federation in the group of clubs known as the Southwestern District of Ohio.

There have been held thirty-two board meetings and seventeen executive committee meetings with innumerable conferences between the chairmen of the local board and her chairmen of committees and groups of committees.

The Local Biennial Board had the benefit of several visits from members of the General Federation Board. Mrs. Philip N. Moore paid two important visits to Cincinnati in the Autumn of 1909, accompanied by Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg.

The pleasure and the profits of these visits were enhanced by the inspiration given by Mrs. Philip Carpenter, the Chairman of the Program Committee.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

MRS. HENRY H. DAWSON, RECORDING SECRETARY.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: All the routine work of the officers and committees will appear in their reports, therefore the following report from the Board of Directors contains only such proceedings as will not appear elsewhere.

Since the close of the Ninth Biennial Convention, the Board of Directors has been in session as follows:

Boston, Mass., July 1, 1908.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Colorado Springs, Colo., September 8-11, 1908.

San Antonio, Texas, March 29, 30 and April 2, 1909.

Washington, D. C., December 7-10, 1909.

Cincinnati, O., May 10, 1910.

A meeting of the Council was held at San Antonio, Texas, March 31 and April 1, 1909. The classified attendance shows the Council was made up as follows:

Officers and Directors.....	12
General Federation State Secretaries.....	2
State Presidents.....	8
Chairmen of Standing Committees.....	6
Representatives of Clubs, not including San Antonio	74
Total	102

Twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia were represented.

The Council was in session two days. Eleven standing committees, one sub-committee, and the Bureau of Information reported work accomplished, and told of plans for the future. These plans were freely and informally discussed.

The Council ratified the action of the Board of Directors by passing a resolution to endorse the movement for the preservation of the Hetch Hetchy Valley, a part of the Yosemite National Park.

It also passed a resolution in defense of Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, whose reputation had been attacked by certain food-producing interests and manufacturers of fake remedies, the design being to force Mr. Wiley from his position as Chief Officer of the Pure Food Law.

One evening was devoted to a Musical and Literary program; and another evening to a Musical Program in charge of the San Antonio Federation of Women's Clubs.

A military drill at the Post was witnessed. The social functions of a luncheon at residence of Mrs. Hermann Kampman, the visit to the old Spanish Missions, and the Mexican supper served by the San Antonio club women on the Plaza in the moonlight, were highly enjoyed and increased the friendship and good will which makes our "unity in diversity" possible.

On the return home, Mrs. Pennybacker accompanied a party to Austin, Texas, and Miss Campbell, the daughter of the Governor of Texas, accompanied another party to Mexico.

The Manager of the Bureau of Information, and the Standing Committees for 1908-1910, with an Advisory Board member, and the Advisory Committees to the Standing Committees on Civil Service Reform, Education, and Industrial and Child Labor, were appointed in September, 1908.

A sub-committee of Forestry Committee to be known as "Waterways Committee" was created by the Board in September, 1908.

Each member of the Board of Directors has been assigned a certain number of selected States, and she reports to the Board of the condition of those States in her territory, in order that each State shall have consideration given to its special interests. This continues the policy of the previous administration.

The invitation of the Ohio State Federation to hold the Tenth Biennial Convention in Cincinnati was accepted unanimously. The Board of Directors has carefully considered the program of the Convention and the proposed amendments to the By-Laws.

The General Federation is still a member of the Department of School Patrons in the National Education Association.

Miss Juliet S. Points of New York has won the English Scholarship and will address the Convention later as to its proposed use.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

MRS. HENRY HOLLISTER DAWSON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Since the Ninth Biennial Convention, 1908, the work and expense of the office have been as follows:

Typewritten copies of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors have been sent to the members of the Board and to the Manager of the Bureau of Information.

Copies of the Open Letter and of Inter-Federation leaflet have been distributed to State Presidents, to General Federa-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

tion State Secretaries and to Board Members. A copy of the By-Laws and a copy of the Directory have been sent through the Bureau of Information to all organizations newly admitted to membership. Your recording Secretary has signed, sealed and mailed 231 Certificates of Membership to organizations admitted to membership since July 1, 1908. The printed Call for the Council meeting of 1909 and the Call for the Tenth Biennial Convention, with appended proposed amendments to the By-Laws and schedule of program, were mailed to the members of the Board of Directors, to the Presidents of all organizations, both foreign and in the United States, having membership in the Federation and to General Federation State Secretaries. The Call for the Convention was also mailed to Chairmen of Standing Committees. This Call was mailed by the Printing Committee in order that clubs might receive it at the earliest possible moment.

The retiring Recording Secretary, Mrs. John D. Sherman, compiled, printed and distributed the Ninth Biennial Report. One hundred copies were distributed from this office.

Two thousand three hundred and eighty-one communications have been sent from this office.

All records are in permanent form to date.

Expense of the office is as follows:

Typewriting:

Minutes of Board Meetings for members of the Board.....	\$59.95	
Permanent Records to May 10.....	45.75	
Rent of typewriting machine.....	9.00	
Letter, lists, etc.....	42.20	
		<hr/>
		\$156.90
Record Book for 1908-1910 and covers....	11.15	
Expressage	10.10	
Postage and telegrams.....	50.65	
Printing 1,500 copies of Call for Council and envelopes.....	18.50	
Postage (1,123 domestic, 31 foreign).....	24.05	
Addressing and mailing Call.....	7.65	
		<hr/>
		50.20
Postage on Convention Call.....	33.96	
Addressing and mailing same.....	6.94	
		<hr/>
		40.90

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 12, 9:15 A. M.

300 engraved Certificates of Membership.	\$15.00
Envelopes, labels, card board for same...	11.00
Engraving 500 Introduction Cards, and envelopes	12.75
Rent of Safe Deposit Box at Washington	6.00
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Total.....	\$364.65

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MRS. FRANK N. SHIEK.

The first impression of this work that the Corresponding Secretary had was that she had been chosen to conduct a Federation Clearing House. Miscellaneous mail was found in a large measure to belong properly to someone else—either a Committee Chairman, the Bureau of Information, or another officer. After this correspondence had been sent on its way there remained plenty of work for the office itself.

The first real siege came with the notices of committee appointments at the fall Board meeting, following the Boston Biennial. The long delays caused by failure to send prompt notices of their inability to serve and in a few instances failure to reply at all, even to the second notice of appointment, held back all Fall work so that it was December 8th before the last name was wired to the Bureau of Information for publication in the Directory. Three months of continuous effort to get acceptances to fill committees! With the desire to spare the next administration such distressing delay in getting the Directory out and the Fall work started, a request was sent to every State President the first week in February, asking for nominations for General Federation Standing Committees. These lists, as far as received, have been checked and arranged for quick reference and will be passed on to the next Board. At the same time that these letters went to the State President, letters were also sent to every General Federation State Secretary, asking her assistance in giving this office a correct mailing list in order that the Credential cards might not stray. It seems only fair to these Secretaries to say that a larger proportion answered, and answered promptly, than was the case with the State Presidents. One peculiar condition came

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

to light through this correspondence: that many clubs are listed in the Year Books of their State as members of the G. F. W. C. that have never been recorded on our books. This is confusing and necessary corrections should be made.

Last November a circular letter was written by Mrs. Blankenburg and the Corresponding Secretary, and sent to the President of every Club in direct membership and also to every State President. Many responses which came brought much valuable information, and it has been a personal regret that each one could not be answered.

On March 11th the work of sending out the credential cards began and has continued even to the present day in the re-placing of cards lost or destroyed. More lost cards have been reported from Kentucky than all other States combined, and it would seem that something must have happened to a Kentucky mail sack. All requests for duplicate cards have been answered on the next mail, but delays have occurred in many instances because the requests were sent to the Credential Committee or the Recording Secretary and valuable time was lost in forwarding. The Recording Secretary assisted this office by sending out the credential cards to the officers and directors, the Chairman Standing Committees and the Chairman of General Federation Committees in States not Federated.

BUSINESS.

The business of the office up to May 9th:

Letters	1,451
Notices and Circular Letters.....	1,476
Postals	201
Telegrams	25
Directories	28
Packages	13
Invitations to Tenth Biennial:	
To past officers and directors,	
Honorary Presidents,	
" Vice-Presidents,	
" members,	
Chairmen and members of Advisory Committees,	
and Committee workers not included in the	
list of delegates.....	194

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 12, 9:15 A. M.

Circular letters of March 11th.....	1,159
Recording Secretary's notices.....	4,135
Credential Cards to delegates, Alternates and Gen- eral Federation State Secretaries.....	4,138

Notices of Clubs elected or Directory changes were frequently sent in the same envelope with a personal letter in order that postage might be saved.

EXPENSE.

Postage	\$93.67
Telegrams	16.16
Express	8.30
Stenographer and Clerical Assistance.....	15.00
Office Supplies.....	16.80
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$149.93
Credit by stamps received.....	1.32
<hr/>	
Net expense.....	\$148.61

Every reasonable effort has been made to do the work of the office promptly and to give personal attention to every request. It should be honestly stated that the work is not easy, but much pleasure comes with the letters of appreciation of those assisted and with the spirit of helpfulness shown by the Federation State Secretaries. The loyal assistance of the Secretary and other members of the W. T. K. Club of Wheatland is acknowledged. In times of stress they have cheerfully given their time to get work out, which has saved the nerves of this officer and the funds of the Federation.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

MRS. MARY I. WOOD, MANAGER.

The Bureau of Information has had a very busy two years since last we had the pleasant duty of reporting to a Biennial Convention.

The office is still a one-room apartment and in this room, from eight A. M. until five P. M., manager, secretary and occasionally an office assistant receive letters of inquiry, search out answers and attempt in every way to meet the needs of the

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

membership. When the Bureau was established it was recognized that its sole *raison d'être* was service and in order that this purpose might be fulfilled, the first attempt on the part of the Bureau was to find those who needed it.

The large clubs who were doing a great work in the world, clubs that were of great usefulness in their own communities, clubs that had already demonstrated their ability to walk without help, these clubs were known to need the Bureau less than the Bureau needed them. These clubs were the well-springs for which the Bureau must draw help and inspiration. It was from these clubs that the Bureau, whose appropriation was too small to enable it to draw such inspiration wholly from expert leaders, must needs gain ideas that should enable the smaller clubs to lay out their work along practical lines.

So from the very first it was an accepted fact that the Bureau was to help those clubs and clubwomen who needed help. This work the Bureau has been attempting to accomplish during its entire life. Little by little we have gained strength from those who were strong, from societies for the extension of University Teaching, from Civic Associations, from Social Service Bureaus, from books and magazines, editors, publishers and authors, in short, from any individual or organization that stands for the advancing of civilization along the lines of human betterment.

If statistics were of value, the fact that we have sent out nearly twenty-two thousand letters since we last gave our report to you would give to you some idea of the vast amount of work which goes through the Bureau.

In addition to the letters sent out by the Bureau there have been sent out more than six thousand packages of books, magazine articles and other helpful material.

It may not be inappropriate, owing to the fact that so many of my hearers knock at the door of the Bureau at times, for me to explain fully the use and the equipment of the Bureau. Through the generosity of individual clubs and clubwomen, state federations, editors and publishers, the Bureau has in its files outlines upon nearly four-thousand different subjects, a loan collection of fully four hundred volumes, a large number of magazine articles, and many newspaper clippings, besides the printed matter of our own standing com-

mittees, and that of organizations with whose work we are in hearty accord.

The appropriation allowed the Bureau does not permit the printing of our own study outlines. Some of the outlines in the Bureau have been culled from year-books sent by the various clubs throughout the country. In sending these outlines to persons requesting them it is often necessary to make typewritten copies, since the requests *may* be duplicated by the next mail. Some of the outlines are in the form of printed syllabi. We use these whenever possible for two reasons; one of these reasons is because they have been prepared by experts and are usually far superior to the ordinary club program; the other reason is a more selfish one—we have in the office but two pairs of hands, both of which are very busy, and it is easier and consumes less time to use the printed form. In using the syllabi we have followed this custom: requests for sample outlines have been honored by several publishers but as often as we sent out one of these samples, it is necessary to replace it in order that our files may be kept intact. Each syllabi sent out means an average expenditure of ten or twenty cents. It will be readily seen with our present appropriation a request for any considerable number of syllabi cannot be honored. Sometimes I have received requests for forty or fifty—once for seventy-five different syllabi in a single letter. The mistake was a very natural one and I have taken your time to explain the reason why I have not been able to send large quantities of study outlines and to ask you to urge upon your club the necessity of choosing, so far as possible, its subject for study. A club applying to the Bureau for a study outline will receive the best service if they have previously decided upon the general subject for study. If such decision is impossible, it is better to write to the Bureau, telling the subjects taken up in former years and giving, if possible, some hint as to a choice of subjects. A letter sent to the Bureau which reads, "Kindly send me an outline for next year's work" does not give the manager much of a suggestion as to which one of the four thousand outlines will meet the need. The letter is not such an unusual one nor is it inexplicable. It is simply due to a lack of perfect understanding of the powers and resources of the Bureau. One other thing should be borne

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

in mind and that is that books borrowed from the Bureau should be returned promptly at the expiration of the time prescribed. Each week it is necessary to send out "follow up" letters reminding borrowers that the time limit has expired. When it is borne in mind that four hundred books are not a very large number to be in circulation among so many women and that there are no duplicates, it will be seen that some one suffers from each delay. Magazine articles are bound separately in heavy paper folders, thus eliminating the advertising features and the story pages and saving much postage.

Books and magazines sent out must be returned promptly at the expiration of three weeks from the time they reach the applicant. Great care should be taken in wrapping the books so that they may be injured as little as possible in transmission through the mails. There is no expense attached to any service rendered by the Bureau except the matter of postage on material borrowed from its files.

This has been an unfortunate year. Four books and several magazine articles have been lost in the mail or through negligence. Some of these have been replaced by the manager, others are still unaccounted for.

The trying features of the work are very few. For the most part the work is busy but delightful. The personal touch in many letters, the intimate view of the work under consideration, the keeping in touch with vital matters: these are things which are delightful. Over against the occasional woman who forgets, there are many, many thoughtful ones. It would be impossible for the Bureau to accomplish its work were it not for the refunded postage which the thoughtful woman encloses in her letter. For the puzzling, perplexing note there are a dozen bright, concise letters which tell exactly what is wanted and bring an unspoken message of encouragement. For the one lost or delayed package there are scores that come back on time or nearly so.

Probably no work which has been undertaken by the manager of the Bureau has been so trying as the extracting of data from the clubwomen for the Directory. It is almost unbelievable that the average woman, careful and mindful of other things, should be so unmindful of these directory letters and blanks. Curious things have happened to those directory let-

ters. They have been sent to women whose names are in the Directory: there have been enclosed stamped and directed envelopes: no replies have been received and a second letter, this time without return postage, and still no reply. A letter is then sent to the State Federation President or to the General Federation State Secretary, asking for correct names and addresses of the presidents of the club in question. The reply gives the name and address to which the previous letters were sent. In despair a registered letter is sent and a calm, sweet, tranquil note comes in reply, "So sorry, this is the first communication received from you." So far, so well, but—in a few months a letter reaches the Bureau asking for assistance of some kind, *enclosed* is the return envelope which accompanied the first letter! What can be done? How shall clubwomen be taught the necessity of answering letters? It is not an uncommon thing to have five letters sent before the correct address for the Directory is received, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the Directory is the *one* thing which *locates* us in the eyes of the public. Again, the returns for the Directory are not made out with sufficient care. The one who fills out a blank for permanent record should feel a sufficient amount of responsibility to ascertain the correct addresses and other data. It is a matter of considerable mortification to prepare a copy carefully, read and reread and revise proof until every member of one's family loses patience, and then to find that the secretary of a club "guessed" at the address of the president. In spite of the most infinite plans, the Directory comes out with errors which seem inexcusable and the blame lies—where not all of it really belongs—upon the broad shoulders of the Manager of the Bureau. If said manager could be permitted a suggestion she would make one to this Convention: that each General Federation State Secretary be made responsible for the entries of her own state in the Directory. This would bring about several good results. It would probably serve to get more accurate entries since the General Federation State Secretary would be nearer the club and in all probability acquainted with the members and therefore able to get immediate answers. It would give the General Federation State Secretary more to do and it would take a world of responsibility off the Manager of the Bureau, who can prepare copy

and read proof with a reasonable degree of accuracy, but is unable to divine addresses or to get correct or prompt answers at times. The trouble lies just here: the average club president does not fully appreciate the necessity of supplying to the proper authorities her correct name and address promptly, nor does she feel that the matter is a vital one. I fear, also, that the average club woman *does not* answers letters promptly.

To return again to the work of the Bureau: the Bureau does not furnish or recommend the miscellaneous program since it is the firm conviction of the Board of Managers that such program does not contribute to the real culture of the club who are following it, whereas the continuous or correlated study outline leaves the club at the end of the year or term of years with a splendid increase of information and learning. The Bureau stands at all times a suppliant: we ask that club-women, individual clubs, local and state federations everywhere will remember the Bureau, especially at convention time. Send one book each year (or the money to buy one), send something helpful to our work. Remember that the Bureau does not expect to help the large club but rather does it expect that the large club shall help the Bureau. The larger clubs set the pace and the Bureau strives to assist the smaller clubs to follow. If possible, visit the Bureau and *criticise* it if necessary, but at least *be advised* regarding it. Do not criticise through ignorance but rather help it to be better, nearer what you think it should be. The Bureau exists but for one purpose—that it may be of service. There is no path to glory laid out for the Bureau, no heights to which it may aspire. But the humble task of serving belongs to it. Help it to be of use.

If the letters which reach the Bureau are straws to show where sits the wind, it is safe to say that the miscellaneous program is on the wane and that there is a steady trend civic-ward. In other words the study clubs are becoming more serious in their work and all clubs are making social service a vital part of their club life. There is a great awakening to their sense of responsibility and power on the part of the club-woman all along the line. A mighty force is gathering itself; a great army is girding on its armor; old things are being left behind and the new order of things already shows the determined effort on the part of women to be of service.

The great need on the part of the rank and file is for proper guidance and direction: to accomplish this a foundation is a necessity. Looking out upon the great work already pushed to a successful issue, looking at the great service at present rendered to humanity, one scarcely dares to think of the *result* of concerted action and well directed effort on the part of an organization of more than one-half million women. It is too monumental to enter into our dreams and yet it is a possibility. A joining of hands under proper direction, a bending together of willing minds, a united effort for civic righteousness on the part of such an organization as ours, and a miracle will come to pass, and America, which today stands wavering on a civic foundation laid and supported by political schemers and heartless corporations, will be built anew upon ethical lines. "A country may be judged by its womanhood." May it not also be true that our womanhood may be judged by the measure of our country's righteousness? The letters written to the Bureau show that the time is ripe for great things for clubwomen: shall we be equal to the task set for us? Shall we build upon a permanent foundation and exert an influence second to none in this wide world, or shall we continue, loosely organized, without funds, and at the mercy of the local whim and favor?

I have dared thus to speak to you because the message comes to me over and over again each day, hidden between the lines of innocent requests for assistance, often sent without the knowledge of the sender. Woman is the mother of the race: she is the conserver and preserver of the world. Organized womanhood is a civic force of unlimited power.

Our greatest handicap is the lack of funds. The organization is now at the place where a foundation, which shall enable us to conduct our work systematically, with dignity and with power, means life and progress. Lack of a foundation means dissolution and decay. The opportunities for service which are open to the Board of Managers, to the Committees and to the Bureau are limitless, but they cannot be embraced because we lack the necessary machinery with which to work. Great plans require great facilities. We have passed the day of small things: we stand in the places of the most high for into our hands is placed the power to do a work unequalled in the

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

history of the world and to bequeath to our children and our children's children a legacy of civic strength and righteousness which shall bring about a new heaven and a new earth.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE.

In presenting my report of the period between the Ninth and Tenth Biennials, I realize fully that we have kept in touch in many parts of the country, also that we have been as strangers in many others. This I recognize from the letters received, requiring repeated explanation, whereas a word face to face clarifies the whole situation.

You should elect as president one who represents no one section of the country, who furthers no one department of work to the detriment of another, who is the president of a united federation, the leader of the great work in which we are interested as a "peaceful army"—the right signal to public opinion. The honor you give to the office should be shown in the work you put upon the office.

The policy of an organization, as outlined by one president and adopted by the convention, should be carried out by the next president to the extent of her belief and ability.

The record period of 1904-08 increased the development of the General Federation along the "centralization, the perfection of the organization, with all that that implies." The work of the great leader of that period was to "concentrate and weld together, to make the General Federation with its Board and Committees the center, from which radiated information and influence and to which every smallest and most remote club gave heed." The organizing of committees in states and clubs, in harmony with the General Federation Committees, was strongly urged; the Bureau of Information, as a central, systematic, constant factor, was originated; the advisory work on the part of the Directors, closely connecting the Committees with the Board between Biennials, was instituted; the visits to states, and re-arrangement of dates for state meetings, gave the opportunity for the personal touch of which I spoke.

This in very meagre outline gives the policy of this period, which proved to be one of great awakening.

I have carefully studied the reports of former presidents, of certain changes of policy, of departments of work, of state presidents, in order to arrive at some consistent, progressive, determining policy, looking ahead for two years of vital influence, but looking ahead as well toward a decade of growth and its consequent outlook.

You remember Kipling's "ship that found itself"—the arrangement of parts so varied in construction and form and ultimate object, so joined in one harmonious whole, that the creaking and straining were eliminated and the ship as a great vital force weathered the storms and carried all safely to port?

We are anxious that this remarkable force should culminate at some, not too distant, future in the great good of mankind—the special care of women and children—the special uplift which should be our aim.

The present period is one of co-operation.

National organizations have recognized our persistent, conservative effort toward right ends and have on every occasion asked the aid of organized, intelligent women in work of mutual interest.

Co-operation and not competition is the secret of prosperity, and these national organizations have invited to membership and work upon their Executive Boards and Committees, your President and the Chairman of the department, closely affiliated with their work. This has occurred in the National Child Labor Committee, the National Civic Committee, the Conservation Association, the Tuberculosis Association, the Peace Congress, the American Civic Association, and the American Federation of Arts.

Your President was asked to preside at Washington in October, 1908, at one of the post-session series of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, where the Chairman of our Health Committee so ably presented the work of Women's Clubs—where she had charge also of a department during the regular sessions.

The Civic Service Committee of the General Federation was asked to speak at the dinner of the National Civil Service Committee in New York City.

Your President was asked to speak at the second Peace Congress in Chicago one year ago.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

It was also a very happy experience which permitted me to give greetings to the American Association of Civics in Cincinnati last November, to hear their expressions of appreciation, and to outline the work of our organization at their evening banquet.

A word of greeting in St. Louis to the International Kindergarten Union, was a recent event of decided interest. In many other cases invitations of equal import were necessarily declined.

Every business man recognizes he must keep in touch with his constituency or he will not know their needs. To sit in one's office, and receive letters and reports, would simply add weight of responsibility; but going from state to state, knowing conditions and problems and how they are met, becoming acquainted with the fine women, discussing the work and problems of the general organization, brings us all into helpful contact, and gives compensation for miles of travel.

It has been my privilege to visit twenty state federations and forty-two additional cities during these two years of service.

Among these were the Council Meeting at San Antonio, which made such a lasting impression upon every visitor, and the unique trip to Panama—for the Federation and the individual clubs. It would be impossible to enumerate all, but I must mention the Ohio meeting and the beginning of this wonderful Tenth Biennial—the union of forces of the two federations in Oklahoma, so harmoniously consummated—and the perfect trip through the Northwest, due to the interchange of suggestion as to continuous dates.

The return home in every case brought added work at my desk, but it brought also a satisfactory perspective and a strengthening of bonds between the states and our federation.

Each state meets its local needs admirably, and only requires the knowledge of larger, national outlook to respond at once. I have given time enough to begin and finish nearly every state meeting, thus seeing all the problems of the complex business and social programs—at the same time obliging me to miss other state meetings, held on close dates.

Our Recording Secretary suggested an airship for the President's use in going from state to state. I am sure I

should regret this strenuous experience, should it ever be offered, since the long, quiet car ride often gives an opportunity for thought.

More and more you are realizing that the best work of the General Federation is accomplished by its Committee Chairmen and members, and you are asking them to come to you with their enthusiasm and plans of work. I should recommend to every state, for the advantage of broad reciprocity contact, that it invite to the state meeting a member of the General Federation Board, or a Chairman of one of the Departments, or a President from some other State, who will remain throughout the sessions. There will be mutual gain.

LOAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

There have been given many reasons for being, but none perhaps more potent for good, none more far-reaching, than the loan scholarships of the various state federations. I noticed through tabulated statements from the Educational Committee for 1909 that fifteen states had inaugurated this work, several having also the award, by courtesy of appointment, of a number of high school and university scholarships.

It seemed wise to ask through the *Federation Bulletin* for reports from all states of their work in this particular direction. Only four additions were given to our number, making nineteen in all. During my visits to the states I found the most enthusiastic approval of this particular work, and items of interest concerning their scholars were never considered tedious. In *Club Notes* for March, 1910, a compilation and summary of scholarship work were submitted, made in February, 1909. This must have been helpful, for several states sent word of increase in amount, and others that the work had been started this year.

Your co-operation in sending returns concerning this particular interest, full reports as presented to your federations, will be appreciated, and such reports will be preserved for reference in the Bureau.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The Bureau solves all our unpleasant problems of question and answer; it does our hard work for us and sometimes our thinking.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

It has centralized our federation, as Mrs. Decker suggested, and has become a vital, necessary part of the organization.

In extended trips to the extreme west and south, the one testimony from large and small clubs has been to the promptness and efficiency of the answers from the Bureau.

We realize fully this testimony refers to the Manager, the living force in the office, and not to the inanimate office itself. Yet we realize also that the permanent address adds much to the frequency of demand.

I am pleased to bear witness to the great amount of correspondence I have turned over to the Bureau; not the legitimate work of the federation, which is mine to attend to, not the new problems of the sane and the crank, which go to the Outlook Committee, but the innumerable questions, which require data for answer I could find only in the encyclopedia or library.

We all hope that nothing will disturb the continuance of this helpful cog in our machinery—I might call it the band and wheel which smooth so many difficulties.

DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

I have said that the Chairmen of Committees, initiating and carrying on the work of the General Federation, are mighty forces in the power that is attributed to us. I have, however, fully realized that these twelve lines of work have in some cases added burdens of responsibility to many local clubs and states. Each state or club has its own local needs and must consider those first.

Then we have asked these same organizations to arrange committees corresponding *as far as possible* to those of the General Federation, in order to give an idea of the work accomplished in every part of the great organization.

Please note the words emphasized and the reason for not requesting actual committee names, yet urging that we receive in some way a definite idea of work accomplished, where and by whom.

To this end the Board of Directors authorized a list of questions from the Chairmen, simple but comprehensive, covering present work, to be sent through some state member named

by the president of the state federation, to every club in the state. The inducement for urging the states to co-operate was that they might have the use of the returns from all their clubs, while the inducement to the clubs was that such blanks would be sent to them only once in the year, provided the state considered this plan one to be followed.

The faithful work of the state president and the "middle-man" I commend most sincerely. The Chairmen will tell you truthfully about the returns.

We had believed this would be a distinct contribution to the work of all state federations, yet I am assured many strange facts will be reported from the clubs. I beg you will note the tabulated statements which in many cases our chairmen have made at great expense to themselves.

PLANS OF WORK.

In connection with these committees, I presented to the members of the Board of Directors a re-arrangement of departments which seemed to me to cover our work more systematically, enabling us to expand or discard, when new plans called or certain work was finished.

This was considered by all of us somewhat too radical to present as a recommendation, "like lightning out of a clear sky," or just as you are becoming wonted to former divisions; but the suggestions were in some cases so valuable, that the complete correspondence will be published as a report from your retiring Board, which may aid in future adjustment.

Meantime there are certain imperative reasons for slight changes:

Under the wording of the By-Laws concerning Committees, the Board considered it impossible to add other than sub-committees when occasion called. For this reason Waterways was added to Forestry as a sub-committee, specially demanded from the interest aroused, through the subject itself, and the fact that the former president was called in consultation with the Governors at the White House. The Conservation Commission has shown great interest in every phase of our work, has offered to furnish literature and any other assistance, to clubs taking up the subject; the clubs themselves are deeply interested, and I therefore recommend in the place of For-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

estry and its sub-committee Waterways, the Conservation Department.

The Health Department of Civics has grown so largely in public need that I would remove it from Civics entirely, making a department of Public Health, which might well include the fight against the white plague and the black plague, institute the educational value of medical and nursing inspection in schools, and general sanitary and moral prophylaxis. These subjects are demanded now in our clubs and state federations, and we have not quite met the need.

I would remind you of the special need for Pure Food as an emergency measure, which has been met. While we still exercise our right to fight for the best in that term, the contention can be referred to the legislative committee; and in turn all that relates to food sanitation, market and milk and food inspection, might well come under Public Health.

The Committee on Industrial and Child Labor Conditions will show you that we have referred legislation concerning the Children's Bureau to the Legislative Committee; in fact until more knowledge is furnished as to conditions we cannot properly act as a national committee. States are all working for Child Labor and Compulsory Education Laws, as vital concomitants, and they obtain, with the model laws which have been furnished, all they need from this Committee. I would be the last person to omit the consideration of the child from our work; I only desire to show where the weight of consideration would lie.

I should therefore recommend that this Committee be called the Department of Industrial and Social Conditions, in order that there might be research work into various problems that arise and recommendation as to co-operation.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform reports through its Chairman some discouragement as to returns from clubs, and recommends, as do I, the specific work under its specific name: the Merit System, referring it specially to State Charitable and Correctional Institutions—possibly also Educational.

The reverse is urged from those who think that organizations of men recognize us under the former name, and would infer that we were not considering larger affairs if we changed.

This recommendation I bring with the hope that the *discussion* will give life to whatever we may decide.

I strongly recommend that we do not burden our By-Laws with the names of the standing committees, to whose Chairmen a vote may be given. If we call them "Departments of Work" we give no vote naturally to Chairmen of other standing committees. New departments should still come as recommendations only from one administration to the next, thus there need be no fear of creating more votes.

PROBLEMS.

There are certain problems that seem important enough to ask your attention at this moment, problems that should be settled during this coming term.

BUSINESS. The first one is the impossibility of helpful discussion before such a large body. There is an early discussion by the Council of all subjects that occur to the Board; but the council is only an advisory body, and when the subjects come to the Convention, adding to the opinion of the Council the opinions of all the other delegates, matters seem rushed through as if by the will of a few interested persons. There is no intention of doing this, but it is so difficult to hear the person who speaks from the floor, it takes so much time for proper recognition and often repetition of a valuable point, that the questions are quickly called.

The suggestions of business sessions of departments, of re-arrangement into two houses, of referring business to the vote of the Council, are possible solutions.

We have an unusual organization in its complex membership, and in order to properly carry out the will of such varying interests, the business should be conducted by a representative body.

INCOME. No other organization of such numbers has such a small income to provide for large schemes. No wonder the Daughters of the American Revolution can build their beautiful Hall at Washington and maintain headquarters! No wonder the Association of Collegiate Alumnae can send its fellows abroad, and plan for great research work! These two organizations pay into the national treasury one dollar per member.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Other organizations have varying dues from \$5.00 to \$100.00 annually.

We are and wish to remain a democratic organization, having as small dues as members of moderate means can pay. For that reason we have not asked for an increase of dues.

But we wish to present to you the needs: Your Chairmen of Departments receive a meagre sum for postage and printing of circulars. Even with the \$100.00 biennially this has amounted to \$1,200.00 and often an additional sum for emergencies.

We would like to send such splendid Chairmen to the meetings of National Organizations, where they can meet other experts, and touch shoulder to shoulder the co-operative work of the world. We would like to send them, and your president as well, to State Federations, that we might come closely together. We have not the money for this purpose.

The Bureau, as I have said, meets our needs; yet we take all the time of that Manager from morning to night, and often to the small hours, for \$3.00 per day. Brain and hand are willing but where would you find elsewhere such service for such a stipend!

The time has come when the General Federation should be placed on a permanent and efficient basis, by an endowment fund, whose income will enable it to be prepared to carry on the education and service work for which it stands.

The actual running expenses of such an organization are immense, yet the utmost care is exercised and I know of not one of its size so economically managed.

I quote from the report of the New York Federation because it gives exact wording to my thought: "To say that the Federation must for all time confine its leaders to women who are possessors of wealth, coupled with an eagerness to use it for the same, which does not always follow, is to limit our outlook narrowly and subordinate our policy to the element of chance, besides doing violence to the dignity of a great organization." I might add that the alternative is at times great sacrifice of time and money for a high purpose.

HISTORY. For an organization doing the work the General Federation has done and is to do, we should look to our history and give to those who follow, its origin, the trend of life, the

conservative progress, the wonderful place the women of America hold among the women of the world, and the credit we may give to the men of our generation in holding up our hands. The history is due at the end of the twenty years of retrospect and action, but financially that cannot be done without the pledge of every club that it will take a copy of such history if ordered.

THE GENERAL FEDERATION ORGAN is a vital need to every woman really interested in the problems of policy and department work. No organ can be more than you demand, and live. The recommendation of the Board of Directors is taken after careful thought, the deliberation turned over to the Council as well, and we ask you to remember in your vote the obligation that goes with the vote.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Board of Directors placed the Foreign Correspondence in the hands of the President, who had had the privilege for the previous years. There will be no detailed report at this meeting, only the announcement of interesting letters from most of our honorary members, circulars and reports of their pursuits, and excellent letters from foreign clubs.

We note with sorrow the death of two of the honorary members, Countess Klerk of Holland and Baroness von Bulow-Wendhausen of Germany.

We also add with great pleasure the name of Countess Ayako-Okuma of Japan, who sends a charming photograph and expressions of esteem.

Several foreign clubs have joined under the last change of dues and obligation; and the Manila Fortnightly has just made application from the Philippine Islands.

The representation of this Biennial is Mrs. Margaret Polson Murray of Canada; also Mrs. Danforth of the Shanghai Woman's Club.

If the work has been at times arduous the burden has been made light by the loyal support and assistance of the Board of Directors, the efficiency of the heads of departments and the unfailing support of the State Federations.

Work is practically inclusive of every force of life, since every real worker puts into it all that is most distinctive in

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

her nature. The moral quality contributes sincerity; the intellectual quality gives order, clearness and grasp of thought; the artistic quality is seen in proportion; the spiritual quality is revealed in depth of insight and scope of relationships.

The higher the kind and quality of work, the more completely does it express personality. Work is not a penalty but a spiritual opportunity of the highest order.

Associate with those whose faiths are large—with those who believe, and whose business it is to make you believe. From such alone will you receive inspiration and power to grow.

REPORT OF ART COMMITTEE.

MRS. EVERETT W. PATTISON, CHAIRMAN, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In the beginning of things came our appointment, and following closely after, our instructions. These were definite and apparently simple. We were told to complete the selling of the "Handbook of Art in our own Country," and to work for two special ends: the placing of Art on the Free List, and for Art Commissions, State and Municipal.

The selling of the "Handbook of Art," at a nominal price which barely paid the cost of printing and distribution, was only too easy. Many club women were unable to obtain copies of the first edition, limited to 1,000, and orders from libraries and booksellers, as well from civic students and artists, began to fill the mail. In view of these facts, the Board, at its last meeting, requested the editor of the Handbook, now Chairman of the Art Committee, to prepare a second edition, and to take advance orders for it. (The price of 50 cents has been fixed, and the work is well under way.) Orders will be received and filed at Art Headquarters in South Hall, close by, during the Biennial, and afterward by mail, addressed either to the Bureau of Information, Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Manager, Portsmouth, N. H., or to the editor, Mrs. Everett W. Pattison, 4254 Olive Street, St. Louis. And, once more, may I make my appeal to you, club women, to give me here, during the Biennial, items of art interest from your respective towns. The book is for *you*. My services are gladly given, but I cannot travel the length and breadth of our country to judge for

myself of each building or statue. Civic pride should lead each of us to wish to find included in our General Federation Art Book all that is worthy in our home towns.

In the matter of placing Art upon the Free List it is obvious we had no long-continued duty. We had been organized only a few months when the Payne Tariff Bill was printed in the daily press and widely discussed. The provision admitting free all works of art over twenty years old gave great cause for rejoicing, and artists and collectors at home and abroad, with few exceptions, expressed approval. Mrs. C. W. Wells of our committee had long identified herself with this movement, and, until no longer necessary, her well-tried methods were used in our campaign.

If I were to enumerate a list of clubs which have studied Civic Art, or even those which have carried to completion some definite public art plan, my time today would be all too short. But to claim that any one club, or group of clubs, had actually *formed* an Art Commission would be absurd. An Art Commission, either state or municipal, must be created by a legislative body. The woman's club can educate the people and form public sentiment. This we have done, and this we are continuing to do, ever more and more. Many of the best organized and most successful Civic Art movements have originated in Women's Clubs. I have in mind a very large civic body which owes its inception and many of its working methods to one club woman. This woman, by her courageous persistence, enlisted a large membership, raised a fund, very cleverly put the right men into office, and persuaded the right women to serve upon the committees. The dear men were so pleased with the success of her efforts, that they gradually came to consider the whole movement their own. The women have gracefully withdrawn from prominence, while keeping a watchful eye upon plan and performance, and they rejoice in the new parks and city lighting, in the new statues and fountains, in the boulevard system and in the proposed Art Commission.

This literally true story could be duplicated by many of my hearers. The women have suggested and initiated; the men adopted and completed. If the desired results are obtained,

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

we women are more than half content; yet the Commission of *both* men and women is a higher ideal.

In the May, 1909, numbers of the *Federation Bulletin* and *Club Notes*, and later in the *Courant*, we published a comprehensive and practical article on Art Commissions. The exact form of such a Commission, adapted to any state, was given in full, after careful study of all such existing bodies. By the generous courtesy of the above mentioned club organs, I have been able throughout the past club year to continue the subject in a series of six articles, running from November to May inclusive. In these I have shown a part of the civic art work done by our women. Not a small portion of my working hours has been given to distributing civic art literature and in bringing together club workers and civic art experts. The greater part of our money has been spent in this way. We have for distribution in Art Headquarters much literature on the subject, and a few copies of the best books for consultation and for sale.

So much for what we were told to do and how we have done it. But that is only half of the story.

As will be seen from the returns on the slips of questions sent out to clubs for a tabulated report of what is actually going on, a very large proportion of clubs working for Art are devoting at least a part of their time to self-culture. And this is as it should be. I am by no means in sympathy with the recent and very popular idea that club women should always be working for others. Ignorant help is no help, and unless we study, and study hard, we art apt to mislead. It is therefore with true pleasure we have aided clubs to choose a course of Art study, to make out the year's program, and given advice as to books and reproductions, lantern slides and lecturers. We have discouraged mechanical extracts about the lives of artists, and the haphazard program made up of club flower, club color, club motto, "roll call," musical selection and recitation, all padded around an essay about some painter! And the best of this effort is, that we are now getting letters thanking us for so plainly pointing out the futility of such pseudo-artistic afternoons.

On account of our physical remoteness, one from the other, much of our work has been done as individuals. Still

we have kept in close touch through circular letters and private correspondence; also through reports printed in the daily press and in club journals. The Chairman attended the meeting of the Council in San Antonio in March, 1909, where she came in contact with the Board of Directors of the General Federation, with Chairmen of other Standing Committees, with the hospitable Texas women and with many State Federation officers. On one evening she presided at an Art Conference when women from eleven states spoke briefly. In November, 1909, she represented her committee at, and spoke by invitation before, the American Civic Association at Cincinnati. (Not the least of the pleasures of that occasion was the meeting so many of the hostesses of this our Tenth Biennial.) The relation of our Standing Committees to great national bodies is a matter of highest importance, and just here it may well be noted that the present Art Chairman and Mrs. Sherwood, her predecessor, are both directors of the American Federation of Arts, whose annual convention is to occur next week in Washington.

The bond between the General Federation and the State Art Committees has been strengthened by the Art Handbook; by the reports from many states edited by the General Federation Art Chairman and published for the last six months in the various club organs; by the presence of some member of the committee at many State Federation meetings, and, where a visit has been out of question, by letters of advice and friendly appreciation for public reading at art sessions. The correspondence has increased each month, and the memory of the enthusiastic words of thanks received from so many sources will cheer many a future hour.

The activities of the Vice-Chairman, Miss Robson of California, as well as of Mrs. Jennings of Utah, have been confined largely to their own great states, but in many cases they have been able to give help and advice to clubs in the West and Southwest, where their knowledge of local conditions was indispensable.

Miss Wheeler of Rhode Island made an important contribution to the efficiency of our committee, by publishing at her own expense a twenty-page brochure entitled "The Relation of the Art Committee in the Woman's Club to Industrial

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Education." (The few remaining copies are at your disposition at Art Headquarters.) Miss Wheeler's official connection with the International Drawing Teachers' Association brings the General Federation Art Committee in touch with leading art educators all over the world.

After doing her full share in the Northwest, Miss Knowles of Montana resigned from our committee to continue her own personal art study. Mrs. M. F. Johnston of Indiana, in taking the vacant position, reinforced us in lines where we particularly needed help. Her "Democratic Art Movement," began in her home town of Richmond, fourteen years ago, has extended to six other towns of her own state and leaped across the boundaries into Michigan and Iowa.

Mrs. Gay of New York, wife of a National Academician, herself an art lecturer and organizer, had the happy thought, early in our history, of taking an Art census. Before the Council meeting in San Antonio, we had completed this census, each member of our committee entering into correspondence with a given number of State Art Chairmen who responded eagerly and promptly. Mrs. Wells tabulated the returns from the seven States assigned to her, and the *Courant* gave her a display full-page in December showing at a glance the actual state of affairs in her territory. In many respects, our own census was more satisfactory than the recent reports sent by individual clubs upon the printed slips, yet these last returns show a gain of over 100 per cent. in the number of clubs studying art. Only lack of time at San Antonio, want of space in club organs, and lack of funds for this sort of work has prevented our art census from securing the publicity it deserved. We have preserved these reports and they are open for your inspection here at Art Headquarters.

Beside the actual information derived, the movement served to bring us all into a circle of common interest. States became interested in each other, and the reports have traveled from one State Art Chairman to another. These reports strengthened my desire to effect an interchange of State Traveling Art Galleries or Portfolios, and to induce the older states with well-organized committees and Art Museums to provide portfolios of reproductions and art reference books for the weaker states. The movement is gaining in favor, but as yet

I can tell of but two definite responses to my appeal. Illinois has lent Nebraska a collection of original oil and water color paintings by Chicago artists; and an art committee in St. Louis, composed of one representative from each City and Suburban Club, sent last year, by Mrs. Moore, to the Canal Zone, a large and carefully selected collection of reproductions of paintings and sculpture, with art reference books to assist in their intelligent use. Miss Beattie of the Canal Zone writes me under date of March 21: "I cannot resist a line to tell you how greatly the art books, art folios and larger pictures have been appreciated in our clubs. They have given the program for many occasions." The States to which I have appealed to follow this good example have all had reasons for refusing which have seemed good to themselves. But if I could have pledges of help from the strong to the weak during this Biennial meeting, oh! how glad I should be! It was comparatively easy for us to put clubs into communication with art publishers and to help arrange exhibitions of reproductions; and our artist friends have responded to my request for personal loans and for a one-man exhibition or for paintings and etchings, to send in groups. Yet that has not been the "helping hand" idea which I wanted.

Another hope has not been realized; that of having a "Traveling Arts and Crafts exhibit. I wanted the strongest organization of this character in the country to co-operate with us in this, but their members deemed it inexpedient to send out any circulating collections. There is much interest in individual clubs, and there are many small groups of club women working quietly but earnestly in various crafts and on the important subject of household decoration.

In fact, I must be allowed to emphasize the point that neither the reports from State Art Chairmen nor those from the Club Presidents bring out *all* the art work, cultural, practical and altruistic, which has been done during the past two years. Hosts of our club women work and are the leading spirits in clubs, guilds and leagues, which being composed of both men and women, cannot be federated with us. A few clubs have claimed too much, for the club that listens to one paper a year and does not even invite the public to hear that one paper, cannot be said to be *working* for Art. The slips from

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

these clubs I have thrown out of my tabulation. Thrown out, too, are all the slips stating "Art work is planned for next year." But hundreds of those printed slips have come back to me which in no way could convey to outsiders the magnificent accomplishment of the club nor the untiring devotion of the club members. I am overwhelmed by the magnitude of the art work done by the Illinois clubs, while California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio and others may well be proud of their achievement. On the other hand, I cannot believe what, nevertheless, the slips tell me, that in several states only two or three clubs study *any* branch of art, and that there are a few states in which not a single civic art impulse has been felt.

The returns from the musical clubs upon the art slips, with their story of free public concerts and scholarships, have been an interesting surprise, and may well lead the General Federation to consider the formation of a sub-committee for the furthering of this beautiful art.

The tabulation of the answers by States and by the many divisions of art activity has been put in concise typewritten form. These sheets and the original slips may be consulted throughout the Biennial at Art Headquarters. The general deductions with which I conclude this report today serve but as a hint of the club woman's part in the national striving for a beautiful and noble civilization.

GENERALIZED STATEMENT.

Number of returned slips examined.....	2896
Number of clubs studying or working for Art.....	1103
Number studying Arts and Crafts.....	47
Number studying Civic Art.....	98
(Several Civic Clubs report no art work nor study. One is tempted to cry—how <i>can</i> they neglect so important a branch of civics.)	
Number studying Music.....	36
(These figures mean nothing, because few clubs had the idea of entering Music under Art.)	
Number giving Art books, Pictures or Casts to Libraries	75

Number giving Art books, Pictures or Casts to Schools	249
<p>Several reports mention "Decorating Schools;" the expression is vague, but in several cases it undoubtedly means mural paintings.</p>	
Number giving Art books, Pictures or Casts to Social Settlements, Hospitals, Juvenile Courts, Small Towns, Mining Camps, etc.....	27
Number bringing exhibitions or distinguished lecturers to town for public good.....	235
Number using Lanterns or Reflectors in regular meetings	141
<p>Lanterns used consistently in only a few large towns.</p> <p>Many inquiries on the slips about collection of slides. Most Museums will rent slides.</p> <p>Many Universities and Colleges rent slides.</p> <p>Many High Schools rent slides.</p> <p>Several Public Libraries loan slides.</p> <p>Fine co-operation between Educational Institutions and the Clubs.</p> <p>Small towns should buy lantern and rent slides, occasionally, at least.</p>	
Number of State Federations Owning Traveling Gallery	21
<p>Several State Federations own more than one collection; such are Illinois, Nebraska, California, Missouri. In a few States, Clubs have access to State Library Commission Collections, such as New York, Wisconsin, District of Columbia. Hundreds of Clubs know nothing of the Traveling Art Collections at their disposition. It is astounding that Clubs in Illinois or Nebraska, for instance, should report <i>No</i> to this question. Many Clubs express desire to learn of available collections.</p>	

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

TABULATED ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS SENT TO CLUBS BY ART COMMITTEE.

NAME OF STATE	Studying and Working	Arts and Crafts	Civic Art	Music	Giving to Libraries	Giving to Schools	Giving to other Institutions	Public Exhibitions and Lectures	Using Lanterns	Traveling Art Galleries
Alabama	13	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	No
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
Arkansas	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	No
California	70	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	4	Yes
Canal Zone	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	Yes
Colorado	51	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	Yes
Connecticut	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Yes
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	No
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	No
Georgia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	No
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	No
Illinois	11	1	3	3	3	29	5	21	48	12
Indiana	25	0	9	3	2	13	0	11	3	Yes
Iowa	51	1	1	0	0	11	0	13	4	Yes
Kansas	32	2	2	3	1	9	0	10	4	Yes
Kentucky	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	Yes
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
Maine	13	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	0	No
Maryland	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
Massachusetts	46	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	18	Yes
Michigan	60	0	3	0	0	8	0	13	15	Yes
Minnesota	43	0	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	Yes
Mississippi	18	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	No
Missouri	46	1	0	0	0	0	6	15	0	10
Montana	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	Yes
Nebraska	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	Yes
Nevada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No
New Hampshire	19	1	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	Yes
New Jersey	18	3	2	3	0	3	1	4	0	Yes
New York	27	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	0	Yes
North Carolina	10	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	No
North Dakota	23	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	No
Ohio	73	2	3	0	5	18	1	0	12	Yes
Oklahoma	29	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	0	No
Oregon	9	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	?
Pennsylvania	35	1	0	2	2	11	0	2	1	No
Rhode Island	7	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	No
South Carolina	7	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	No
South Dakota	12	0	0	0	2	5	0	4	0	No
Tennessee	17	2	3	0	0	3	0	9	1	No
Texas	33	1	4	0	6	14	0	0	0	No
Utah	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	No
Vermont	8	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	Yes
Virginia	4	0	1	1	1	1	3	3	0	No
Washington	16	3	3	1	2	4	1	4	0	No
West Virginia	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	No
Wisconsin	20	1	0	1	4	9	2	7	5	Yes
Wyoming	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	No

PRACTICAL ART WORK FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

HENRY TURNER BAILEY, BOSTON.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN OF AMERICA: I assure you the invitation to speak before this convention gave me great pleasure, but a letter which I received shortly afterward gave me still greater pleasure, for in that letter the topic of my address was assigned, and I was given a definite specification as to what I was to say. Therefore, the responsibility for this address is removed entirely from my shoulders; this morning I am simply the voice of one crying in this city, the hand of one drawing here upon the wall for you.

The topic as announced is, Practical Art Work for Clubs, but in the letter to which I referred that was elaborated to include the following points:

1st. Help to understand beauty everywhere, one of the needs, so this letter said, of the women's clubs.

2nd. What can women's clubs do to raise the standard of taste?

3rd. What can be done to improve dress and home decoration?

4th. What can be done to lead to a better appreciation of the work in the arts and crafts, so-called?

5th. What can the clubs do to influence civic life in the direction of the beautiful?

It seems to me that these five may be reduced to three topics:

1st. The personal appreciation of the beautiful.

2nd. Individual embodiment of the beautiful.

3rd. Club influence for the beautiful.

I beg of you to notice first that in the statistics which were presented upon the blackboard a few minutes ago, while there are clubs engaged in schoolroom decoration, clubs engaged in bringing about beauty in the towns and cities of the country, not one club has been studying the problem of the beautiful itself, and not one club, so far as the statistics show, has been studying the problem of dress, or the problem of household decoration.

It would seem to me that these are some of the obvious topics for women's clubs to consider. I know that in presenting what I shall have to say this morning, I am doing a rather stupid thing. A friend of mine, a Roman Catholic priest, once told me that if one wishes to influence men in any direction, the men may be brought together in a large mass, and one may then say anything he pleases to them while they are together. But, if one deals with them as individuals, one must be very politic. On the other hand, said my friend, if one wishes to influence women when they are brought together in a mass, one must be very politic; but when one has a woman alone, he can say to her anything he pleases. That advice was born out of a wide experience. I have no hope, therefore, of interesting this mass of you this morning in the direction of personal improvement in the power to perceive beautiful things; and yet I venture to say that this is the most important subject any woman can consider who wishes to know more about the topics mentioned in the letter I quoted.

1. The most important work for any club woman to do is to improve herself in the power to perceive beauty.

We had in a convention in Boston last week an address by John Enneking, the painter, who made the remark that we here in America do not realize that our aesthetic house is mortgaged, and that if the mortgage were to be foreclosed, we would have nothing left, because we have nothing of our own, nothing but what we have borrowed. I wonder if that is not true for the individual. If you were to think over your ideas about beauty, and seriously decide whence these ideas came, I think you would find that almost all of them are borrowed, and that the ideas which you have acquired by your own reaction upon the beautiful things in nature and upon the beautiful things in art, are not as many or as rich as they might be; and therefore, I am going to suggest, first, two important things that I believe anyone may do to advantage who wishes to have keener eyes and a surer taste.

First of all, any person who will may whet his eyesight to a keen edge in the matter of color by observing color. I think that the beginning, for the person of adult age, is a little sample book of colored papers. I had such a sample book yesterday afternoon in my possession when I was visiting

a friend in the city of Chicago, and I matched the colors of some withered leaves she had removed from the fern that stood in her window. The scale of color derived from those leaves is perfect as a basis for designing a costume. Any woman who will take any commonplace thing, a bud from a tree, a piece of cinder from a furnace, a pebble from the street, a bit of lichen from a rock, or a piece of bark, and will match up the colors of that object as closely as she can from a Milton Bradley sample book, will find herself in the presence of a revelation of beauty.

"The frailest leaf, the mossy bark,
The acorn's cup, the rain-drop's arc,
The swinging spider's silver line,
The ruby of a drop of wine,"

these things are full of the subtlest beauties of color, and by the persistent observation of these things, a person may become keen in the perception and enjoyment of color.

I would advise any woman who wants to know how to dress better, how to combine colors more perfectly in her dress, to persist in that kind of observation of the most commonplace, unpromising things.

In addition she ought to know a little of the theory of color; she ought to know that all the colors of the solar spectrum may be arranged in a circuit, in perfect relation to one another, and that any woman who has located accurately the key color of her complexion in that circuit, may be sure of the colors she should wear to appear at her best upon a given occasion.*

I have been looking over this audience and picking out the chords of music, picking out the costumes that sing, that are perfect in combination of color, with nothing to detract from their beauty. They all fall into the three schemes I have mentioned. Whatever the fashion there is no excuse for in-harmonious color in dress.

The next problem is the combination of colors to produce harmony in one's environment in the household decoration. I

*The speaker here illustrated the three typical harmonious combinations by means of drawings upon the blackboard in colored chalk.

have no time to consider that this morning. The three schemes hold good here also.

If a woman feels that she cannot study nature for herself, cannot base her constructive color work on the solid ground of principles, the best thing she can do is to trust to the judgment of one or two good friends who know fine color when they see it. By some means women must learn to dress so that the costume will be becoming, will help the complexion, and enhance the beauty of the head. Of course, the face is the supreme thing. In the face the eyes are supreme. When a woman displays so many diamonds that her eyes are not first, when she carries such a combination of finery that her face is not first and as beautiful as possible, she is not well dressed.

I now suggest that anyone who wants to know what beauty of form means, begin by making a collection of leaves. Take any leaf that is growing near the house, press it flat, and mount it on a small cord so that you can study it. After a while, when you have a collection of leaves of different kinds, classify them, first, for general shape. You will see that the leaves approach certain types. You will see that while no two leaves are alike, they all seem to be striving for a certain ideal. As you study them you will find that the type toward which they aspire may be a square, or a triangle, a circle, or an oblong. You will find that other leaves approach the oval form with the stem sometimes at the pointed end, sometimes at the round end. Some of these leaves are very beautiful in their infinite modifications, but all of them may be grouped according to certain types. From such a study you will get a perception of what constitutes unity, the first essential of beauty of form in dress. Further study of leaves will leave to the perception of unity of form through another element. You will find that certain characteristics of line in a leaf are repeated throughout all parts of the leaf. You will find, for instance, that if a curve of force, or a reversed curve, or a spiral curve is found as the contour of one lobe, it is found again in the other lobes. In other words, all the parts partake of some common quality, all are influenced by the same motive. This participation in some one controlling element is the basis of style, in architecture, in ceramics, in handwriting, in decoration, in sculpture, in painting, in every phase of art, includ-

ing dress. By such study of leaves you will begin to know what style is. Style is something more fundamental than "the styles." Style means the perfect consistency of all the parts, the parts holding together because they have something in common. Any leaf of the forest is more stylish than almost any woman you are likely to meet on the street, because each leaf is perfectly consistent.

If you want to be stylishly dressed, one color must give the keynote, namely, your complexion, and all the rest must sing with that; one element of form must determine the style, namely, the dominant characteristic of your figure, and all must be made to rhyme with that.*

So much on the first two points I am to consider. On the third point, Club Influence for the Beautiful, I have only time to read the headings of what I wanted to say.

1. The club can co-operate with the public school, and see that in the public school the instruction in drawing and design is along the right lines.

2. The club can set problems for the children to work out, problems in color, in design in connection with costume, the home, almost every phase of daily life, and can offer prizes for the best work.

3. The club can see that collections of beautiful things are begun in the schools, or in local museums; collections not of pictures alone, but of beautiful objects of every sort.

4. The club can offer prizes for photographs of local subjects. The great trees in the town, the best oak, the best maple, whatever the tree may be that is the best of its kind, ought to be photographed over and over again from different points of view, and the best photograph of it exhibited and preserved in the town library or the museum. That is one of the surest ways to develop a love of natural beauty in the home town. If you can induce the amateur photographers to enlist in the making of the best photographs possible, of your finest trees, of the most picturesque things in your town, of the prettiest house in the midst of its shrubbery, of the best view on the river, the best view of the mountain, of the best vistas in your parks, you will do more to influence the common

*This point was illustrated by numerous blackboard drawings.

people in the direction of civic beauty, than you will by all the elaborate plans you can secure from professional landscape architects. Such work educates the public to the point where the plans for civic betterment will be appreciated. You must begin where the people live, with the things they know and make them know these things better.

5. You can offer prizes for home grounds. I am not sure but that the women's clubs ought to keep lawn mowers to let! Don't offer the prizes to the fathers and mothers; offer the prizes to their children. Fathers and mothers will not resent that!

6. Then be sure that you know your Park Commissioner and keep right after him all the time. Do everything that you can to promote the planting of trees where they ought to be planted in your town. One of the fine things about the cities of the West is the way the streets are planted; but there are many towns yet where much needs to be done in this line. Recently I was with a certain Park Commissioner when we went over an entire town and located every little triangle where one road comes into another. We named those triangles, giving them the names of well-known, helpful citizens, past or present, who lived in the vicinity; and then each triangle was given into the custody of some responsible person in the vicinity, who for the large salary of five dollars a year was happy to agree to keep the edges of that little plot trimmed, to keep the grass clipped, and to keep it free from paper and tin cans and Uneeda biscuit boxes! That enlisted the interest of the townspeople as nothing else had done. In many cases we caused a tree to be planted in the middle of the little green plot; because, you know,

"He that planteth a tree provideth a kindness for many generations,

And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him."

7. Then, lastly, the local club ought to do everything in its power to establish an Art Commission of three persons, respected for their good taste. That Commission ought to begin its life without any powers by law, because the only powers that an Art Commission can have in America that are worth having are acquired by the Commission itself. You

cannot make people believe in a Commission if it has arbitrary power to say to this one or that one, you must do this, or, you must do that. That is sure to be interpreted as an interference with the prerogative of the free American citizen! We have in our towns just about one-third the voters who are at the stage of development which reasons thus with itself: "I am independent and free. Therefore, if a thing is proposed that I know is good, I will go against it, simply to prove to my neighbors that I *am* free!" The only safe way is to start with a Commission without vested authority; then the Commission will acquire power by its own force of character, by its own good taste, and in time become powerful indeed.

In closing I want to give you a little touch of idealism. I like to have something "impossible" on hand! Here it is for the women of America: To enlist every woman in the country in the interest of a national flower of the United States. Old Egypt has its lotus, Japan has its chrysanthemum, the France of the Middle Ages and the France of today has its fleur-de-lis; England has its rose; Ireland has its shamrock; and we have—nothing! There have been various attempts to give us a national flower; some have advocated the daisy (but many farmers hate "white-weed"); some say the golden-rod (but farmers hate that too in some sections of our country); someone said columbine—beautiful but frail. Are such as these fit for a national flower? No. We cannot have anything unless it be worthy. I am going to suggest that we work for the Mountain Laurel as the national flower. It grows in its finest form in the original thirteen states, but it grows in some form or can be made to grow in every state in the union. It has historic associations; the victors in old Greece and Rome were crowned with laurel. Our fathers loved it for its beauty, and our poets have written of it. But to be a national flower it must be peculiarly appropriate. It is peculiarly appropriate, as I will show you. First, because it is a hard wood plant, and lasts year after year. In favored places it becomes a tree, but, like Liberty, it is a hardy thing, and will persist under the most adverse conditions. It is evergreen: there is another reason why it is appropriate to us in America! It is colored with complementary colors, the red and the green, and therefore it unites

the extremes of colors as we unite here in America various extremes. The flowers are white and red, two of the colors of our flag, and the third color, green, is blue warmed by the addition of a little yellow (the symbol of wisdom), so that blue (truth) becomes green, the symbol of fruitfulness. Again, therefore, the colors are especially appropriate for us in America. Its appropriateness is still more evident when you remember that the blossoms of the laurel are always in heads—"E pluribus unum." Some flowers depend on the wind to fertilize them, some depend on insects, but the laurel is peculiarly American; it fertilizes itself by means of a mechanical device. It has its own original invention for doing its work! Isn't that American?

The most important thing with regard to a national flower is that the flower shall be easily translatable into the terms of art; you must have a flower that you can use in decoration. The laurel is such a flower. There is a fine movement in its lines of growth, to begin with. It always has good curves, forceful, graceful curves in its elements, which may be utilized in all sorts of decorations. You will have to hunt the vegetable kingdom through to find a more graceful form than of the laurel leaf. It is always beautiful even after it withers or is dead, for the leaves of evergreen trees do die in turn, as you know. When you come to the flower itself, there is simply no end to the beauty of it, and when the fruit is ripe, lo and behold, it splits into a five-pointed star!*

Let us all become more sensitive to beauty; let us all endeavor to embody beauty in everything we produce; let us use all the influence we have to make a more beautiful America.

*Upon the blackboard the speaker made drawings of ornaments for the costumes of army and navy officers, for civic decorations, and architectural forms such as sculptured moldings, and various capitals of unique and graceful shape derived from the forms of leaves, buds, flowers and seed-packs of the laurel.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 12, 1910

THE TREASURER, MRS. GEORGE O. WELCH, IN THE CHAIR.

The evening meeting of May 12th was devoted to the Health Department, Mrs. Rufus P. Williams, Chairman, and to the Civics Department, Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, Chairman. Addresses were delivered by Alvin Davison, Ph.D., Lafayette College, Pa., on "The Drinking Cup in its Relation to Health," and by Dana W. Bartlett, Los Angeles, California, on "Progress in Civic Betterment."

The incidental music was given by Adolph H. Stadermann on the organ. Offertory in A flat—Batiste; Fiat Lux—Dubois; Berceuse—Guilmant; Toccatta Op. 25 No. 4—Boellmann.

THE DRINKING CUP AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE.

ALVIN DAVISON, PH.D., LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, PA.

Dr. Davison spoke in part as follows:

The greatest single cause of human wretchedness is ill health. Because of carelessness and ignorance we are such a sickly people that we require the services of one physician for about every one hundred families. The intellectual and moral progress of a nation may be judged by the life span of its inhabitants. The average length of a human life in India is twenty-five years, in the United States nearly forty-five years, and in Sweden over fifty years. Length of life increases wherever sanitary science is applied. In India it is stationary; in Europe, the average length of life has doubled in three and a half centuries. The rate of increase during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was only four years per century. During the first half of the nineteenth century it increased at the rate of nine years per century, and during the last half at the rapid rate of seventeen years per century. In Germany where sanitary science has reached the highest

development, the life span has been increased between the years 1850 and 1900 at the rate of twenty-seven years per century.

Yellow fever for decades held Havana captive, and demanded its tribute of hundreds of lives until this country took control and destroyed the mosquitoes which carry the germs from the sick to the well. For years more than a quarter of a million of lives in India have been annually sacrificed to the host of germs masquerading under the name of bubonic plague. When this malady appeared in California recently, its progress was stopped by destroying the rats and fleas, the transmitters of the germs of death. The man-eating tubercular germs are destroying 400 of our people daily, and one of the chief agents in the transmission of this carnivorous parasite is known to be the drinking cup.

In San Francisco it is a crime to harbor rats; in Havana it is a crime to harbor mosquitoes; in the United States, should it not be a crime to harbor a disease-carrying drinking cup?

In Pennsylvania we spend a million dollars a year for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and the state is placarded from one end to the other with "Don't spit upon the floor or sidewalk," but there still remains the silent invitation to defile the drinking cup hung in public parks and in the schoolrooms. When an idea becomes firmly fixed in the public mind, no amount of evidence showing it to be wrong can at once dislodge it. For years we were taught that infectious germs were carried into our bodies with air. Today we have at hand overpowering evidence showing that it is seldom the air which carries the germs, but the fingers, food, pencils, drinking cups and insects.

To the question, "Should the use of the common cup be prohibited?" sent to the Health Board of every state, thirty-eight answered "yes," the others remained silent. To the query, "Do you expect to abolish the common cup?" twenty-one state Boards of Health replied "yes." When these same boards were asked, "What obstacle prevents the abolishment of the poisoned cup?" many answered, "Ignorance on the part of the people." So the campaign against the defiled public cup must be one of education. Because the leading women in many communities have originated and carried through

measures of vital importance to the welfare of the state, I am asking you to listen to some plain facts about the half million soiled drinking vessels scattered through the cities and hamlets of our country.

The casual agents of all the important infectious diseases in this country, except five, are known to reside in the saliva, not only when a patient is sick, but usually for some time after recovery.

Doctor Prince Morrow estimates that nearly 2,000,000 of our people are carriers of the germs of syphilis, and Bulkly reports over 3,000 instances where the lesions giving forth these germs day by day were on the lips or in the mouth, so that every cup used would doubtless be infected with these parasites of moral and physical decay.

Let us now examine the specific evidence convicting the cup of being an ally of disease. That a considerable part of the germ content of the mouth is deposited upon anything touched by the lips, we have indisputable evidence. An examination of a hundred glass slips touched by the lips of different persons showed the number of germs deposited on each to vary from a few hundred to more than a hundred thousand. Three clean sterile glasses filled with sterile water and each used only once by a child presented rich infection under the microscope. All bore bits of dead skin. Number one had on its brim approximately 13,000 bacteria; number two, 20,000, and number three, 28,000.

In a space no larger than the head of a pin on the brim of a cup used nine days in a school, I have been able to count over a thousand germs. By examining numerous areas, I estimated that the surface about the brim likely to be touched by the lips in drinking, bore no less than 5,000,000 germs, while other millions lingered deeper in the cup where the saliva had dripped down. Hundreds of dead particles of human skin decaying on the sides of the cup made it a veritable cemetery. Where else in the daily activities of life can be found such a rich field of infection? I believe that nine out of every ten public cups bear some kind of pathogenic germs. The fact that they cannot in many cases be detected does not prove their absence. Although I have studied the deposits from the mouth on about 100 glasses and cups, only eight of these

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

were examined specially to detect the presence of disease germs. Since the microscope fails in most cases to distinguish one kind of bacterium from another, I have been obliged to make use of guinea pigs by injecting the washings of the cups beneath their skin and noting results.

A summary of these investigations stated briefly is that thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the public drinking cups examined for the presence of pathogenic germs bore tubercle bacilli.

McCollom of Boston, Schamburg of Philadelphia and Chapin of Providence have set forth a vast array of evidence showing that diphtheria and scarlet fever are not air-born diseases. In some hospitals in Europe, measles, mumps, scarlet fever and diphtheria are treated in the same ward, and cared for by the same nurses, only low screens being used to separate the beds, and the instances of cross infection are rare.

During the last ten years, several cities, Cincinnati included, have spent millions of dollars to filter disease germs out of water, which is then in many instances caught in cups often laden with infection from brim to bottom. To filter water is a wise procedure, but to defile it again is an act of stupidity only equalled by the ostrich which believes that no harm can come to it from what it cannot see.

The germ theory of disease is a third of a century old but the fact that the half million saliva smeared drinking cups used weekly by fully a half million persons with disease germs in their mouths were scattering the seeds of death with a generosity not even surpassed by the flea, the fly, and mosquito, seems not to have been seriously considered until the publication of my paper two years ago. Since that time individual cups have been provided by seventeen of the large railway companies, and by hundreds of stores in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities.

The common cup has been outlawed in South Pasadena, California, in the parks of Dayton, Ohio, and in the schools of Milton, Pennsylvania, of New Orleans, and of the entire state of Connecticut. The New Jersey State Board of Health has condemned the use of the public cup on railway trains and in the stations. Kansas, the state which believes that

woman is a citizen, and gives her the mighty power of the ballot, was the first state in the union to abolish the defiled cup from all railway trains, stations and educational institutions. The order went into effect September 1st, 1899. Similar action has been taken by the states of Mississippi, Michigan, Delaware, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and California. The health boards of twenty other states have recorded their wish to put away this destroyer of health and happiness, but declare that they cannot do so because of the ignorance of the people.

Although the half has not been told, I hope I have said enough to convince my hearers that it is as much criminal carelessness to permit the general use of a public cup as to allow the use of sawdust life-preservers, or the erection of public buildings without fire-escapes. A modern interpretation given to ancient history makes the flea responsible for the downfall of Athens, and points to the mosquito as the greatest debilitating influence in the destruction of the Roman Empire. These insects looked as harmless as the wooden horse of Troy, but like it, they contained what was to do the deadly work. Plague and malaria made the people their prey. In our nation, the drinking cup plays the part of the wooden horse and introduces into one community after another the enemies which maim and kill. How long shall we invite human slaughter?

PROGRESS IN CIVIC BETTERMENT.

DANA W. BARTLETT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

It gives me great pleasure this evening to address such a body of representative women for I feel that not only as an organized force, but as individuals, you have all felt the urge to better days, and have labored diligently in the work of creating the Better City. Because of your past record, I feel that you are in harmony with the message of this address on "Progress in Civic Betterment."

"The old order changeth, giving place to the new," but why the need of change in American Municipal life? The facts themselves are the best answer. After a quarter of a century of civic misrule, the slum is found in every city, not alone in the Ghetto, but also in the City Hall, resulting in unnecessary and preventable death and disease and crime, in

graft—inefficiency and the miscarriage of justice. The growth of the city in the last decade has been phenomenal. The rush from the farm has been exceeded in numbers by the rush of aliens from many foreign parts. Many of these new city dwellers left behind them the moral ideals of the simple life and adopted the loose standards of their new environment. The citizens of our American cities became money mad and the greed for gain displaced many of the finer altruistic motives, so that man's inhumanity to man, seemed scarcely worthy of a passing thought. Tenements were built where children were cursed into life, not born. The saloon, the gambling hell and the brothel brought great returns and were therefore countenanced, even though lives were wrecked and characters ruined.

This was the age of combination of capital. The desire to do big business led the newly-formed combines to seek for franchises and unjust discrimination, which could seldom be attained except through venal politicians. This resulted in the coalition of big business with bad business, which was Democratic or Republican as circumstances dictated, and this organization has been known in every city as the Machine under the control of a Boss who was under orders from Big Interests. Politics were thus corrupted in order that fortunes might be made at the expense of the people. This resulted both in the loss of the people's money and in lowering the standard of righteousness, and it also produced industrial inefficiency and disorder; it fostered crime, disease, misery and poverty. "But the old order changeth." A new day dawned when Arnold Toynbee went into the depths of London to seek for the social causes for the evil conditions, when Jane Addams went from her study of art to the practical study of men, consecrating herself to the newer ideals of neighborliness.

In every great city the Settlement brought the rich, the talented, the fortunate ones into touch with their less fortunate neighbors, and the world to them came to be not only a neighborhood but a brotherhood. These were changing times in social thought, in economics, in religion, in education and in politics. A new spirit was moving the hearts of men, something akin to that which moved the mind of the Christ when

He spoke of the Kingdom of God. New recruits were many and the hearts of social workers were encouraged.

In these years many were the efforts to turn the rascals out of office, only to be met by a reversal at the next election because of the lack of organization and the failure to recognize the fact that behind bad politics were the Great Interests whose purpose was to debauch that they might profit thereby. Learning their weakness through defeat, the forces of reform have perfected their organizations and their methods and are working steadily for the good of all. Progress towards Civic Reform has gone along two lines, though both working toward the same end, viz: social and governmental.

The pitiless wail of outcast children called for the remedy of a fearful social condition. The plight of little wage slaves in the mills stirred to action countless thousands. The economic condition which made possible the payment of less than a living wage was recognized as unjust, and the producer of untold evils, by those who had learned to recognize the poor and the alien as brothers of a common Father. Jacob Riis' summons to a ten years war found many recruits. The slum became a laboratory for experiments in social uplift. The demolishing of rookeries in New York made way for the establishment of a park and children's playground. Preventative and constructive work became the order of the day. After a careful analysis of the causes of poverty, it was seen that poverty was largely preventable. That disease, industrial accidents, ignorance, vice, unjust social and economic conditions, were causes which might be liminated or else greatly reduced. This preventative and constructive work took the form of tenement house reform, city planning, war against the white plague. Establishment of playgrounds, baths and comfort stations, prison reform, adult and juvenile probation, child labor laws, juvenile courts, detention homes, vocational schools, pure food laws, safety devices in industry, industrial legislation, etc. You know the rest of the story, for have you not been among the active workers bringing in the better day which means equality of opportunity for every man?

While social workers have been busy discovering social causes for anti-social conditions and applying the remedy as

fast as that remedy was discovered, there were being developed new workers who were intent on securing the tools of Democracy, to the end that the city government might be conducted in the interest of the many rather than the few. They discovered and demonstrated that the city was not a miniature state or nation, but rather that it was a great corporation wherein every citizen was a stockholder and officials were but chosen directors of the corporation subject to recall if the work was not well done. If the people were to rule them there was no longer need for the political boss and the political machine. The abundant literature of exposure revealing graft and incompetence and an insolent disregard for the rights of the common people, made evident to many that human rights were not placed above property rights, nor common interest recognised as greater than special interest. Then began that peaceful revolution which will eventually overthrow the bad and install the good.

The first effort towards the establishment of better municipal government took a non-partisan form in an effort to eliminate partisan politics and thus break the power of the political boss. While this was partially successful in some cities, a more perfect way was developed in what is known as the commission government. Starting in Galveston after the great storm born of the needs of the situation, more fully developed in Des Moines, it has spread to nearly eighty cities and is being considered as a solution of municipal ills in one hundred more. This simplifies municipal government—unifies the city and centers the responsibility—the entire ballot consisting of the names of citizens arranged alphabetically from which five are to be chosen to run all of the affairs of the city as a board of commissioners or directors. These are subject to recall by the people if they prove to be dishonest or incompetent during their time of office. Wards are abolished. The city is considered as a unit and the disgrace of ward politics is at an end. It is only necessary to write to any of the Commission Cities which have tried the plan for a year or more to discover that the results are good and that the people believe that they have established real municipal democracy with the tools in their own hands. The short ballot, the Recall—the Referendum, the Initiative and

the Direct Primary make it almost certain that honest, efficient men will be elected and kept honest and efficient because they are in the hands of the people and not the machine.

The people can now have what they want—A City Plan, The City Beautiful, Clean Streets, Proper Sanitation and Health, Parks, Playgrounds, Proper Housing, Music, Art, Recreation—Justice, an opportunity for the poor man as well as the rich. They can secure an adequate income to do the things worth doing by equalizing the burden of taxation and planning for a future income as a private corporation would plan. All cities have not yet reached this ideal form of government and yet every city is awakening to the dangers of the old plan. Various civic organizations are active in pointing the way out. The Bureau of Municipal Research in New York, the Boston Finance Committee, the Merriam Municipal Expenditure Commission of Chicago, the Municipal League of Los Angeles, are examples of organizations which are both exposing the bad end and recommending constructive measures which will be for the best good of the city.

As an example of what can be accomplished in civic reform, when the people are determined to overthrow the machine and run their city without dictation, I wish to refer to Los Angeles, the city which I know best—a city which has determined to have municipal efficiency with democracy. This city, like others, was engrossed in money making and pleasure. The citizens abdicated their rights and allowed big business to organize and bad business and they together with the great political machine. The city was dominated by a boss appointed by the railroad political machine. The first awakening was social. Settlements and clubs and civic organizations inspired the creation of Playgrounds and Recreation Centers, Juvenile Courts, Parental School, George Junior Republic, Housing Commission, Municipal Art Commission, District Nursing, and a score of other helpful agencies. As in other cities the desire to smash the intolerable machine led many of the earnest workers into a non-partisan fight, which was partially successful. Attention was then turned to the securing of tools of democracy and these were obtained by amendment to the Charter. The Recall, Initiative, Referendum and finally the Direct Primary—with ward lines blotted out

and with nomination by petition rather than by caucus and convention as under the old political method. With these tools in their hands the people recalled a Mayor who represented the Railroad Machine, and under the Direct Primary elected good government officials to every office.

As a result of the overthrow of the machine and the making of all officials responsible to the people, the saloon is under the strictest form of regulation, the vice trust is destroyed and the white slave traffic as a business is ended, and thus far there has been no suspicion of graft. The officials are serving the people and the people are willing to trust the officials with the expenditure of millions of dollars for the development of their water supply and harbor—two enormous undertakings which will help in making this a city of a million people. Behind the city government are many organizations ever watching over the good name of the city. The City Club, the Municipal League, the Chamber of Commerce, the Good Government organization and the Good Government Fund, the League of Justice, the Municipal Reference Bureau, feeling a responsibility at this critical time for the preparation of the city, for the flood of people sure to come on the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915.

Social and civic workers are united in the belief that this city of the Angel Gate can be made to be a city of a million people without a slum, and a city of happy homes in the midst of gardens, of industries and commerce, where the welfare of the workers will be placed above the making of dividends. A city with a broad city plan—one which will anticipate its growth for fifty years.

This is but one of many cities with an ideal. Your city no doubt is striving to become a city without a slum, and in every part the City Beautiful. You, through your clubs, have worked for motherhood, for better education, for health and better sanitation—for clean milk and clean streets, without billboards, Municipal Art, Parks, Playgrounds, street trees and above all, a chance for the child to have an unhindered development. These and many other undertakings have called out the best that was in you as you sought to serve your fellowmen. A new day calls for a larger program, and if I mistake not you will go to your home cities determined to

work for the new plan of government by commission, for the new justice, which seeks to save the man rather than punish him; for the new education which recognizes that the school must be co-ordinated with the ship, the farm and the home. That the costly school buildings must be used as social centers for adult education and recreation as well as juvenile education, and the new plan of housing the poor in garden villages still possible in all but the largest of the cities. Women of the Twentieth Century, take this word of good cheer to your sisters, who in city and town are seeking to create those conditions which make not only for culture and social refinement but for justice and that equality of opportunity which is essential to the well being of the citizens of the Better City. With your innate love for that which is cleanly and beautiful—with your high ideals both as to house and home, it is easy for you to consecrate yourselves as the Mayor of Milwaukee has done to the task of making your city a safe place for its men, women and children, a city of homes and a slumless town.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The morning meeting of May 13th was devoted to reports of Treasurer and Auditor, and to reports of Business Committees, and of the Health Department, and to the subject of Conservation of Natural Resources.

The President announced that the Chairman of Program Committee had arranged the Standing Committees into groups on this program. Under Conservation of Natural Resources, is grouped all the work in relation to the material world; under Conservation of Vital Forces is grouped all the sanitary work for the preservation and health of our material bodies; under Service is grouped the good we try to do for others; under Development is grouped that which we carry on for our own growth and improvement; under Administration, all the thought and effort directed toward the bettering and regulating of government conditions.

Reports of Chairman of Forestry Committee and Waterways sub-committee were presented and three addresses on the topic of the morning were given.

Greetings from Honorary Vice-Presidents and an organization holding affiliated membership were given. Reports, addresses and greetings follow:

REPORT OF TREASURER, MRS. PHEBE M. WELCH.

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD

FROM APRIL 1ST, 1908, TO APRIL 1ST, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand April 1, 1908, per re-	
port to convention.....	\$7,367.08

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 9:15 A. M.

Received by Treasurer Mrs. J. E. Cowles, as per supplementary report.....	\$3,472.27	
		\$10,839.35
Paid out for expenses by Treasurer Mrs. J. E. Cowles, per supplementary report	4,804.68	
Balance from Mrs. Cowles, Ex-Treasurer, to Mrs. George O. Welch, Treasurer..	6,034.67	
		10,839.35
Balance from Mrs. Cowles:		
Funds of the Federation.....	5,932.67	
Contribution to International Schol- arship Fund	102.00	
		6,034.67
Contributed to International Scholar- ship Fund to October 12, 1909.....	300.00	
Interest on International Scholarship Fund, October 12, 1909.....	16.08	
		316.08
Received from dues from:		
State Federations.....	2,469.15	
Local Federations.....	142.00	
Affiliated Associations.....	75.10	
Foreign Clubs.....	11.41	
Individual Clubs.....	14,410.76	
		17,108.42
Sale of Art Hand Books.....	85.75	
Sale of Civil Service Programs.....	1.65	
Sale of Directory.....	3.00	
Sale of Ninth Biennial Reports.....	227.00	
		317.40
Interest on Invested Funds.....		67.00
Contributions to International Scholar- ship Fund, received from Miss Gill...	2,134.85	
Less Contributions received prior to October 12, 1909, deposited with Miss Gill and included in above amount	418.08	
		1,716.77
Contributions to Sinking Fund:		
From Ladies Literary Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	20.00	

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

From Columbian Club, Markesan,		
Wis.	\$3.00	\$23.00
Total Receipts.....		\$25,583.34
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Meetings:		
Board, Colorado Springs, Col.....	\$936.96	
Council, San Antonio, Tex.....	1,486.83	
Council Committee, San Antonio, Tex.	244.34	
Board, Washington, D. C.....	1,195.85	
Ninth Biennial Final Account.....	493.65	
		\$4,357.63
Expenses of Officers:		
President	750.10	
First Vice-President	5.29	
Recording Secretary.....	238.81	
Corresponding Secretary.....	98.71	
Treasurer	202.99	
Federation State Secretaries.....	61.75	
		1,357.65
Business Expenses:		
Bureau of Information.....	3,205.94	
Printing	1,034.19	
Ninth Biennial Report.....	1,373.89	
Directories, 1908 and 1909.....	1,037.45	
		6,651.47
Expenses of Committees:		
Art	120.00	
Biennial	74.02	
Badges and Banners.....	6.23	
Civics:		
Civic Department.....	46.63	
Health Department.....	75.63	
Civil Service Reform.....	64.76	
Educational	150.00	
Scholarship Award.....	23.85	
Executive	33.40	
Food Sanitation.....	41.30	

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 9:15 A. M.

Forestry:	
Forestry Department.....	\$96.70
Water Ways Department.....	82.01
Household Economics.....	23.36
Industrial and Child Labor.....	19.20
Legislative	36.30
Literary and Library.....	14.12
Membership	7.67
Program	51.40
Special—Foreign Introduction Cards	49.17
	<hr/>
	\$1,017.75
Club dues returned.....	28.80
	<hr/>
Total Disbursements.....	\$13,413.30

SUMMARY.

Total Receipts.....	25,583.34
Total Disbursements.....	13,413.30
Balance: Deposited First National	
Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn.....	\$11,170.04
Balance: Deposited Fergus Falls	
National Bank.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$12,170.04

The auditor, Mrs. Blankenburg, reported that, as the By-Laws require, the Treasurer's books were examined by a public accountant, and found correct. They have been examined since she arrived here and are found correct.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

MRS. SARAH A. EVANS, CHAIRMAN, OREGON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: As a matter of convenience, the chairman for the membership committee, who had been appointed immediately after the Boston convention, was changed at the meeting of the Board at Colorado Springs the following September, and the honor was conferred upon me at that time. Through various unavoidable circumstances the books were not transferred in time for our committee to take up the work, actively, before the first of November, 1908.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Since that time there has been admitted into membership in the General Federation, three Affiliated National Societies, one Colonial club, one State Federation, three County clubs, three city Federations, and 218 individual clubs, including two which were reinstated, making a total of 231 clubs, and an individual membership of 15,846. Two applications were withdrawn, and there are now on file with the committee sixteen applications that were received too late for action before this convention, and a club that was organized too recently to be eligible until after this convention. Since reaching here we have had notice that Virginia has voted to apply for membership. Every application acted upon received the unanimous approval of your committee.

The three National Societies to affiliate with us are:

Woman's International League of Right Living and Right Thinking.

Needlework Guild of America.

Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

Our Colonial club is the Woman's Club of Montreal, with a membership of 203.

We are proud of Nevada as our one new State Federation.

Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio send us the Kane County Federation, the Bourbon County Improvement League, and the Clermont County Club respectively, with an approximate membership of 636.

Columbus and Norwood, Ohio, and Whitewater, Wisconsin, have given us our three City Federations, with an approximate membership of 1,235.

Our hostess State has made the unprecedented record of adding sixty-nine clubs to our organization, which represents an individual membership of exactly 7,000. New members are accredited to the States as follows:

Ohio	69
Kentucky and Indiana, each.....	21
Illinois	18
Missouri	14
Nebraska	8
New Jersey and West Virginia, each.....	6
Iowa, Pennsylvania, Texas, Wisconsin, each.....	5

Colorado, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Oregon, Wyoming, each	4
Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Mexico, each	3
Kansas, New York, each.....	2
Arkansas, California, Florida, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, each	1

The three largest clubs to have been admitted to membership are:

The Woman's Educational Club, of Toledo, Ohio, with 790 members.

Cincinnati Section Council of Jewish Women, with 550 members.

Jewish Consumption Relief Society, of Cincinnati, with 400 members.

The Membership Committee has, in truth, been stationed at the four corners of the United States: these magnificent distances consuming at least one month for an application to make the rounds of the committee, even when every requirement of the By-laws was complied with. When constitution or endorsement were missing, or the application had to be held for any other failure to observe the printed instructions on the back of the application, the time lost in adjusting it had to be added to the legitimate month. In the past two years 25 per cent. of the applications have had to be held for one reason or another, which created delay and necessitated an average of three letters for each one. The Chairman endeavored to send out all applications that were properly presented, on the returning mail, and it was seldom that one remained on her desk over twenty-four hours. The returned cards show that the entire committee put forth unusual efforts to expedite the work. Twice during her term of office the Chairman has sent a personal letter to the Federation Secretary of each state, asking her co-operation and help, and many of the replies have given strength and courage to the committee. The work has taught your Chairman the value and importance of the Federation Secretary, and, as well, the necessity for putting into the office trained, experienced workers. Out of our experience we would bring to you this suggestion: That the term of this officer be co-incident with that of the General Federation of-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ficers. It is unfair to a Secretary to ask her to assume these duties within a few months before the Biennial, when the rush is on and the time limited. The Federation also needs experienced women at that time to handle the work quickly.

Our present corps of Secretaries have rendered splendid service, and the Chairman for the Membership committee takes this opportunity to return its thanks for their uniform kindness and courtesy. Their duties have not been light for all the work of this committee has been done through the Secretaries.

The Chairman extends her thanks to the members of her committee who have ably seconded all her efforts to promote the membership work, and she hopes to meet, personally, the representative of every club she has helped to launch upon wider seas of usefulness and opportunity.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD, 1908-1910.

LUCY B. JOHNSTON, KANSAS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE BIENNIAL CONVENTION: The expense of providing the Board of Directors, the Committees, the State Federation Secretaries and the Bureau of Information with stationery and other printed matter since the convention in Boston has been as follows:

Letter-head sheets.....	61,205	
Plain sheets.....	12,200	
Note-head sheets.....	4,450	
Postals	1,200	
Envelopes	56,765	
		————— \$571.47

An approximate division of the stationery is as follows:
For the Board of Directors:

Letter-head sheets.....	20,450	
Plain sheets.....	1,900	
Note-head sheets.....	4,450	
Envelopes	19,265	
		————— \$205.63

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 9:15 A. M.

For Standing Committees:

Letter-head sheets.....	\$22,255	
Plain sheets.....	300	
Envelopes	18,000	
Postal cards.....	900	
		\$226.22

For Bureau of Information:

Letter-head sheets.....	11,300	
Plain sheets.....	10,000	
Envelopes	12,050	
		\$92.12

For General Federation State Secretaries:

Letter-head sheets.....	7,200	
Envelopes	7,450	
		\$47.50

Miscellaneous Printing:

First edition of By-Laws (3,000 copies)...	\$64.60	
Second edition of By-Laws (750 copies) ..	32.25	
Open letter (3,000 copies).....	16.50	
Council meeting 1909 Identification cards (500)	2.15	
Inter-federation leaflet (500 copies).....	3.90	
Letter, "Why Clubs Should Federate," first edition (600 copies).....	10.20	
Letter, "Why Clubs Should Federate," sec- ond edition (1,500 copies).....	12.75	
Lists of questions from the standing com- mittees (6,500 copies).....	131.85	
		\$274.20

Office of Recording Secretary:

Call for the convention with proposed amendments to the By-Laws and a sched- ule of the program appended (3,000 copies)	\$29.50	
Speakers' cards (100).....	1.50	
		\$31.00

Office of Corresponding Secretary:

Letter of Corresponding Secretary (1,200 copies)	\$14.40	
Circular letter to Presidents (1,400 copies)	6.15	

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Notices to delegates and alternates (5,000 copies)	\$11.00	
Credential cards (5,075)	8.25	
Guest cards (500)	2.50	
Committee member cards (100)	1.50	
Two quires engraved letter paper	1.00	
Four dozen engraved envelopes .....	.60	
Postcards (300)	2.75	
	<hr/>	\$48.15
Office of Treasurer:		
Vouchers (500)	\$8.50	
Receipts (2,300)	14.50	
Remittance blanks (3,000)	7.65	
Notices to clubs (3,000)	10.20	
	<hr/>	\$40.85
Membership Committee:		
Application blanks	\$15.00	
Club admission ballots	2.85	
	<hr/>	\$17.85
Postage for correspondence and for mailing		
"Questions" and "Booklet"		\$22.00
Sundries:		
Shipping, packing, expressage and freight		\$122.07
	<hr/>	
Total expense of Printing Committee		\$1,128.59

REPORT OF BADGE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL PINS.

FRANCES D. KEEFE, CHAIRMAN, NEBRASKA.

September 10, 1908, received from chairman 59 pins @ \$0.60.	
March, 1909, received from C. G. Braxman, 237 pins @ \$0.55.	
10 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 100 pins @ \$0.45	\$45.00
November 10, 1909, 300 pins @ \$0.40	120.00
March 22, 1910, 200 pins @ \$0.45	90.00
Total number of pins, 996.	
Total cost of pins purchased	\$255.00
Received from former chairman	\$147.05

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 9:15 A. M.

September 10, 1908, received from sale of pins	
139 at \$0.60.....	\$83.40
279 at 0.55.....	153.45
10 at 0.40.....	4.00
<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	\$387.90
Expended for pins.....	\$255.00
For registry, boxes, postage, &c.....	30.29
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Total expenditure.....	\$285.29
Balance on hand.....	102.61
<hr/>	
	\$387.90
 May 10, 1910, pins on hand, 200 at \$0.60, value \$120.00	
248 at \$0.55, value.....	136.40
Money on hand.....	102.61
<hr/>	
Total value.....	\$359.01
Total value received Sept. 10, 1908..	312.80
<hr/>	
Net gain, 1908-1910.....	\$46.21

Chairman reports that she has received an order from Illinois, which, for the fifth time, places Illinois at the head of the list in the number of pins purchased.

The Canal Zone sent in the largest single order accompanied by the money.

**REPORT OF BADGE COMMITTEE
ON BADGES AND BANNERS FOR TENTH BIENNIAL.**

FRANCES D. KEEFE, CHAIRMAN, NEBRASKA.

On February 15th, your Committee sent general specifications for approximately 2,100 badges and four banners to six firms of national reputation. March 10th, sent minute specifications. No reply was received by March 25th, so your Committee called on a local firm and placed the order for badges, a complete list of which will be filed for reference of future Committees.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

March 25th, purchased from Hammond Bros., Fremont, Neb.:

1,200 delegate badges,
700 alternate badges,
126 special badges,

2,026 \$208.50

By order of Biennial Committee these were sent to
Mrs. D. L. Murray, Chairman of Credential Committee.

May 11th, purchased from Pettibone Bros., Cincinnati:

11 special badges..... \$2.00

Total expended for badges..... \$210.50

Expended for telegram, telephone, express on badges. 2.53

\$213.03

Three new banners have been ordered, two to designate new seating allowances, one for affiliated organizations, and one for the Canal Zone. It may interest you to know that the color chosen by these members of the new Federation is the green of the palms which surround them in their tropic home.

REPORT OF PRESS COMMITTEE.

MRS. SARAH A. EVANS, CHAIRMAN, OREGON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: Early in the present administration the Press Committee decided upon two lines of work, viz.: to pursue the policy of the past two years in trying to impress upon the clubs the importance of the press in its relation to our club work, when it was properly reported, and the necessity for so reporting it. Our second endeavor was to try to gather statistics regarding the amount of space devoted weekly to club matter.

To this end, we formulated a letter, covering these two points, and dividing the states geographically between the three members of our committee. We wrote to each State President in our district. The replies to these letters were most encouraging and interesting. In Massachusetts, a practical club woman collects and sends out club news to thirty leading papers. New York has a Press Committee of fifty working

newspaper women whose chairman collects and sends out club news, thoroughly covering the State; Florida exploits her club work through twenty-seven papers; the St. Louis papers last year gave 2,772 inches to club work; California reports thirty-four papers maintaining club departments. The Chicago Woman's Club issues its own paper to its 1,000 members. Within the past year, California and Illinois have established their own official organs. *The Federation Quarterly* and *The Illinois Bulletin*—these periodicals, with *Club Notes*, *The Courant*, *The Keystone*, and our official organ, *The Federation Bulletin*, have extended the courtesy of their publishers' list to the Chairman of this Committee, for which we express our thanks and appreciation.

The states we have made special mention of, do not monopolize our publicity work by any means. Every state that replied to our letter—and there were few who did not—reported unusual activity along this line. In summing up the returns from these letters—and basing our conclusions upon the report at the Boston convention—we estimate that more than double the newspaper space is given to club matter than was done two years ago; besides the vast and increasing number of magazines that make club news a feature; that our press work is becoming better systematized, and that more professional writers are taking it up as a profitable and legitimate line of journalism.

While little headway has been made in gathering actual and definite statistics regarding the amount of space devoted to club matter throughout the country, and while it seems an almost hopeless and impossible undertaking, it can be done, and we would urge State Presidents and Press Committees to exertion in this direction, for even an approximate estimate would be an astonishing and flattering asset for the Federation.

Where it has been possible, your Committee has thrown its influence against the publicity of crime and sensational matter in our daily papers, as was condemned, by resolution, at the Boston convention; but it is our opinion that this reform lies wholly with the public to bring about. The newspapers only meet the public demand. Our club is an object lesson of this. When the public laughed at the Woman's Club, the newspapers

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

supplied their humorous columns at our expense; when the public recognized the Woman's Club as an earnest, vital force, the newspapers gave us dignified exploitation. We have received our chastisement from the press, but having made good, we may well count it our strongest ally.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, CIVIC COMMITTEE.

MRS. RUFUS P. WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Before giving you an outline of the splendid work done by the women of this Federation in the conservation of health, I will present the conclusions of this Committee, arrived at after considering the replies to questions asked by the Health Department.

First and foremost we are deeply impressed with the fact that less than half of the clubs sent in any report—even that of inactivity. Thus it is borne in upon us that we must greatly increase our effort to impress upon the individual club that it is an important factor in the work of the General Federation, and our power can never reach its greatest development until every club and each woman in the club shall have taken a place and shall be ready to fill it.

The questions were intended to concentrate the mind upon a few points and to bring to this Committee a knowledge of local needs. This result has been accomplished, and I am sure that all who give the appended table a little study will read many things of interest. We feel that definite assistance can be rendered clubs, singly and collectively, and the future will bear such fruit from this effort as will be worth all of the time it has taken for it.

Fifty clubs have reported the need of outdoor schools.

Thirty-seven clubs have reported the need of camps, sanatoria or hospitals.

Thirty-seven clubs have reported the need of sanitary buildings and streets.

Ninety-two clubs have reported the need of visiting Nursing Associations.

Eighty-nine clubs have reported the need of Anti-Tuberculosis Associations.

Thirty-one clubs have reported the need of enforcement of present ordinances and laws.

Three hundred and eleven clubs have reported the need of medical inspection in the schools.

One hundred and fifty clubs have reported other needs not included in the list.

Because we consider it possible, this Committee recommends that early in the club year, definite aids along the above lines shall be provided by this department for all clubs making application for them. We hope that at the next Biennial session every club shall be able to report the present need filled and a new one to fill. We all realize that the gaining of one point is but the introduction to another; climbing the hill of sanitary living gives one ever a broader and broader outlook, the horizon enlarging to include many things not earlier seen.

The plan of work as suggested by this Committee has been adopted in most of the states. In its application to local conditions, the individuality of the State Chairman of Health is most interestingly displayed. On account of limited time a few examples must suffice—though we would like to occupy the time of the entire Convention with our report and thus gain for ourselves the coveted reputation of Dr. Stevens, of whom it is said, "She acts as if the Health Department of the Florida Federation is the only important one."

The constant questions before this Committee are, "How shall I begin?" "What shall I do?" Because the following methods are suggestive, we quote them. Other states have done other and equally good things.

The report from Alabama says, "We have held meetings and also used the wall cards. Still further, I have the promise of the President of the Alabama Educational Association that he will introduce into every school of the State the use of a book on lessons for the prevention of tuberculosis. Beside the schools, many of the clubs are at work on the various City Fathers to secure certain health and sanitary ordinances."

"I have the assurance of nearly every public school in the State that those who have not the drinking fountains will establish the use of the individual drinking cups. In reply to

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

a letter to the Governor of the State, these words were received, 'Yours of the fifth regarding the Tuberculosis Sanatorium received and noted. I fully recognize the importance of an early establishment of the Sanatorium and shall do my best.' From Mrs. Moore, the new chairman, I have just received word that a traveling health library will be secured. I am happy to announce that Alabama will have a 1910 Christmas seal and is the first State to send in its order for the same."

State Federation 1909 Christmas seals have been issued by Missouri, Vermont, Florida and Arkansas; also by the Somerville, Mass., Visiting Nursing Association and Newton, Mass., Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Federations of Kentucky and Tennessee have issued wall cards which have been placed in schools and public buildings throughout the states. Rhode Island, Kentucky and Tennessee have provided health leaflets to be pasted in school books. We may say that in almost every state, club women are supporting invalids, establishing and assisting to support visiting nursing and anti-tuberculosis associations, and giving special attention to the purity of their milk supply. Almost without exception the State Board of Health has found a new and valuable way of preaching health in the State, through the circulation of State publications by the clubs. Splendid circulars have been issued by individual clubs to the school children, to mothers and to teachers.

In many places ordinances against expectoration in public places have had so much *new* life instilled into them that they have awakened to greater activity than ever in their history. In Live Oak, Florida, such an ordinance being passed over the veto of the Mayor.

Several state federations have traveling health libraries, and more *will* have them the coming year.

We find that in *every locality* physicians are more than willing to give time and effort as speakers at public meetings and results, far beyond our most sanguine expectations, are being realized. As one result of a talk on the "Public Drinking Cup," by Mrs. Shumway of Wisconsin, a graduating class has presented the school with a sanitary drinking fountain. This is an example worthy of public attention.

A committee from the Rutland, Vermont, Woman's Club inspected the stores where food was sold, white listing the good ones, and thus raising the standard of all. Hundreds of instances come to our mind of efficient work, but in conclusion we must for this time content ourselves with calling to your attention an instance of *team* work which this Committee heartily recommends.

The clubs of Nashville, Tennessee, have divided the health work of that city between them. The Health Chairman of one distributes literature; one investigates the sanitary conditions in schools; one attends to the placing of exhibits; another directs a health lecture course; as the report says, "furnishing lecturers to audiences and audiences to lecturers; one committee has collected a health library; one is interesting itself in cleaner markets; ventilation in public buildings and conveyances is the specialty of one; while another takes charge of phonograph campaigns, and assists in looking after "Keep Well" Clubs in factories and workshops, which have been established by Mrs. Crockett; one attends to needed legislation, and the last co-operates with the public press.

When this department was organized there were some who were skeptical as to the value of it. To take our "soundings" to ascertain whether in Nation and State all this effort for better health conditions was worth while, your Chairman questioned the one man, who perhaps better than any other, knows the value of club co-operation from actual experience. Mr. Routzahn, Director of the American Tuberculosis Exhibition, replied in part as follows: "In the special part of the national campaign which has been under my charge, no other organization or group of people has proved so responsive and efficient in its co-operation as the women's clubs and their officers and members throughout the country. In many cases their enthusiasm and interest have done much towards awakening general appreciation in the community, and frequently they have carried some of the most difficult work necessary in the promotion of the exhibition campaign. Public observation covering the health work of the clubs has provided convincing evidence of their importance in the pioneer work as well as in the later broader developments of the manifold activities which go to make up the campaign against tuberculosis. The

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

club women have proven enthusiastic and intelligent in their enthusiasm. The clubs have furnished the initiative and leadership for many important lines of work. The leading women have shown a result of club experience in the ability to do efficient work in other directions. The relations sustained by the club women with many other organizations have made it possible to reach the great body of women in most communities."

Again, Dr. Crumbine says: "As Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, I have every reason to be grateful for the moral support as well as the active co-operation of the Kansas Federation of Club Women. I have never made an appeal to the club women of any town of this State, with, I believe, but three exceptions (and these appeals have been made very often during the past three years), but what they have promptly and generously responded.

"The State Board of Health has a traveling tuberculosis exhibit. In every town to which we go one of the first things we do is to get in touch with the local women's clubs, and we find that the clubs lend their influence and their time toward making the exhibit a success and getting the people out to hear the lectures and to see the exhibit. *We feel as if we could not get along* without the women's assistance in this particular.

"Last September, when the State Board of Health abolished the common drinking cup on the railway trains and in the public schools of this State, they were subjected to considerable abuse from a portion of the male traveling public and male members of the school, who think no further than their own personal convenience and interests, but from the start we had the active and moral support of the women of this State, and I am glad to say that today it has already become nothing short of a disgrace for any person to use a public drinking cup.

"I speak truthfully when I say that the value of the work of the women in this State along lines of public health cannot be overestimated and it has been limited only and because we men who are in charge of this work have not fully availed ourselves of their willing hands and ready hearts."

Thus it is shown that the club women of this country are forming an intelligent army upon whom the officers of public

health may depend for assistance and it is our belief that they will be called upon more and more for service.

We are told that the "Average man's working efficiency might be increased fifty per cent." That "*the development of vitality* is the keynote of the world-wide movement for health, its aim being to increase the power to *live* and *work*, rather than merely to cure or even to prevent disease."

With this broad outlook, the Health Department came into being in 1906. While it is true that we have held more or less closely to the elimination of one disease, the accomplishment of this object has led through every avenue which has for its aim the upbuilding of health in the *home*, the *community*, the *State* and the *Nation*.

The plan upon which we have founded our work is to care for those who are afflicted, and to prevent further infection; to educate the public and create an interest which shall result in improved local health conditions; and to secure from the National Government the publication and distribution of health bulletins and the establishment of a permanent exhibit or museum of such a nature as shall have an influence upon the public health.

When the Health Department was organized, but one State Federation had a Health Committee. Now, after but twenty-one months of club activity, we have today to our credit a chairman of health in forty-eight State Federations, whose duty it is to arouse enthusiasm, to direct energy, and to co-operate successfully with existing agencies having the same aim—*elimination of disease*.

During this short period, the club women have *earned*, as well as distributed for this object, more than *thirty-five thousand dollars*.

Interest in this movement has had a rapid and enormous expansion. Woman has ever been among the first to minister to the sufferer, and she now claims as her right an opportunity to become one of those workers who shall prevent the *contraction of disease*. She realizes that as the home maker she has a duty in the conservation of health in that home—and with the enthusiasm which bespeaks success she is responding to the calls coming to her.

Since my report at the last Biennial Convention, there have met for conference in Washington, D. C., representatives from every civilized nation. To this International Congress on Tuberculosis more than half of the State Governors of this country appointed as one of the delegates to represent their state, the Chairman of the Health Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Many of these delegates rendered reports of sufficient importance to form a part of the succeeding plan for health improvement in that state. At this International Convention, the Woman's Club Day was largely attended and to delegates from European countries it was of unusual interest. To us, it marked a joining of hands with the great world of science, and pledged the women of this Federation to intelligent and thoughtful co-operation with such men as Trudeau, Otis, Flick, Pottenger, Klebs, Bowditch and all the great leaders who are banded together for the betterment of the world. It also placed upon us responsibilities which have been accepted because we feel they can and will be met by you, having as we do, full faith in your love of *home*.

Many of the resolutions adopted at that Congress had already formed a part of our working plan. Since then we have endorsed anew and worked more vigorously for those measures covering the establishment of hospitals, sanatoria, tuberculosis classes and clinics, the introducing of special courses and medical inspection in the public schools, and "the establishment of playgrounds as an important means of preventing tuberculosis through their influence upon health and resistance to disease."

With the motto, "*Victory through Unity*" and a war cry, *Education and Execution*, the plan of our work is simple and has held interest from the very first. Education on subjects pertaining to health must result in activity for the improvement of existing conditions. Therefore, it has been our aim to bring all information along these lines. The public press in every part of the country has given us freely of its splendid influence. The few simple things which we have sought to impress have been published free of expense in almost every state of the Union. A very few illustrations will serve to show the personal influence of such words.

To your Chairman, from the Far West, comes a letter

from a man of great wealth saying, "In this morning's paper I have just read of the work the club women are doing for the tuberculosis. We have done all that money can do as far as we know, for my daughter and she is growing worse. Can you tell us anything else to try?" From the East comes a woman's letter saying, "I am too poor to have a physician—shall I have to die when I, too, might live?" From the North one saying, "This man is ordered South by his physician. As his means are very limited, he feels he best go to a cheap boarding house—can you suggest anything?" These are but samples.

Among other things it was our privilege to show the man of wealth where to obtain a nurse specially trained to care for the tuberculous, and today the daughter is on the road to recovery. The poor woman was placed in charge of the local woman's club, and a list of sanatoria and letters of recommendation furnished the man, made it possible for him to enter a sanatorium in the South, where he is now "feeling better than ever before in years," and he will soon return to his home again a wage-earner and as well an *educated* missionary to his friends and work mates. When clubs report "there is little sickness in our town; we do not need a health department," I wonder if they realize that every woman in that region should live for a hundred women in other and less favored communities. That there is no sickness in your own family is one of the most forceful reasons why you should have information in your possession which will aid those who do have sickness to contend with.

Let us make the most of our opportunity of health; let us become intelligent upon this subject, and use every effort to make the world glad that we have lived.

An old proverb says, "What you would have appear in the Nation's life, you must introduce into the public schools." We say antedating the public school is the home—and as vast as is the influence of the teacher, that of the father and mother should be greater. In our work, then, by trying to make the conservation of health a home problem, asking the women to learn and in turn become teachers, we cannot but feel that this department is doing pioneer work along the right line.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

As aids in the work, this Committee has published wall cards and a health bulletin, and has placed in the Bureau of Information of the General Federation a library of sixteen volumes, all on subjects relating to health.

A special committee has examined and recommended a list of books, and in several states these have been purchased and sent out as traveling health libraries. As an educator of public opinion such a library, with its accompanying pictures, has few equals. It is sure of a welcome, as it enters a town under the auspices of the local woman's club—and its way has been further paved by interesting press notices. Often prizes are offered for the best composition on the contents of certain of the books, and the entire community has a health awakening.

As a result of the publication of this list, many public libraries have been enriched by gifts of one or more of the books, and a notable instance is where a man prominent in *life insurance* circles purchased the entire list of over thirty books and presented it to the public library of his home town.

We find that in one state, through the initiative of one club, and in another, through the influence of one woman, movements have been started which have resulted in appropriations for state sanatoria, while in still another, the women have banded together to earn their sanatorium by the sale of the *Montana Sanatorium Stamp*.

Our reports show that 546 clubs have aided in the establishment of camps, sanatoria, visiting nursing associations and anti-tuberculosis organizations, clinics or hospitals; 452 have held open meetings having for their object the improvement of health conditions. Two hundred and forty-six have placed wall cards, circulated health bulletins and other educational material, while 193 have taken active interest in the enforcement of local health ordinances.

Having heard from less than half the clubs in the Federation, it is safe to multiply the above figures by two, and even then the great value of this movement toward the building up of a stronger nation is not adequately set forth.

Statistics of influence can never be compiled. The impress upon character which results in a habit, can never be gauged; it is the thing which has *Eternal Life*.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 12, 9:15 A. M.

CHART OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS	Name of State Federation of Women's Clubs	Number of clubs Federated	Number of clubs heard from	Number of clubs not active in health department	Money reported as donated to health work	Number of clubs donating money, sums not stated	Number of clubs donating to hospitals, Visiting Nursing Association, etc., etc.	Number of clubs donating entire or partial support of an invalid	Number of clubs donating to and assisting in establishment of Sanatoria and hospitals	Number of clubs aiding in the establishment of Anti-Tuberculosis or Vis. Nursing Associations	Number of clubs using other methods in caring for the sick	Number of clubs holding club or open meetings	Number of clubs distributing wall cards, bulletins, etc.	Number of clubs aiding the exhibit	Number of clubs aiding health ordinances and laws	Number of clubs using other educational methods	Number of clubs wishing out-door schools	Number of clubs wishing local camp, hospital or state sanatorium	Number of clubs wishing more sanitary streets or buildings	Number of clubs wishing medical inspection in the schools	Number of clubs wishing Visiting Nursing Association	Number of clubs wishing Anti-Tuberculosis Association	Number of clubs wishing better enforcement of present laws	Number of clubs needing aid not mentioned in our list
Alabama	59	59	40	\$62.00	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona	92	9	3	504.00	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	106	169	114	1,435.57	25	13	5	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	247	10	6	1,435.57	11	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone	10	48	20	1,322.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado	141	22	14	10.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Connecticut	55	12	2	20.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	14	4	1	2,178.37	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
District of Columbia	17	26	2	23.00	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	31	15	4	23.00	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	71	43	25	2,643.00	12	33	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	306	187	98	822.50	13	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	171	54	37	114.00	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Indiana	368	217	151	114.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iowa	237	58	35	145.00	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kansas	88	32	2	736.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	32	11	6	939.00	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	127	29	10	274.56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	36	28	14	1,004.00	6	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	244	67	22	2,895.00	4	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	213	114	47	88.00	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	173	47	11	2,403.92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minnesota	56	19	3	44.00	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Continued on following page)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

CHART OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS	Name of State Federation of Women's Clubs	Number of clubs Federated	Number of clubs heard from	Number of clubs not active in health departments	Money reported as donated to health work	Number of clubs donating money, * sums not stated	Number of clubs donating to hospitals, Visiting Nursing Associations, etc., etc.	Number of clubs donating entire or partial support of an invalid	Number of clubs donating to and assisting in establishment of sanatoria and hospitals	Number of clubs aiding in the establishment of Anti-Tuberculosis or Vis. Nursing Associations	Number of clubs using other methods in caring for the sick	Number of clubs holding club or open meetings	Number of clubs distributing wall cards, bulletins, etc.	Number of clubs aiding the exhibit	Number of clubs aiding health ordinances and laws	Number of clubs using other educational methods	Number of clubs withing out-door schools	Number of clubs withing local camp, hospital or state sanatorium	Number of clubs withing more sanitary streets or buildings	Number of clubs withing medical inspection in the schools	Number of clubs withing Anti-Tuberculosis Associations	Number of clubs withing better enforcement of present laws	Number of clubs noted in our list	
Missouri	Missouri	148	63	43	371.00	2	1	1	1	1	1	14	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	13	1	1	150	
Montana	Montana	32	17	11	1,532.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	
Nebraska	Nebraska	145	26	26	82.48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	
New Hampshire	New Hampshire	191	53	11	304.00	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	
New Jersey	New Jersey	123	40	17	1,375.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	81	
New York	New York	275	35	17	73.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Carolina	North Carolina	43	28	22	604.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
North Dakota	North Dakota	53	42	23	100.13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ohio	Ohio	300	145	104	1,575.00	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oklahoma	Oklahoma	164	52	82	219.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oregon	Oregon	53	19	4	1,642.35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	191	86	41	2,819.40	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rhode Island	Rhode Island	36	35	11	1,342.62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South Carolina	South Carolina	71	26	15	9.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South Dakota	South Dakota	54	15	9	24.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tennessee	Tennessee	72	26	4	69.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Texas	Texas	234	68	38	110.25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Utah	Utah	26	17	5	25.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Virginia	Virginia	5	5	1	8.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vermont	Vermont	30	25	6	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Washington	Washington	116	14	5	8.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
West Virginia	West Virginia	28	10	4	35.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wisconsin	Wisconsin	162	62	9	2,672.50	6	5	2	2	2	2	18	10	12	12	4	2	6	2	1	3	3	3	
Wyoming	Wyoming	23	23	..	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5339	2133	1114	432,839.65	164	204	55	27	31	114	477	172	77	181	12	50	38	37	311	92	80	31	150		

REPORT OF THE FORESTRY COMMITTEE.

MRS. F. W. GERARD, CHAIRMAN, CONNECTICUT.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: It was the good fortune of your Chairman of Forestry to begin her official duties by attending as delegate the conference of the National Conservation Commission, held in Washington, December, 1908. This commission was called to report, after taking an inventory of the nation's natural resources, in continuance of the work inaugurated at the memorable meeting of the Governors at the White House in May, 1908.

These meetings have passed into history, but they are regarded as making a national epoch, second only in importance to that at which the Constitution of the United States was framed. It has been truly said, that never in the history of any nation has a statement so valuable been compiled and prepared; never has any nation known so well where it stands with regard to its national resources, and never has any nation had such a terrible indictment for profligate waste of its inheritance.

Two states have established precedents which are significant of the trend of public opinion towards European methods of forest administration, namely in New York we have the first example of a privately owned reserve under state control; and the Supreme Court of Maine has recently rendered a decision in a hypothetical case, that the State can regulate the cutting of privately owned woodlands.

When four-fifths of our timber lands are in private ownership and only one-third of a tree is utilized in our wasteful system of lumbering and only enough timber left to last thirty years, it can readily be seen that for our own interest the State or Nation must soon interfere.

The most eminent conservation begun by our Federation, the saving of the Big Trees, was brought to a successful conclusion last year. The credit of this belongs to Mrs. Lovell White of California, who worked unceasingly for nine years, and finally after personally interviewing every Representative and Senator in Congress, succeeded in her efforts to preserve these greatest living wonders. If no other work but the preser-

vation of the Big Trees and the Palisades of the Hudson had been accomplished by Federation, we should have justified our existence as an organization. Another campaign to secure the passage of the Weeks Bill has been very actively conducted this year by the Woman's Clubs. It is interesting to note that there is no sectional feeling among the women in regard to this question. In Colorado, which is the seat of hostility to all forestry reserves among the men, the women have done yeoman service for this bill.

It is to be regretted that time is only allowed to present some of the most notable lines of work undertaken by the clubs. The reports show that thousands of trees have been planted and that shade trees in towns and cities are becoming generally the wards of women's clubs; while this is valuable and necessary the point should be emphasized that it is not forestry.

The Colorado Federation last year was responsible for the expenditure of a fund of five thousand dollars for trees and shrubs, and has distributed tree seeds to every club in the State; is also using active influence for a great irrigation scheme at the present time.

Delaware clubs co-operate with the trustees of their university, and secured a state forester which is the first step that should be taken in a State desiring to establish a forestry system. Florida women were instrumental in securing the national forest reserves in their State.

The New England States and New Jersey are co-operating with their state foresters to use their club audiences as lecture centers to spread the gospel of forestry. Hundreds of acres are now going under forest cover in Connecticut as the result of this system of education. The state forester, the president of the Connecticut Forestry Association, and the chairman of the Federation Forestry Committee, forming a lecture staff. It is the opinion of your Chairman that that is the best way to get actual results in forestation.

The civic division of the Iowa Federation will put thousands of dollars of bluff park lands into the hands of commissions and co-operate with them in caring for it.

Illinois has been active in many directions. One club in Chicago succeeded in having the city forester appointed.

The Belt Line Park system was the suggestion of another club. The Federation is doing yeoman work to save the Ogle County white pines for a state reserve.

Maine also has worked for Mt. Katahdin as a state reserve. The State Chairman of Forestry for Kentucky has compiled a valuable manual of the trees of her State. Florida had a similar list prepared for the Federation by Mr. John Gifford, by request of the State Chairman.

Mrs. Patterson, Chairman for Indiana, has written a charming little play for the use of the schools on Arbor Day. Mrs. Wilkinson's efforts, as Chairman for Louisiana, have covered a large field; she is responsible for the organization of a State Forestry Association. This is a most valuable work, as it means an organized body, watching and working for state forestry legislation.

Ohio has only had a forestry department this year, but has already donated trees to a hospital, saved historic trees, and is working in many lines of civic improvement.

Notable work for school gardens is done by the City Federation of Saginaw, Michigan. The Grand Rapids Woman's Club has bought land and planted it with trees. Nearly all the states are studying forestry questions, and are trying to have some elementary forestry introduced into the schools.

Our work for the Audubon Society is not as active as it should be. Can we logically work for conservation, and expect to be listened to, while we still continue to encourage the destruction of the song birds, by following the hideous fashion of wearing song birds and egrets upon our hats?

We know that the insect pest has worked an economic change in agricultural processes, and if we wish we can not only as federations, but as individuals, render great service to the cause of conservation by refusing to be decorated with dead song birds. If women can raise the freight rates because of the size of their hats, they can reduce the insect pest by changing the trimming. It has been the policy of your Chairman to urge the women's clubs to seek co-operation with existing commissions, associations and persons engaged in forestry work in their respective states. Membership in the American Forestry and National Conservation Associations is recommended. Conservation of native plants and birds are lines of

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

work particularly in the province of women, and are therefore urgently recommended.

As all civilized countries but the United States have a quarantine law against imported nursery stock, and as more than half the agricultural insect pests have come to us from other countries, it is urged that we work for a national quarantine law against imported nursery stock.

The first recommendation sent to the clubs from your Chairman, is the last one—work to secure a State Forester, or, if you have one, place yourselves under his direction.

The questions sent from this department were designed to be suggestive of lines of work, as well as to secure information. Realizing that they do not fully cover all the work, reports from Chairman have been requested; very few have responded.

Your Chairman has delivered fifteen forestry addresses, visited two State Federations and been twice to confer with the Forestry Department of the New Jersey State Federation.

Report from the questions—1,876 clubs report.

1. What especial line of conservation has your club undertaken?

150—Forestry Waterways, trees in cities, Weeks bill and Hetch-Hetchy Valley.

2. Has your club assisted other associations in holding forestry institutes, lectures, or in introducing elementary forestry into the public schools or normal training schools?

266—Lectures and introducing elementary forestry in public schools.

3. Have you helped to secure any state legislation in behalf of forestry laws, by letters, personal interviews or petitions, such as forest-fire laws, remission of taxes for afforestation or appropriations for buying waste land for demonstration forests?

283—Have sent petitions and letters for state and national legislation.

4. Has your club studied any of the following forestry questions?

- (a) Raising Christmas trees as a crop, by the farmers.
- (b) Forest cover for reservoir lands.

- (c) The city or municipal forest for income and aesthetic value.

168—Clubs have studied some or all of these questions.

5. Are you helping the movement for bird protection or to prevent the extinction of the mountain laurel, arbutus and maidenhair fern?

250—Clubs help bird protection.

6. Is Arbor and Bird Day observed in your public schools.

964—Cities and towns keep Arbor Day.

7. Do you use the Forest Service bulletins?

218—Clubs use Forest Service bulletins.

8. Do you co-operate with the Tree Warden or other tree official in your city? If so, in what way and with what results.

240—Clubs co-operate with city officials—excellent results.

In closing this report, it is a great pleasure to thank the members of the Board and members of the Forestry Committee for their courtesy, and especially Mrs. Henry F. Brooks, the vice-chairman, whose instant response to every request and earnest co-operation in all details of our arduous work have been of the greatest assistance.

SAVING THE FOREST WASTE.

WILLIAM L. HALL.

As one directly engaged in forestry, I am impelled to make my first word before this audience an acknowledgment of the valuable service of the women of America in the cause of forest conservation. Forestry has advanced, step by step, slowly at first and then more rapidly; but not one step has been taken without the active aid of the women. Many have given without reserve, their time and energies to measures for forest conservation, which perhaps had little prospect of immediate success, simply because they were right.

Public sentiment in regard to forestry has changed. As a people we no longer regard with indifference the destructive use of the forest. We now recognize it to be a resource whose influences are so beneficial and products so valuable that we

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Public sentiment in regard to forestry has changed. As a people we no longer regard with indifference the destructive use of the forest. We now recognize it to be a resource whose influences are so beneficial and products so valuable that we

cannot afford to run the risk of its destruction or even its depletion. In this change of sentiment, which is thorough and complete so far as the people are concerned, women have had an important part. They have sometimes led and sometimes been among the first followers; never have they lagged behind. It cannot be denied that they have been among the first to recognize the sentiment and sense upon which forestry is founded.

Among the women's organizations which have worked to advance the forestry movement, none has labored as widely, faithfully and effectively as the women's clubs. It is my honest belief that forestry would not have the advanced standing either in public opinion or in actual accomplishment that it has today had it not been for the women's clubs. In behalf of the profession of forestry, therefore, I want to thank you for the good work which you have done.

It ought to be remembered, however, that the real work of forest conservation is hardly begun. Plans have been laid and partially complete systems of forestry have been established by the Federal Government and by some of the states, but the detailed work of conserving the forest is as yet to be done. Were we to stop now, almost nothing would be accomplished. What we have done will only count for something if we go on and do more.

PRINCIPLES OF FORESTRY.

The principles which underlie the intelligent use of a valuable resource like the forest are to use it economically and, if possible, to renew the supply. Fortunately the forest, unlike the minerals, is a renewable resource. Like the cereals, trees grow and, with intelligent management, produce a crop.

Upon the principle of growing trees much is known and considerable is being done. The schools are teaching both the sentiment and practice of tree planting, and individuals, cities, states and the National Government, are doing commendable work in planting trees where they are needed. Furthermore, we are beginning to realize that our greatest efforts in this direction are puny indeed beside the efforts of nature, when we give her forces scope and encouragement. She is the great tree planter. She can plant a million trees to our one, and

it is so much easier to watch her than to work ourselves. Her force in the establishment of forests is as immeasurably beyond ours as is the force of gravity beyond our strength. We must, of course, plant trees where nature has no opportunity to put the seed into the ground, but for the renewal of our great forests we must allow her to do the work. Our efforts can only go to the extent of protecting the woods from fire and otherwise making the conditions favorable that nature may work as rapidly as possible.

Upon the first principle of forestry, that of using the present supply economically, our knowledge is altogether too limited and our practice entirely inadequate. It is to that side of forestry that I wish chiefly to ask your attention.

The wood which we cut down in the forest each year, if compacted together, would form a solid cube one-half mile square. It is taken from the forest by many industries. The lumber industry takes 42 per cent; cordwood, 32 per cent.; fence posts, 9 per cent.; sawn railroad ties, 7 per cent.; cooperage stock, 2 per cent, and pulpwood, 2 per cent. Minor requirements consume the remaining 6 per cent.

While important to know the amount consumed, it is equally important to know the amount which is wasted in the course of manufacture. In manufacturing sawn lumber and its use by the industries, 67 per cent. of the wood which grew in the tree is lost. In cordwood the loss is 5 per cent. and in posts and rails, 20 per cent. In hewed cross ties, the waste runs to 70 per cent., none of which can be used, and in cooperage stock it is even greater, amounting to 78 per cent.

You will at once ask why this enormous waste in nearly all the forms in which wood is used. The answer is easily found. We saw lumber with square edges but the trees grow round. Our boards and timber must be straight and of the same width and thickness throughout, while the tree often grows crooked and always tapers. Would the tree so accommodate us as to grow with square edges instead of round, or even in the form of a cylinder instead of a cone, then the waste would be less. Even then it would be considerable. There is waste in the stump because it is difficult to cut off the tree even with the surface of the ground, though it would be better for the forest to do so. Perhaps the greatest item of

wood waste is of the tops. Branches and top are lopped off and left to decay on the ground.

It is the dead tops with their clinging leaves and small branches that form the "slash" which burns with uncontrollable fierceness during the disastrous forest fires. Thus one form of waste leads directly to another. Even this is not all the waste that takes place in the woods. Defective trees, due to burns, decay or insects, are often left uncut. Sound logs are overlooked, or sink in the streams. Altogether, probably 25 per cent. of the wood which is produced is never taken from the forest at all.

Let us suppose that the log then goes to the saw mill. In the process of making rough boards of a certain length the slabs, edgings and trimmings come off. Besides, the bark and sawdust, very considerable items, are lost. To be sure, the best slabs are used to make lath and other small products in the case of many woods, but the waste is but slightly reduced by this form of product.

Much of the product must then go through the planing mill, where from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch is taken off in giving true, smooth surfaces. About half of the log is thus lost in slabs, edgings, trimmings, shavings and sawdust. Mill waste easily represents 35 per cent. of the wood which stood in the forest.

This is not the end of the story. Further waste is entailed in working up lumber in the building trades, in box and furniture manufacture, in vehicle, car and ship building, in fact everywhere sawn lumber is used. We must add to the 60 per cent. of the tree left in the woods and at the sawmill, 7 or 8 per cent. sawn, planed and chiseled off in the course of remanufacture. To sum up, the total wastage where the tree is sawn into lumber, foots up to 67 or 68 per cent.

WASTE GOES STEADILY ON.

Never till the piece of wood has taken its final form in house, box, table, barrel or railroad tie, does waste cease, and in fact not even then. No sooner man ceases cutting away with his axes, saws, chisels and planes than do other active agencies take up the work. Decay, fire, insects, marine borers and mechanical abrasion are specially active agents of destruc-

tion, and are estimated to cause the annual loss of over 9,000,000,000 board feet of wood actually in use. Of this amount, decay is accountable for 81 per cent., abrasion or wear, 8 per cent.; insects, 5 per cent., and fire and marine borers, 3 per cent. each.

Decay causes far greater loss than all other agencies combined. All wood used in contact with the ground is subject to decay, and many kinds commonly used tend to decay rapidly. Some of the southern pine used as railroad ties without any treatment rot within a year.

For rapid destruction, however, no other living agent is quite equal to the ship worm, or marine borer. They are most active in brakish water, and, so far as continental United States is concerned, perform their most remarkable work along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, on wharf and trestle timbers. Unprotected timbers fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter are often completely ruined in less than a year, and the average of unprotected timbers under such conditions can scarcely be over two or three years.

THE POINT WHERE SAVING BEGINS.

Waste in forest products takes place, then, in the forest, at the point of manufacture, and in service. At which point is it most important commercially to put a check upon it? Naturally, in service. Take the railway tie. When the tie is newly laid in the track it has its highest value. Its decay there means not only the cost of a new tie, but the cost of transportation and of placing it in the track as well.

It is a sound business principle that the wood using industries should begin, as the first step, to conserve their wood materials by protecting them in use so that they will last as long as possible.

For this very reason we are now beginning on an extensive scale to treat with preservatives the timbers which are most subject to damage in use. Those are railroad ties, bridge timbers, paving blocks, posts, poles and piling. The time is close at hand when we shall find it practicable to treat with preservatives shingles on our houses and also our porch floors and columns.

The preservative treatment of timber is rapidly becoming a substantial industry. Some eighty plants are now in operation, and more are being built every year. Many of the plants belong to railroad companies, others do a commercial business.

If all the timber which is subject to destruction by decay, insects or marine borers, were treated with preservatives, most of the nine billion board feet lost annually from these and relative causes would be saved. This saving would be equal to the annual growth on over 23,000,000 acres of well-stocked timber land. Only about one-sixth of the timber is treated now which could be treated with advantage.

SAVING THE MILL WASTE.

The next point at which it is important to put a check upon wood waste is at the manufacturing plant, or for the lumber industry, the sawmill.

Much waste of good material results from the inability of lumbermen to market short lengths of boards and also odd lengths. You do not buy in the lumber yards boards or timber less than ten feet, or odd lengths, such as eleven, thirteen and fifteen feet. Pieces that would make boards less than ten feet long have to be thrown away unless they can be worked into lath or other small forms, and pieces that would make odd lengths have to be cut away to even lengths. On the Pacific Coast, where the Forest Service has investigated the matter, it found the loss due to the non-manufacture of odd lengths in planing mill material to be 2.7 per cent. of the material which passed through the machines. For Washington and Oregon this means 15,000,000 feet of the highest grade of material each year. For the southern pine region the percentage of loss is less, but the total waste on this account is probably not less than 30,000,000 feet. It is the demand of custom. Rather than buy four-foot boards, the American citizen prefers to get a twelve or sixteen-foot board and saw it into four-foot lengths.

A concerted movement is now on foot among lumber manufacturers on the Pacific Coast to put odd-lengths of lumber on the market. It is an important step in forest conservation and deserves support and co-operation of the public. We

should also recognize the necessity for short length boards. Two or three foot pieces instead of ten feet should be the minimum.

We also suffer waste at the mills because our industries are not properly organized and adjusted with each other. Better adjustment would make it possible for one industry to use as its raw material the waste of another. Much wood is used in very small pieces. Instead of cutting down trees and making them up into small pieces, the waste from other industries should be used. For example, consider the meat skewer. Custom decrees that it be made of hickory. The trees are cut down and sawn into pieces several feet long; from these the skewers are made. This is a wasteful procedure and hickory is becoming scarce. Skewers should be made from the waste of other industries which require hickory in larger pieces. Much waste results from such lack of adjustment.

Again, waste results from not knowing the properties of our woods. There was a time when lumbermen went through the hardwood forests and cut the walnut and the cherry. All other kinds were useless and were left to mature and die. Later he took the poplar and the best oak and left the rest. Even now, as valuable as we consider wood to be, the lumberman in some sections leaves in the woods to burn or decay a number of excellent kinds which ought to have a place in our markets in every part of the country.

Let us pursue this point one step further to note that loss is sustained because we do not know how to produce at a profit the valuable chemical materials that can be obtained from wood. We know, for example, that we can obtain a large percentage of turpentine from pine wood. If turpentine could generally be produced at a profit from pine mill waste, the quantity of such waste in the Southern States is sufficient to produce all the turpentine now obtained by tapping the live trees. This in itself is a wasteful process. If it could be replaced by a better, the gain would be double.

Turning to another phase of the problem, the waste of beech, birch and maple in the northern woods is sufficient to produce 90 per cent. of the wood alcohol and acetate of lime manufactured in the country. If so used it would yield a product worth annually about 7,000,000. Most of the wood

now used is cut especially for the purpose. Sawmill waste to the extent of only 60,000 cords, 5 per cent. of the total, was reported in 1907.

At the present time spruce, hemlock, poplar and cottonwood are chiefly used for making paper. If the slabs, edgings, trimmings and shavings from the spruce, hemlock, poplar and cottonwood cut for lumber in 1907 had been used for paper making, they would have furnished over 4,000,000 cords, an amount amply sufficient to make all the paper manufactured in the United States.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY AND THE PUBLIC.

When we consider the waste incident to the manufacture of nearly all forms of forest products we are apt to charge the condition to the lumberman and to hold him responsible for its improvement. While some individual lumbermen have been flagrant offenders, in my judgment, it is hardly true that lumbermen as a class are to be blamed for wasting the forest. As a rule they bring out of the forest and sell all the material they can handle without loss. Before the financial disturbance of 1907, when lumber prices had reached their highest point in our history, the lumbermen were cleaning up the ground fairly well. It paid them to take out the low-grade material. A few months later, when the market had gone to pieces, conservative sawmill men estimated that they were leaving in the woods from 25 to 50 per cent. more than when prices were good. The principle holds all the time that high lumber prices mean less waste, low lumber prices more waste. The lumberman must leave in the woods or at the mills that which he cannot sell for at least the cost of manufacture.

If we insist on forest conservation of the timber supply, then the public and the lumber and wood-consuming industries must co-operate in bringing it about and in bearing the expense.

The public as its part of the co-operation must expect to pay fair prices for lumber. Forest conservation could never come about with the low prices which prevailed in former days. Something can be done in some parts of the country under the present prices, but in general, lumber prices will have to go somewhat higher than they are now. Another thing that the

public must be prepared to do is to accept new kinds of wood and new forms of manufacture. The farmer must give up the use of cedar, white oak and chestnut posts, and be content to use willow, cottonwood and pine creosoted to make them durable; railroads must cease the use of white oak ties and turn to treated pine and other fast grown woods; the builders must be prepared to accept short lengths of lumber, such as two and four feet; also odd lengths, like seven, nine and thirteen feet, and even odd widths like five, seven and nine inches.

The lumbermen as their part of the co-operation must go ahead in a true spirit of investigation and advancement to work out by every practical means the reduction of the waste which now threatens the permanence of their industry and beclouds its standing before the bar of public opinion. They can do this by increasing the variety of their products, by the operation of pulp mills and by-product plants in connection with their sawmills. Advancement is to be expected and is beginning along these and similar lines. What has actually been accomplished is perhaps less encouraging than the spirit which has come to prevail among those who have to do with the utilization of our forests. The fever of experiment and advancement is on. At every lumberman's meeting the cutting down of waste is a subject of consuming interest. The time is ripe for solid progress and the next few years ought to bring material improvement.

A third party is needed, it seems to me, in the co-operation for forest conservation. I refer to the National Government. Its part should be by the investigation of the fundamental problems involved to point out methods by which forest waste may be abated. Many difficult problems are to be solved. If they were not difficult they would have been solved long ago. But they are not impossible of solution and the Government can better undertake them than the lumbermen.

I am glad to be able to say that the Government has already started upon this work. In co-operation with the University of Wisconsin it has established at Madison, a thoroughly equipped wood-testing laboratory which on June 4th will be opened for work. It is prepared to investigate any problem of practical importance connected with the use of wood. Its policy will be to work in close touch with the

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

forest-dependent industries to the end that the products of the forest may be made ready for use with the least possible waste.

It is not too much to hope and expect that with aggressive co-operation between the public, the forest-dependent industries and the Government, the important problem of wasteless forest utilization will be solved, as will also be the problem of renewing the stand as the mature trees are cut away. In this I am sure all will agree, that though the individual trees be harvested and used, the forests must continue to stand in their beauty and charm and in ages to come, as in ages past, benefit man by their influences and supply his needs with their products.

REPORT OF WATERWAYS COMMITTEE.

MRS. JOHN D. WILKINSON, LOUISIANA.

MADAM PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF CONVENTION AND FRIENDS: It gives me great pleasure to report to this Convention the work undertaken and accomplished by the Waterway Committee during the sixteen months of its existence.

The Chairman received her appointment in November, 1908. Active work was begun January, 1909. Every state in the Union was asked to assist in this movement by adding to their standing committees one called Waterways. Ready responses came from many states.

The work as outlined for each state falls under three departments—Civic, Educational and Publicity. In this way the work can be systematized and developed along the lines to meet the needs of each locality. Our country stands foremost in waterway richness; with its many splendid rivers and Great Lakes is well nigh girdled by oceans.

Man must know that in giving development to a stream it must be improved from its source to its mouth, and for its every use. Storage dams should be built at every available point. The fish raised in these reservoirs will soon pay for the outlay in construction. It is estimated that by fully conserving the waters and utilizing the water power developed in connection with storage and other works, that three times

as much land can be reclaimed in the western half of the United States. Such dams will decrease largely the annual damage from flood waters, of which we are so familiar, as well as to regulate a more even stream flow. A larger and purer water supply will be assured; will afford water for irrigation in the more accessible regions. An improved stream provides cheaper power for manufacturing purposes; stimulated various industries, thereby furnishing larger fields of employment. At a low estimate, the advantage of water over steam power is at least \$12.00 per h. p. per year.

If the limitation of streams as self clarifiers were better understood there would be such protection given to them and their water sheds, that there would be no more refuse ladened with typhoid, cholera, and inflammatory intestinal germs, given to them; especially if the great distances these germs travel and their tenacity of life were better known. The developed stream affords water for transportation when the stream is navigable, which affects both the producer and consumer from the remotest section to the heart of the nation.

It costs no more to develop the average stream than to build a railroad of the same mileage, but the improved stream varies 126 times as much freight per year as can be carried by rails and one-sixth the cost. Seventy-five per cent. of the total freight commodities, originating on the traffic lines in the United States, consists of heavy raw materials, the staple productions of the farms, the forests, mines and the live stock ranges of the interior. These are commodities where economy of transportation is a prime essential to production. The even stream flow which comes from improvement, gives moisture to the agricultural lands along the banks. The trees at the headwaters, and which outline its meanderings, testify to the inter-dependence to forests and streams. An improved river system, as outlined in these suggestions, also necessitates drainage, of all lowlands, save those suffering from sea encroachments.

Reports from the thirty-nine states, now in active work along these lines, have shown great results from the efforts put forth. We have 619 federated clubs, showing definite results of their undertakings. In one state a splendid reference library has been established. In another a great warfare

was waged for pure drinking water, the women going to the polls and making a fight for the sand filtration plan. Sixty-three clubs have reported making sanitary and parking water fronts as their especial work with splendid results. Prizes have been offered in many states to school children for the best essay on "Inland Waterways." Over 5,000 children in one state have entered this contest. Placing conservation in the public schools has been accomplished in many states; in every state great work is being done along educational lines, with the hearty co-operation and support of the superintendents and teachers.

This subject has been given a place on one hundred and fifty programs of State, District and local meetings, and of various co-related organizations. Many speakers have addressed schools and club assemblies. The press has been most kind and courteous in every state in its co-operation with this Committee. One hundred and one different articles have been published in all the prominent newspapers throughout the states. The Waterway Committee of the General Federation, and in a number of the states, have sent delegates to the Waterway Conventions. There is scarcely a club in the Federation that has not given at least one number on its program, if not the entire program, to the conservation of our natural resources.

Fifty thousand circulars and pamphlets have been sent from the Chairman's office and distributed throughout the states by the different chairmen. The great demand for Waterway literature from every quarter convinces us of the growing interest in this subject.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 13, 9:15 A. M.

STATES HAVING WATERWAY COMMITTEES	Number clubs active	Sub-committee	Sanitation and parking	Subject on club program	Introduced in schools	Prizes offered schools	Speakers at convention	Delegates to convention	Subject on Arbor Day	Articles gone to press	Chr. of Education	Chr. of Civics	Chr. of Publicity
Alabama	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	18	6	6	6	1	..	7	..	1	3	1	1	1
Canal Zone	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Colorado	3	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	13	13	1	4	7	13	1	1	1	2	..	..	1
Dist. of Columbia ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	8	10	..	5	..	..	..
Florida	6	..	4	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
Illinois	24	..	3	9	..	..	8	2	..	3	..	..	..
Indiana	7	..	..	6	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	..	..
Iowa	10	..	2	6	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kansas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	20	15	2	7	1	..	5	3	..	5	1	†	1
Louisiana	3	..	..	10	1	2	5	10	..	7	..	..	1
Maine	3	..	..	4	1	..	3	..	..	5	1	..	..
Maryland	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	247	247	1	5	2	3	4	3	1	3	..	..	..
Michigan	28	28	2	9	..	..	1	..	20	2	1	1	1
Minnesota	5	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	11	..	3	8	..	..	3	2	..	3	..	..	..
North Dakota	4	..	8	2	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
North Carolina	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	5	5	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	5	1	..	1
Nebraska	92	92	1	3	1	..	2	..	1	5	1	1	1
New York	5	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Oregon	4	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..
Oklahoma	8	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1
Ohio	22	..	6	18	1	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	10	4	4	5	7	3	..	..	1	15	1	1	1
Rhode Island	24	24	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	7	..	3	5	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..
Utah	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	1
Wisconsin	8	..	2	5	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..
West Virginia	3	3	1	3	..	6	3	4	1	20	1	1	1
Washington	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	619	446	63	150	33	31	89	45	31	101	13	10	14

*Done by Government.
†Art and Outdoor League.

OUR NATIONAL WATERWAYS.

HON. JOSEPH E. RANDELL, LOUISIANA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES: Doubtless, many of you are asking right now, "What have we, as women, to do with transportation, anyway?"

I will show you very briefly that you are vitally and tremendously interested in anything that is going to cheapen transportation, and that nothing will cheapen it so much as the thorough improvement and wise development of the waterways of our republic.

Railways are artificial highways made by man. Waterways are the highways which the Creator constructed for His children out of the abundance of His loving heart, and we of the United States, my dear friends, have been sadly neglecting these God-made highways. Is water transportation cheaper than that by rail, and if so, how much cheaper? So much that I can hardly describe it to you. Let me give you one concrete instance. I would like to talk for two hours, but do not be uneasy, I will confine myself to the time limit.

You all are very much interested, I know, in iron and steel. This has been called the iron and steel age. In some form or other you use iron and steel every day of your lives. It enters into the common, every-day life of every one of us. Most of the iron and steel used in this country is made in Pittsburg.

Several years ago a delegation of Pittsburg citizens came before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the Congress of the United States to ask an appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars to improve the locks and dams on the Monongahela River—a little stream that probably some of you have never heard about since you were school children. Congress has improved it at a cost of about six million dollars and now it carries a commerce of about ten million tons of coal a year. It is a very homely commodity for which this river is used. In this delegation was Mr. B. F. Jones, of Jones & Laughlin, large manufacturers of iron and steel. He testified before us that it was very necessary to keep the Monongahela River open, that we were all interested in it, the

whole American people as well as his own firm. He said, "I use about a million and a half tons of coal every year. It costs me three to four cents per ton to get that coal to my factories where the iron and steel are made; three to four cents when the Monongahela River is open, but when an accident happens to the locks, or when the winter freezes come on and prevent the passage of the boats, the railroads immediately raise the charge to forty-four cents per ton, an increase of 1100 to 1200 per cent."

Now, are you interested in that? Undoubtedly you are, because coal is one of the essential commodities of iron and steel, and if the manufacturers had to pay from eleven to twelve hundred per cent. more for their coal you would be obliged to pay much higher prices for the iron and steel that you use. That is one practical illustration, which I hope you will carry home with you.

Let me give you another. What is our iron made of? Iron ore and coal form its two principle ingredients. We get the main portion of the iron ore from far off Minnesota—the Mesaba Range, at the head of Lake Superior. It is carried on the railroads a short distance from the mines to Duluth and there is loaded on vessels which carry it one thousand miles, by water, to the cities of Cleveland and Ashtabula at 80 cents per ton. From there it is carried by rail 135 miles to the factories at Pittsburg at 90 cents a ton, where the coal at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents per ton freight cost is joined with the ore brought a thousand miles on the improved Lakes, and the junction makes the cheap steel and iron so necessary to our American life. That ore is carried a thousand miles by water for 80 cents per ton. If it were not for the improved waterway of the Great Lakes, it would cost several times 80 cents per ton to get this material by rail. Bear in mind that the boats carried it 1,000 miles for 80 cents, and that it cost 90 cents to go 135 miles to Pittsburg by rail. Think of that comparison. If there are any doubting Thomases among you, I invite you to investigate and you will find the Government reports bear out these statements.

On the great Ohio River that flows by this city, we have an immense commerce—over thirteen million tons a year. It is carried at rates from 1-10 to 1-11 of the rates actually paid

by rail. But you say, Mr. Ransdell, I live 500 miles away from any water course. How does that benefit me? In brief, anything beneficial to the American people, helps the proudest and the humblest citizen of the Republic. I am sure there are no unpatriotic women in this great Federation of Women's Clubs, but I will endeavor to show how it benefits each of you individually.

Don't you remember that in the fall of 1906 and early spring of 1907 there was terrible freight congestion over this land. The farmers out in Dakota were actually burning their barns and fences to keep warm, because they could get no coal. Why? There was such congestion on the railroads that the railroads could not deliver the coal out there. Bread was high because the railroads could not bring in the immense quantities of wheat which were piled up along the tracks throughout the West. Down in the Southland, where I live, hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton were injured because they could not be moved. In Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, where they raise the finest apples on earth, a large number of bushels were allowed to rot under the trees because cars could not be secured. Every portion of the republic suffered from that congestion, and every citizen felt its evil effects.

Are you interested in saving the lives of your husbands, your brothers, your sons, your sweethearts? Of course you are. The official statistics show that after the congestion ceased to some extent and traffic had diminished 15 per cent., there were 69 per cent. less fatal accidents on these railroads. Therefore, I take it, that it does interest you ladies to prevent congestion on the railroads, for during periods of congestion is the greatest danger of accident everywhere.

How will the waterways help that along? Why the waterways have been so sadly neglected that this magnificent river which flows by the doors of the city now entertaining us cannot carry a commerce on its bosom with any degree of certainty. I was here two years ago, and at that time there were only two feet of water on the bar here. The railroads can start out with a certainty of carrying their commerce from year's end to year's end. The rivers in an unimproved condition cannot be certain at all, and so people don't use

them. You cannot invest your money in boats unless you know that you can use those boats all the time. If the drouth is going to come, the low water season is going to come and your boat be tied up at the bank for months at a time; you don't dare to use it. What is true of the Ohio is true of a great many of our rivers. If they were improved, they would be used just as the Monongahela River is used. The Government improved that river at a cost of six million dollars and it is used as I have shown you.

The Great Lakes were improved at a cost of one hundred million dollars, and as I have shown you, there is a wonderful commerce on them—a commerce which benefits every citizen of the republic.

In 1907, through the Saulte Ste. Marie Canal, which, as you all know, is a canal connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron, there was carried an actual commerce of a little over fifty-eight million tons. That rolls glibly off of the tongue, but it is hard to conceive.

I never dreamed what the Lake commerce was until several years ago, when accompanied by my beloved wife, I took a steamer at Buffalo and went for a thousand miles to Duluth. Never for one moment were we out of sight of from three to fifteen great vessels. There is the greatest commerce there on earth—more than three times as great as the commerce through the famous Suez Canal—fifty-eight million tons carried, at a freight charge of 8-10 of one mill per ton, per mile, making a total of thirty-eight million dollars for the transportation charges thereon. These are government figures, kept by the engineer in charge.

What did the railroads charge that year? An average of 7.59 mills per ton per mile.

Had this commerce of fifty-eight million tons been carried by rail, the freight charge which you paid—all of you had a hand in paying it—it was largely iron ore to make the iron and steel that reaches your home—had this commerce been carried by rail, the charge thereon would have been three hundred and sixty-four million dollars instead of the thirty-eight million actually paid, or an additional sum of three hundred and twenty-six million dollars—more than was paid. So you see that by the expenditure of a reasonable sum on

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

lakes, making them strictly navigable, giving the connection between Huron and Superior, the people of the United States were saved in one year three hundred and twenty-six million dollars on that one waterway alone.

Think of the comparison now between the benefits resulting from waterway improvements and those coming from other great expenditures of the government. Think of the permanence of these waterway improvements. We are all proud of them, very proud of them, and none prouder than I.

Dear ladies, when we are voting, as we do every year, 140 to 150 million dollars to build up the Navy, I cannot help thinking that in a few years—at best 20 to 25 years—the wonderful dreadnaughts we are constructing will be dust and rust; will have vanished and gone. But the locks and dams on the Saulte Ste. Marie, the locks and dams now being constructed on the great Ohio River, made of concrete and stone, as imperishable as the elements of which the earth itself is constructed—will be here to benefit hundreds of generations of mankind long after these dreadnoughts have returned to their original elements and have been forgotten.

Waterway improvements are imperishable. They will last forever. Every dollar expended in the wise, proper and beneficial improvement of our waterways will return to the American people every year more than 100 per cent. on the investment. Therefore, the improvement of these waterways is well worth the interest of this great organization of women, and I earnestly hope that you are going to give it your very best attention.

What do we wish of you? I am President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, as was told you by Mrs. Wilkinson. This is a great volunteer organization of men, called into existence in this very city five years ago next month, for the purpose of trying to arouse the American people to understand and appreciate the great benefits of water transportation.

Why was it called into existence? Because we had been neglecting our waterways. We had been devoting ourselves to the iron horse. We are so rapid in our day that we could not appreciate that anything so slow as a steamboat could be very beneficial to us. Isn't that so? I got on the cars at Washington yesterday evening at four o'clock, and at eight

this morning I was here. I could not have done that on a boat, and don't understand me as criticising the railroads, or saying anything against them. They are the most marvelous aids of civilization the world has ever known. But for the railroads, the wonderful forests and plains of our Western country would still be wastes inhabited by wild beasts and the wilder red man. Railroads have caused a wonderful development in our country, and I give them full credit therefor, but the point I make is, that in using them we have too greatly neglected our waterways.

In 1907, according to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the freight cars of this country carried freight an average distance of twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours. Think of that, ladies, freight was carried by rail twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours—not human freight, not express packages, but ordinary stuff, the coal that goes to heat and warm your home, the lumber, the steel, the brick, the stone, the cement, the mortar, the innumerable things that go to make up your homes, which are so common-place, and which you hardly consider in thinking over this question of transportation. These things moved by rail an average distance of twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours. How fast could the steamboat carry them? At least 100 miles in twenty-four hours. You are all familiar with the old story of the tortoise and the hare—how the slow-moving tortoise continued diligently on the race while the hare stopped for a nap by the wayside; no necessity for it to keep going on; no necessity for it to run—and how the tortoise reached the goal way ahead of the hare. That is the story of the railroad. The cars stop on sidings. When the railroad cars reach the point of destination they are sometimes kept one, two and three weeks before being unloaded, and counting from the time of loading and unloading it is twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours.

Now if waterways are cheaper and quicker, why not improve them? It is our duty to do so.

Are you ladies interested in your male relatives, let me ask? Ladies—the good women of the land, and I know you represent the good women of our country, are interested in everything that concerns the men. Everything that is going to lessen the burden of your beloved male relatives concerns

you, and don't you know that there is nothing that enters into the daily life of every one of us more than this plain, common-sense question of transportation.

Look at this great building that we are in; see the ingredients that compose it. The lumber beneath me, the iron, steel, glass, chandeliers, brick, cement, mortar, everything that goes to make up this magnificent structure, and everything that goes to make up your home, be it ever so humble, or ever so grand, must pay tribute to some transportation agency; tribute first to the highway from the saw mill or the mine to the nearest river, or the nearest railroad; tribute then to that river or railroad; tribute again from that depot or terminal station to the spot where it is constructed; and if you can get any agency that is going to cheapen transportation and cheapen it tremendously, every one of you is going to be benefited thereby.

Think of it now as a business question and tell me that you will help me. I appeal to you as the representative of the men who need and wish the help of the women. We know that nothing great or good in this world ever existed without the women. We consider our movement one of the greatest and best ever inaugurated in the union and we know that the women can help us. We know that they are interested in it as much as we, because what concerns us concerns them, and vice-versa, and we ask you to help to the very best of your ability to promote the sentiment throughout the Union for a broad, liberal, comprehensive policy of waterway improvement now being agitated throughout the land—a policy which does not ask anything unreasonable—a policy which consents to the Post Office Department receiving 240 million a year—a policy which consents to the Army getting 100 million a year, that the Navy shall receive 140 million a year, and asks for itself, for these permanent improvements which will last for all times, and return 100 per cent. of their investment; asks for them only fifty million a year. Join with us in that appeal. Help us with the law-makers at Washington and great will be the reward, and great will be the benefits to every citizen of the republic.

OTHER NATIONAL WASTES.

MRS. EMMONS CROCKER, MASSACHUSETTS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS: Conservation of the two great fundamental resources—forests and water—on which the conservation of all others depends directly or indirectly, has been considered. Let me begin with conservation of soil. Soil, in itself, is second only to water in importance, because, on the fertility of the soil depends the food supply. The primary waste, waste by erosion, has been touched upon in connection with water, but there is another, hardly less in need of attention, waste by depletion. The time has passed when the farmer has a moral right to do what he likes with his own, to sap the goodness from the land for present gain and then abandon it. It is the right of the people to demand that the soil be properly treated, because the welfare of the nation is gauged by the productiveness of the land.

Depletion is caused by the continual use of the land for the same crop without fertilization. The remedies are rotation of crops and use of fertilizers as soil tonics.

There are three principal elements essential to all plant life which must be present in the soil—nitrogen, potash and phosphorus. In the absence of any one of these a plant cannot grow or even live. All plants do not require all these elements in the same proportion or acquire them in the same manner. Therefore the importance of rotation. For instance, one crop may drain the soil of nitrogen, another have the faculty of taking its nitrogen from the air and even enriching the soil with it. There is no need of worrying about the conservation of this element, because the air is three-fourths nitrogen, and there are great deposits of nitrogen salts in Chile, a recent electrical discoverer has made it possible to condense the atmospheric nitrogen into the exact counterpart of the Chilean product and, as just mentioned, certain plants, like clover, alfalfa, peas, beans and other legumes have the faculty of drawing their supply directly from the air, so where a piece of land is deficient in this essential, these plants should be cultivated. They possess small nodules or tubercles, inhabited by micro-organisms (*bacillus*, *radicicola*) which have

the power of taking their nitrogen from the air within the soil, building it up into complex organic compounds, probably of an albuminoid nature, and handing it on as food for the plant which they inhabit. So even if the crop is harvested, the roots will still contribute nitrogen to the soil. Used as a fertilizer, these plants should be sown in the fall and plowed under before coming to seed.

Potash also exists in large quantities in available forms. Original igneous rocks contain three per cent. There are mountains and whole mountain ranges of feldspar containing seven to nine per cent. The present commercial potash comes from the extensive mines of Germany. There are certain plants, most notably some kinds of trees, which have the power of extracting potash from the rocks. These, or their ashes, may be used as fertilizer, where potash is the lacking element. Nitrogen and potash must enter into the question of soil conservation and so must phosphorus, but phosphorus is also a question of conservation in itself and a vital one.

Phosphorus is the element which must claim the attention of economists. There is no renewable supply like that of nitrogen and no well nigh inexhaustible supply like that of potash; in fact, it is alarmingly scarce. Professor F. W. Clark states, that the outer crust of the earth, rock and soil, contains not more than 11 per cent. of phosphorus, or less than one-twentieth of the amount of potash, so that the subject of the phosphoric supplies becomes in reality the world's most important agricultural question.

The bulk of the concentrated phosphorus is to be found in the United States in the form of phosphate rocks. These rocks are the fossil remains of myriads of animals which lived on earth ages ago. Large deposits have been found in South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee, but these mines have been so extensively worked that they will soon become exhausted. A few years ago phosphate rock was discovered in the public land states—Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. President Roosevelt immediately caused the public lands to be withdrawn, and when sought, to be leased on condition that no phosphate therefrom be sent out of the United States. The leaseholders are obliged to make the same conditions to the merchants and they, to any one to whom they may sell. This

seems the very best which can be done at present, because there is an article in the Constitution of the United States which forbids an export tax and a law to forbid the expiration of phosphates would probably be attacked as an infringement on vested rights.

I sometimes wonder why our Constitution, which was drawn up under such different conditions from those which exist today, should be so sacred, that under no circumstances can it be changed.

It has been proved by fifty-four years' experimentation that we require twelve million tons of phosphate rock annually to replenish the soil with this necessary constituent which the crops take from it. At that rate, our mines will last but fifty years, and this is not allowing for any increase in production which must come to feed the increasing population.

Does it seem right that a clause in the Constitution, which was formulated with view to a very different object, should stand in the way of conservation of something which the welfare of the nation demands should be conserved?

Other sources of phosphate, beside the inherent phosphate rock, are bone ash, fish scrap, sea weed, dried blood from slaughter houses, leather and meat scraps, stable manures and sewage.

Sewage introduces another conservation consideration for it contains not only phosphorus but all the elements essential to make it a perfect fertilizer, and should be used wherever practicable. The disposition of sewage has been, and indeed is, a great problem. If sewage can be utilized for fertilization several great things will have been accomplished.

It is true that the larger the city the more difficult to take care of sewage by using it for irrigation. The great coast cities will, no doubt, continue for some time to come, to pump their sewage, or a large portion of it, far out to sea, but smaller inland cities can, not only refrain from polluting to such an extent their rivers and lakes, but carry on profitable farming while disposing of their waste. The utilization of sewage for fertilization can hardly be said to have gone beyond the experimental stage in this country, although I know of a number of

cities in my own State, which have been very successful; one, South Framingham, is not over twenty-five miles from my home city.

The first step in disposing of sewage for this purpose is to have the run-off from streets and roofs carried away by a different sewerage system from that which conducts the waste from houses and stables. The first may be conducted directly to the river or other outlet, the second, which will then be less diluted, flowed onto land set aside for that purpose. The soil must be ploughed at least two feet deep and generously mixed with marl or sand, that it may act as filter beds. The soil should be frequently harrowed and stirred to expose it to sun and air, which treatment helps to keep it from becoming too compacted, and at the same time kills the germs which exists in the excrements. After a season's irrigation, these beds prove very fertile fields. While they are being cultivated, other lands must be sought for filtration purposes. In Corydon, England, where this method has been in use for sixty years, it has been found that it is necessary to allow an acre to two hundred and fifty inhabitants.

The first question which is usually asked is, "Are the products of these fields free from disease germs?" Yes. To be sure, it is wiser to choose crops which are cooked before being used for food or which do not come in direct contact with the soil, like celery, radishes, or even lettuce. Celery is probably one of the most dangerous articles of food, whether grown on filter beds or not, because the soil must be well manured and packed high up about the stock which is the part we use for food, usually in a raw state. An expert on these matters told me that he was much more afraid to eat celery than oysters, which he knew to be fresh.

William John Cowper divides the germs for convenience of study into two classes: resting spores (unhatched eggs) and active germs (hatched eggs). The active germ is easier to kill than the resting spore, but in a certain way the resting spore obstacle is more easily overcome. The active germ will not thrive when freely exposed to fresh air and sunlight, but these purifying agents seem to have comparatively little effect on the resting spores; that is, it takes a long exposure to annihilate the latent life. On the other hand, asserts Mr. Cowper,

when the resting spores come in contact with the spongioles of plant life they are taken up with avidity, and taken in as food most energetically much as human beings take in oysters. He calls some plants carnivorous, they have such a faculty for feeding on spores and converting them into their own organisms. Rye is one of the excessively carnivorous plants, hence a most desirable crop to grow on land irrigated with sewage. Any crop, the edible part which is above the soil, is perfectly safe for man or beast and all crops which grow in the ground are perfectly safe, provided they are consumed only after being subjected to the heat of the cooking process. The chances are, that any crop will be all right after the treatment of the soil in the careful manner in which it is worked, aerating the earth by very frequent harrowings, but there are so very many about which there can be no possible doubt that it is better to run no chances.

Garbage also contains the necessary elements for an all round fertilizer, but not in proper condition for immediate use as such, so it is better under present conditions to dispose of it in a different way. On farms and in small towns its disposition is not a difficult question and very little is lost to the economic world, for it is fed to pigs and hens, but the garbage of a large city is not fit for this purpose. It should be cremated from a sanitary point of view as well as from an economic stand point. I say an economic stand point, because it has virtue as a power producer, when burned in a furnace especially made and regulated for the consumption of offal. I was told by a man who has made this a study that ten pounds of compressed garbage will yield as much power as one pound of coal. The ashes are still a valuable fertilizer.

MINERALS.

Conservation of our minerals means chiefly, in most cases, being as economical as possible, for they are not crops which are reproducible; they are formed but once in creation. Most metals can be used over and over, only a small proportion being actually wasted, while many other minerals, like coal, petroleum and natural gas are wholly lost for ever.

I found a list of ten of our leading mineral productions arranged in order of their value, which interested me: coal,

iron, copper, clay products, petroleum, gold, stone, cement, natural gas and lead. Silver was not included in this list because it is not found by itself, but always in combination with copper, lead, gold or some other metal, and is often a by-product.

Coal is wasted in its production and consumption; in fact, until within a few years, fifty per cent. of the coal was wasted in mining, but it is encouraging to note that the waste has been reduced to twenty-five per cent. As nearly perfect combustion should be obtained in the burning as possible, both for the purpose of saving coal and eliminating the smoke nuisance.

A great help to the conservation of copper is segregation of grades.

Whatever sins the Standard Oil Company may have committed, let it be said to its credit, that there has been less waste at their oil wells than at any others.

The waste of natural gas has been greater than that of any of our minerals. It has been allowed to burn night and day without any attempt at economy and when the gas no longer flowed under its own pressure the wells were abandoned. Some measures are now being taken to save the escaping gas or to prevent its escape till it is needed for use, and to pump the gas from wells after the pressure is reduced.

ANIMAL LIFE.

How shall I tell the sad tale of the animal life which existed on the continent when the white man first set his destructive foot upon it! The birds that flew, the beasts that walked upon the earth, and the fishes that swam in the seas and the inland waters have all succumbed to his force and his craft. I am glad that I have not the time to try to relate their pitiful story.

Our most valuable fur-bearing animals are fast becoming extinct and those of the second and third grades are beginning to feel the pressure. Stringent laws for their protection should be made and enforced, and those animals which can be bred in a semi-domestic state, like the silver fox, lynx, mink, etc., should be fostered in the north land where fur reaches its best development.

To protect our most precious of all fur-bearing animals, the Alaskan seal, the government this year terminated the present lease of the seal killing company on the Preibiloff Islands off the coast of Alaska and authorized the secretary of commerce and labor to declare a closed season. It has also tried to enter into new relations with Japan about the seal question, for unfortunately the seals stay on the islands only about a quarter of the year, just while raising their young, then they put to sea, often going a thousand miles from home, so there must be international protection to assure conservation of this valuable amphibian on whom the Japanese are the greatest poachers.

The buffalo is preserved as a curiosity in some of the national parks of the United States and Canada and in a few private herds, but he can no longer be considered a fur-bearing or game animal.

Something should be done to prevent the extinction of the monarch of the mountains, the grizzly bear. The inroads of civilization have driven him so far aloft that he is no longer to be feared and it would be a pity to lose him altogether.

We are in need of more and better enforced game laws for the protection of birds as well as big game in most sections of the country.

There is one game bird of the Middle West which I must mention, because it is so easily protected by individual efforts and so well repays its protector, and that is the wild turkey. He will thrive well on a farm which has any considerable wood land if he can be unmolested the greater part of the year. He feeds largely on mast (which is now wasted), grasshoppers, and other destructive insects. The wild turkey furnishes the best kind of food in the fall of the year, and brings a big price in the market.

The time was, not many decades ago, when passenger pigeons swarmed over the trees in such numbers that the branches often gave way beneath their weight, and now a single specimen is most rare. The American Ornithologist Union is making a great effort to save these birds from utter extinction. A prize of three hundred dollars is offered for first information of a nesting pair on the North American Continent and other prizes of one hundred dollars each for other nesting

pairs to the amount of three thousand. The birds must not be disturbed or the prizes will be forfeited.

Bird sanctuaries, where our little feathered friends may live in peace and happiness and have food supplied them during the cold winter months, are doing much for the conservation of the smaller insectivorous and song birds in our northern states. There are already several in Massachusetts and others contemplated.

Some surprise was evinced not long ago to see the Audubon Society co-operating with the sportsmen's show. It was supposed by many that the two organizations were thoroughly antagonistic. As a matter of fact, the Audubon Society assures me that the 'most complete accord exists between the *true* sportsmen and its societies. They both stand for the passage and enforcement of such laws as would ensure the perservation of game, and for the absolute protection of harmless and beneficial non-game and insectivorous birds. The *real* sportsman is a true protector of non-game birds. It adds to his sport to see and hear them in the woods, fields and meadows over which he tramps, and he is benefited by them, together with the rest of the human race, in a practical way. In the matter of game, too, he stands for preservation, not extinction.

It was a comfort and satisfaction to learn that there is one sin of destruction which the scientists do not lay upon the shoulders of the white man, and that is the extinction of the great auk or labrador duck, which inhabits, or rather formerly inhabited, the Hudson Bay Company's territory. It is said that "the hunter or collector is not accountable for its disappearance." Some cataclysm or far-reaching misfortune of which we know nothing, has visited it, probably in its nesting grounds."

It might seem that the fish would have some natural protection, living in an element where man cannot dwell, but even they cannot escape him; no water is too deep or too distant to go beyond his reach. Fish, both great and small, true fish and anphibians, moluskas and crustaceans, have been overcome by his snares and his toils and must now be aided in their propagation by him or they will be known in future generations only to naturalists as creatures which inhabited the waters of the past. Many government fisheries stations

are doing much to promote fresh and salt water life, but private companies and individuals could do much to aid in this line of conservation as well as others.

Just one word about the lobster, which, to my mind, is the choicest food treasure the sea has to give us; if any one of you ever has an opportunity to save a female lobster in the breeding season from the pot and return it to the sea, that she may have another chance to lay her eggs where they may possibly hatch, do not fail to seize it. It has been my privilege more than once while at my summer home at the beach. Heretofore, the laws have been to protect the small lobster; they should be to protect the large female.

Conservation of natural resources is the most vital question that has ever presented itself to the human race. Let us bear in mind that "*Wilful waste makes woeful want*" is a true saying even when applied to natural resources.

GREETING OF MRS. HOYLE TOMKIES.

PRESIDENT WOMAN'S NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: By several of your loyal daughters, Madam President, and a few from the great outside, the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress was organized at Shreveport, La., June 29, 1908.

Almost its first official act was the announcement of its existence, and a message of greeting to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled at Boston, Mass., that same month.

Happy am I, that by no use of the wire, the same good will and "God speed you" are tendered you today by the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, for I esteem it a very great privilege to be with you in this glorious gathering of womanhood to express for the Congress of which I have the honor to be President, our whole-souled feelings of pride in your achievements and loyalty to your purposes. No greater proof of this could be cited than that of our affiliation with your organization December last. With its avowed objects inspiring men and women to higher ideals of home, civic and national life, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has

already won recognition for her beneficial and powerful influence, and every citizen may well wish for such a body a hearty God speed.

Your achievements cause me to relate that in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Scotland, lies a famous skull, generally agreed to be that of a human being of pre-historic times. Professor A. Keith, curator of the museum, says, "I have little doubt that the skull is that of a woman. From the size of her brain she must have been shrewd and of considerable spirit. From the size of her jaws and the fact that the muscles of mastication were remarkably strong, it is possible to deduce the belief that nuts and roots entered very largely into the diet of this woman. She was in the habit of eating things which required a great amount of mastication, hence the unusual development of the jaw muscles.

In the supposedly six hundred thousands years since this human skull housed feminine machinery, woman has changed in this respect, i. e., while she still has nuts to crack, and she cracks them, and she still goes to the roots of things, the result is a brain development, and the nourishment she derives from her diet is a power which is rocking a cradle of nobler citizenship, and is influencing the legislation in our national Congress. Woman's soul has been quickened through the centuries to a higher conception of, and adjustment to, life. She finds in the changed conditions, new needs which she must meet. Thus it was that through the roar of raging waters, in the flood period of June, 1908, the women of Shreveport heard the call to enlist in the battle for the nation's waterways. It was the Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, President of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, who interpreted the message which the rebellious waters gave voice to, and he couched it in the form of an invitation to the women to organize a co-operative association for the purpose of educating the people of the country to the need of conservation and development of the nation's waterways for transportation.

The Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress thus came into being and now stands for the development of the water highways, and we ask that they be non-polluted. We further advocate consideration of the appearance of our streams for aesthetic and financial returns to the nation.

The old creed which says that "Competition is the life of trade" has given way to the better spirit which teaches that "In co-operation there is achievement." Thus are we working in our efforts for our cause, and in the not-far distant future may we all celebrate together the adoption of the Federal Policy for a land-wide syndicate system of developed waterways, forest preservation, and general conservation of all our national resources.

GREETING.

MRS. SUSAN LOOK AVERY, OF KENTUCKY, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.

All women should study the politics, economic and industrial conditions of our day and country—that we might fit ourselves to fill the sphere which God manifestly intended for us when he made us an helpmate for man without limitations!

GREETING.

MISS MARGARET J. EVANS, OF MINNESOTA, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.

In the joy of the fellowship of this great assembly today there are certain elements from the past in which women today greatly rejoice. They are those elements which show that we worked not in vain in those first years with the impulses that we started, or the fresh impulse that we gave to movements have gone beyond our power. That there are certain things to which we were committed that have now grown into a great national movement. The movement had its impulse in our early federation meetings; the impulse toward industrial education, while not originating with us, was greatly assisted at some of those early meetings; the whole thought of the playground and recreation element which has come so powerfully into education has been a part of our movement which has gone beyond us and occupies the thought of the nation; there is also the library extension movement. We have not done it all, but we can rejoice in what we have done.

I think we may take great joy that we have come to that

second stage of growth, that stage of social consciousness when every woman of us has learned that no woman living is a law unto herself; we came to that change in a giving up of the individualism, the improvement of the woman's mind, which still holds and will hold in the smaller clubs, in the local centers, the women together, but with that change came the change to social consciousness which made us realize that too we were neighbors in this great world, and that we must recognize as our neighbors to whom we are indebted all who have need of us. Then we may take great joy in the fact that we have come through these movements to deal with great principles and not with isolated cases.

Then we can take great satisfaction in the knowledge that we are applying to these things preventive ways. We are putting emphasis upon prevention instead of wasting more or less effort upon cure, upon that cure which Humpty Dumpty best illustrates, upon things that cannot be remedied, and that all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot put together again; and we have turned our thought to saving the Child. The labor of this Federation is placed upon preventive measures, it is preventive work which is the great, blessed work.

Today we are grown up. We have reached our majority. We are twenty-one years old. Some think it is ignominy to be grown up, because a man loses all imagination, while the child has it. Not long since, Mr. Crothers, being engaged to give a lecture, sent as his subject, "The Ignominy of Being Grown Up." The uncomprehending Lyceum President gave the subject to the printer as "The Ignominy of Being Brought Up." The printer, scenting a lecture on "graft," however, printed the subject as "The Ignominy of Being Brought Up."

We have grown up, and there is no ignominy in the fact.

Later, Mr. Crothers gave an address before a great convention and chose as his subject "The Intellectual Docility of Women." I do not know of any club woman who can lay claim to intellectual docility!

A private letter from Paris, speaking of the joy and excitement of Paris over our honored ex-President's visit, says that he received one great honor, of which he was wholly unconscious, but of which all the people were beautifully conscious; they scrubbed for his coming the Sorbonne floors which had

apparently not been scrubbed since Richelieu built the chapel. That was honor for love's sake, and we have come to the point where we are grown up and are willing to scrub floors to help our neighbors.

GREETING.

MRS. CHARLOTTE B. WILBOUR, OF NEW YORK, HONORARY
VICE-PRESIDENT.

When Orpheus decided to leave the cottage of his father, there was no one to stay him, as there was no mother. When he heard the music of the goddess and met the goddess she seemed to be sorrowful and said: "Do you know that the path of knowledge is serious, and that he who seeks that path must be prepared for sorrows?" And the little brown boy looked the goddess in the face and said, "I shall soothe the sorrows with my music." Have we any other newer gospel that is more comforting than that? That belongs to the universal gospel to bring peace and good will on earth.

My nearly fifty years of experience with clubs and club life convinces me that they have been a great power for good—a great power in making us unselfish. Many and many a club has been formed for selfish purposes, high selfish purposes, but a few meetings convinced them that the great work of the world was in their hands. I can say with great pride that I know now that every club belonging to the Federation feels the necessity for practical work as well as for social enjoyment.

I have tried all my life to promote the higher civilization and I feel now that there are several things that must be done, and I should like so much to have the women's clubs recognize this. We must reduce emigration to our country—we must investigate some way whereby when these people feel they shall have something more to do that shall interest them than they have at present. The great work of reforming people is giving them something better, and I also know that by some means we must endeavor to control immigration. We have too heavy a sub-strata, and this great work of reform cannot go on while we are perpetuating this continual receiving of uneducated people. If they are good for anything their country needs them.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

In going through various parts of Italy I found men telling us the sad tale that their sons all went away and left them to do the work of their own towns and cities, they go to New York, and there are perfectly willing to do the work that they never did in their country for the sake of being in our country. And, I feel also that we ought in every way to promote the interests of the immigrant woman.

From all points of view the immigrant woman is the most embarrassed and the most circumscribed. In a few months her children don't speak her language, and husband learns enough to manage. But the woman is the one we should try to interest and help, and in that way we help the children.

I am very full of interest for our women's clubs, that they should take up the higher civilization of the country. In every little club let something be done for increasing the higher civilization. I wish you all joy, peace and prosperity.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The morning meeting of May 14th was devoted to Reports of Business and Board Committees. Under the subject of the morning, Conservation of Vital Forces, there were reports from two standing committees, and three addresses. There were also greetings from Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, wife of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, and from Mrs. C. M. Severance, of California, Honorary Vice-President.

Reports, addresses and greeting follow:

REPORT OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

LOUISA B. POPPENHEIM, CHAIRMAN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES TO THE BIENNIAL: Upon the invitation of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, the 1909 Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was held in San Antonio, Texas, March 31st and April 1st, and a most royal welcome did the Texas club women give the General Federation. At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Federation, held at Colorado Springs September, 1908, the following *Board* Committee was appointed to arrange for this Council: Mrs. Guy R. C. Allen, West Va.; Mrs. William A. Johnston, Kansas, and Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim, S. C., *Chairman*. While this Committee worked faithfully and earnestly on the very difficult problem of securing speakers, and arranging the program, the local Texas Committee, consisting of Mrs. H. P. Drought, Mrs. H. C. Carter, Mrs. Herman Kampman, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Miss Eleanor Brackenridge and Mrs. J. B. Dibrell, had entire charge of the arrangements for halls, hotels, music and local entertainment. There were present 102 delegates (40 from

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Texas alone), representing twenty-nine States, including six officers, six directors, six chairmen of Standing Committees, eight state presidents and two federation secretaries. In comparing these statistics with those of the Norfolk, Va., Council, we note at Norfolk or Jamestown 169 delegates from twenty-nine states, of whom twenty were state presidents. This larger number of delegates and state presidents was probably due to the reduced railroad rates for the Jamestown Exposition and also to the fact that this Norfolk meeting was held in June when many delegates could include the Council meeting in their regular summer trip.

The program at San Antonio consisted of two morning and two afternoon sessions given up to reports from the Chairmen of standing committees with time for discussion, and one evening with two distinguished speakers: Miss Gill, Chairman of the Education Committee of the General Federation, who spoke on "Economic Status of Women," and Mr. William Guthrie, Professor of English Literature at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, who spoke on the "Social Functions of Literature"; some choice local musical selections completed this open evening. The San Antonio City Federation, under the able leadership of Mrs. Eli Hertzberg, arranged for another evening, when greetings were given by the individual members of the Board of Directors of the General Federation and an elaborate musical program presented.

The social features of this Council meeting were planned to suit all tastes and the unbounded hospitality of San Antonio was enjoyed by all. The drill out at Fort Myers, the drive out to the historic old missions, the fascinating Mexican supper served in the park at dusk, with Mexican lights, flags and wonderful Mexican dishes, the reception of the City Federation, the reception given by the D. A. R. and by the Colonial Dames, the reception by Miss Fenwick, and the exquisite luncheon by Mrs. Kampman in her beautiful home, gave the delegates an insight into real San Antonio life and we were all made to feel that Texas was taking care of us. No Council has ever had so much real assistance from the local committee as did the San Antonio meeting, as the Texas Club women assumed the financial responsibility of all halls and all badges, leaving the General Federation to provide only the program and the

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 14, 9:15 A. M.

speakers. As Chairman of this Council Committee, I can report that I wrote 160 letters and sent out ten special delivery letters and two telegrams, receiving 110 letters and eight telegrams, and expended:

For Mr. Guthrie's expenses as speaker.....	\$113.54
“ Miss Gill's expenses as speaker.....	100.00
“ Printing 500 programs.....	21.50
“ Printing credential cards.....	2.15
“ Expressage, postage and telegrams.....	9.30
<hr/>	
Making a total expense of.....	\$246.49

The chief interest of this Council was centered in raising the necessary funds for the English Scholarship and in the program for the Cincinnati Biennial.

While the Council can merely “consider and promote the interests” of the General Federation and cannot take creative action, these meetings between Biennials are conducive of much informal discussion, bringing the Chairmen, State Presidents and Board of Directors closer together, and best of all, they afford an opportunity to some communities, which could not possibly manage a Biennial, of having the General Federation of Women's Clubs in their midst.

REPORT OUTLOOK COMMITTEE.

MISS HARRIET LAKE, IOWA.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION: During the past two years I have found that many of our members do not understand the province of the Outlook Committee. You all know that there are many people, scattered over the land, each one interested deeply, perhaps exclusively, in some idea, or cause, some one reform which they really believe to be the solution of all the most vital and fundamental problems which confront our civilization. Perhaps for years, one of these persons has been thinking, talking, hoping and working to bring about his particular reform, only to meet discouragement and failure. One day he reads in some magazine of the splendid achievements of our great organization, and there opens before him the vision of his reform

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

brought about by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A long letter, and much material, data and argument are forwarded to our too busy President. For her relief the Outlook Committee was established, that these communications might be passed on for consideration and recommendation to the Board of Directors.

It was my privilege to fill out, in the last administration, the unexpired term of Mrs. Fletcher, resigned, and to act as Outlook Committee for the present administration. Since the Outlook Committee has been made one of the business committees, I would suggest that, hereafter, as with the other business committees, the chairman be a member of the Board of Directors, for the committee can scarcely be called a "Department of Work."

From the following report, you will see that usually the reform suggested has either already been undertaken by the Federation or does not come within our legitimate sphere. Only occasionally is it work we can or should undertake.

A number of questions were referred to the Outlook Committee immediately following the Biennial in Boston. The most important of these was, perhaps, the request for the formation of a Social Problems Committee under the Federation. Numerous appeals for such a committee were received, for the most part, from New England Club women. I quote from the letter of Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, of Boston, which was, I believe, the first received. She writes in part :

"Is it not time that the clubs should add to the very creditable amount of public opinion stirred up on the subject of child labor and the deforestation of the country, etc., a realization of the causes that lie back of child labor and deforestation, and a like realization of the social remedies that will check such abuses at the root, instead of leaning on the broken reed of legislative regulation? Is it not fully time that the clubs studied into the ethics of production and the distribution of wealth, and the meaning and menace of privilege? In accordance with the already expressed belief of a considerable number of women in this vicinity, and the undoubted opinion of many women all over the country, that it will be a disgrace to the Federation if it does not take some share in this, the most vital part of the life of our country. I am

writing to inquire what may be the probability of the appointment of a new committee in the Federation that shall concern itself with the investigation of fundamental social problems. If such a committee were appointed, from among the many women who would gladly do active service, the next Biennial might strike a note that would echo the length and breadth of the land, and start activities into being that would have limitless possibilities for good."

These letters were written apparently because of Prof. Zeublin's address on "Culture and Democracy," and were probably instigated by Mr. Zeublin himself. Later he suggested to the Outlook Chairman the merging of the Industrial, Child Labor and Forestry Committees into a new committee with sub-committees. The Board of Directors did not feel that it had authority to do either of these things, but the President writes me that the suggestion of our committee, that existing committees be asked to study their subjects in a more fundamental way, has been carried out.

From Dr. Adeline Portman of Washington, D. C., came the request that the Health Department be made an independent committee with physicians as the members. The convention had already fixed the status of the Health Department. The second part of the request seemed reasonable until one stopped to think that no practicing physician could possibly devote the necessary amount of time to carry on the work. The Board believed that no one could bring to the work more enthusiasm and untiring devotion than Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. Agnes Pound, of Ashtabula, Ohio, Department Vice-President of the Women's Outdoor Art League of the American Civic Association, asked the women of the Federation to purchase no goods of merchants using billboards for advertising purposes. While deploring the prevalence of billboards, the Committee did not feel it wise to order a boycott.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston, Chairman of the Peace and Arbitration Department of the National Council of Women and the American Woman's Suffrage Association, asked that the Education Committee extend its work to include the great new movement for international peace. She writes:

"* * * Cannot something yet be done to help your great and influential body of women to study the greatest and

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

most feasible reform of our age, one which when accomplished would release such floods of money for education and constructive work as would largely diminish poverty and do away with three-quarters of our present remedial work."

This was rejected, for the present, because the Education Committee already has as much work as it can handle.

The suggestion that the cause of Universal Peace is the most important subject for the consideration of women was later made to us also, by Mr. E. A. Paffrath, of Fort Worth, Texas, and Mr. Emil Werther of Ashton, Kansas. Mr. Werther accompanied his letter by a pamphlet containing an original poem entitled "Council for Peace; a poem of Social Philosophy and Rational Reasoning in Rhyme," which he said had had the effect of quenching the desire of his own son for a soldier's life. Mr. Werther would be glad to pass the poem on to save other sons from being sacrificed to war.

Mrs. Mead has been invited to present the Peace Problem to this Biennial, and it will be for you to determine whether the Federation shall undertake this reform. Many of us as individuals are interested, and already affiliated with organizations working for Universal Peace.

Mrs. Mead believes that every Club would be profited by a careful consideration of this subject, and has prepared an outline study on International Peace, for ten club meetings, with a list of books and pamphlets, which can be secured at small expense from the American Peace Society, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. I am glad to recommend the use of this outline to clubs desiring to study a new and live subject.

Miss Sarah F. Hunt, of Salem, Mass., and Mrs. Mary Osgood Hodges of Topsfield, Mass., requested the Federation to make its most important work for the winter, the lowering of car steps on steam and electric cars. Miss Hunt sent the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs take as a work for humanity the lowering of car steps which at their present height tend not only to the discomfort of women, but to their physical injury, especially when elderly, infirm or carrying children."

Your President thought this a local matter. Your Chairman, though unusually tall, has experienced much discomfort

in many localities, from almost impossible car steps and would be glad to see the evil remedied. No action was recommended.

Sophie Kenyon, in her endeavor to enlist the Federation against Medical School Inspection, submitted several Anti-Vaccination pamphlets. Your Committee believes that the benefits of Medical School Inspection far outweigh any evils in this connection. They do, however, recognize that there is a growing feeling against vaccination. Perhaps, when the Health Department has the work against tuberculosis thoroughly established, it may be well for the Chairman to consider this question.

Early in the summer of 1908, there was organized at Shreveport, Louisiana, the "Women's National Rivers and Harbors Congress," the purpose of which was to work for the conservation and improvement of the waterways of the United States. This organization found that work for forestry was inseparable from work for waterways. The officers, being club women, soon felt that it were better if the established organization of women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs could be induced to add the work for waterways. Here again was the difficulty about a new committee. Your Outlook Chairman suggested that a sub-committee on waterways be added to the Forestry Committee, and, as you know, the suggestion was adopted by the Board.

I believe that this Biennial should change the name of the Forestry Committee to "Conservation Committee," and embrace the four divisions adopted by the National Conservation Commission, waters, forests, lands and minerals, all of which are interdependent, unless we adopt the suggestion of Mr. Zeublin.

Many letters similar to the following have been received:

Miss Harriet Lake,

Wellesley, Mass., Sept. 25th, 1908.

Dear Madam:—

I have learned with great satisfaction of the movement on foot to make the next meeting of the General Federation mean more than the last. Excellently managed as that was, it seemed to me that it did very little either to raise the general estimate among the outsiders of the character of the clubs or the calibre of the women, or, what is really important, to direct this priceless reservoir of well intentioned energy into fruitful channels.

Please excuse me for this intrusion on your time, and believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

(Signed) EMILY C. BAILEY, Member Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Mass. Commission on Industrial Education, Associate Professor Economics, Wellesley College.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The session devoted to the discussion of certain social problems is the direct result of these letters.

Mrs. Lydia J. Newcomb Comings of Fairhope, Alabama, presents a few suggestions for the "Organic Training" of children. This might be defined briefly as the natural training of the complete child-body, sense and brain, as opposed to the artificial training of the brain only, which, undoubtedly, is a too just accusation against the prevailing school system. Mrs. Comings will gladly send her leaflet to any educational committee, Woman's Club or Federation interested in this question.

Mr. Carl Erhardt, Dunnigan, Mo., explained most fully to our President the theory of germs, and their transmission. He is most desirous that the public should have the protection of state anti-expectoration laws which shall extend the protection to barns, stables, pastures, meadows, poultry ranges, cattle and hog lots, etc., etc. This is carrying the prohibition several steps beyond the city ordinances, for which the Women's Clubs have been working.

Mrs. Gertrude E. M. Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the "Committee on the Endowment Fund" for the "National Association of the Deaf," appealed to our President for suggestions as to a plan of procedure in organizing a "Woman's Auxiliary of the National Association of the Deaf," and in securing the interest and assistance of philanthropic women in starting an endowment fund for the uplifting of the adult deaf.

Mrs. W. G. Rose of Cleveland has appealed to our organization to abolish the wearing of corsets as the most vital step in securing the physical and moral regeneration of the race.

Mr. K. L. Stoker of North Platte, Nebraska, pays the Federation the compliment of believing that we have only to ask of the President and Congress the enactment of a law to have it passed. He believes that the most vital need in our country today is the cessation of the terrible slaughter of human life in railroad accidents, most of which are, no doubt, preventable. He believes if a national law were enacted, compelling railroads to pay fifty, one hundred, or two hundred thousand dollars for each death caused, the railroads would quickly find a way to prevent such accidents. The theory is undoubtedly correct. But, when we remember that for four

years we have been trying to help secure the passage of the Federal Children's Bureau Bill, which no one seems actively to have opposed, how many years would be required to overcome the active opposition of the railroad corporations?

You will recognize that it is not feasible for us to undertake many of the things suggested to us, but you must also recognize, from the fact that they have been suggested, with such faith, the great influence that is ours, the high esteem in which our organization is held.

May we be in all ways faithful to the "high calling whereby we are called," worthy of all confidence, may we take no backward step, but in all possible ways, work on for the betterment of humanity.

INTER-FEDERATION REPORT.

FANNY H. CARPENTER, CHAIRMAN, NEW YORK.

(Presented by Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim.)

The report of the last Chairman of the Inter-Federation Committee, Mrs. May Alden Ward, given at Boston two years ago, was so full of excellent suggestion that could not all be carried in the memory, that the General Federation Board gave to the present Committee the work of condensing these suggestions into a little circular which should be sent out to the State Federation Presidents.

Any new suggestions that occurred to the Committee were to be added, so that the whole should be a concise, definite set of instructions for Inter-Federation work.

The Committee wanted it so attractive that the clubs would look at it; so clear that they would remember it; so short that they would read it *all*; and so mandatory that they would act on it. Here is one of the little leaflets sent out a year ago, and entitled "For a Stronger Federation." Many of you have had them.

During the past year the Committee has hoped that the leaven in the little leaflet has been working in the clubs toward Inter-Federation.

Just what is Inter-Federation?

Inter-Federation is really the idea of reciprocity. It is

the spiritual and ideal which preserves the federation spirit; it is the great bond which holds us all together, and which every club and state must put into practice to keep the Federation alive.

REPORT OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS COMMITTEE.

MRS. OLAF N. GULDIN, CHAIRMAN, INDIANA.

The scientific discoveries of the past fifty years have related us intimately to the great living world and the forces of nature. Domestic Science is the science of intelligent living.

The old Lake Placid Organization, which is now the American Home Economics Association, has been studying these problems for years and formulated them in an available form for school and home use.

The American school of Home Economics is a correspondence school containing all the material and equipment for home and club study.

Our mission has been to interest the clubs in the study of home problems and try to be the connecting link between this acquired knowledge and those people and organizations who are established authorities in our realm, and join with them to establish home economics in the school and assist in spreading the gospel of better living in every possible way so that our Committee has consisted not only of those whose names appear on the letter-heads, but, also of Mrs. Ellen Richards, Mrs. Abel, Dr. Langworthy, Miss Helen Kinne, Miss Barrows, and many others of the American Home Economics Association. We really have developed into an enormous committee, and with all this allied force our future looks even brighter than our present. They all seemed to realize that we had a stroke of paralysis when in Boston and if we made clear, definite strides during these two years, they had to be a sustaining power on all occasions; so that our main work has been not only to keep these State Chairmen very busy, but to add all the work we could to these very able Home Economics friends who wanted to help us. Early that first year we sent out letters of the State Chairmen with the following requests:

1. To have each club devote one or more sessions to Home Economics.

2. To have Home Economics books put in the Public Libraries.

3. To have Home Economics taught in the Public Schools.

4. To have one session of each convention devoted to this subject.

5. To co-operate with state universities and agricultural colleges to secure Home Economics teachers for carrying on short course work and lectures.

6. To keep this Committee fully informed by reports, programs and outlines on whatever is accomplished.

Miss Helen Kinne, Dean of the Home Economics Department of Teachers College, very kindly prepared a little pamphlet for our use on Adequate Equipment for Teaching Domestic Science.

Mrs. Amidon will report the excellent work our clubs have done in Food Sanitation. Last summer we decided to carry on a little extension work of our own. We were able to secure the services of Miss Anna Barrows of Teachers College two months. When the universities and clubs knew that Miss Barrows contemplated this work in our department she was engaged for lectures and short courses, and visited during this time from one to six days, Madison University, Stout Institute, Wisconsin; Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Richmond and Washington—Indiana; Chicago, Evanston and Grand Rapids. She then went to Amherst, Mass., for the Housekeepers' Conference and her time was too short to arrange for the further requests that came. The Housekeepers expressed the greatest gratitude, the newspapers the greatest appreciation for the services of this most able woman, who taught simple, wholesome, scientific and sensible living during this era of high prices. While many of our colleges and universities are arranging for lectures and short course work, not all of them are equipped to send out these experienced people who are able to teach old housekeepers the simple processes, the cheapest and most scientific methods of work and management. In my experience I have found that there are so many interested in this subject that a club takes little risk in conducting such a course, and I hope the incoming Committee will not rest content in sending one person, but will hold household confer-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ences in cities where several experts may teach the various phases of our subject.

By co-operation with various local organizations, stores and corporations, the expense can be very much lessened. Although the cost of our experiment was close to \$600.00 and expenses, we made all expenses and did not ask the General Federation for one penny. Mrs. Potter Palmer very kindly contributed the use of her art gallery to the Chicago School of Domestic Science and Arts for Miss Barrows.

The answers to the questions sent out by the General Federation resulted in the following information:

Seven hundred and twenty clubs had one or more sessions during the last two years.

Three hundred and seventy-one Home Economic Departments.

Two hundred and seventy-eight had had lecturers, demonstrators or short courses.

Two hundred and fifty-eight helped materially in creating sentiment that established Home Economics in public schools.

One hundred and four had done some sort of philanthropic or educational work in cities.

On asking the President of one of the large State Domestic Science Associations to join the General Federation, I received a reply from the husband, as his wife was ill at that time. Trained like all good Domestic Science husbands should be, to think that his wife's work was really the only work that was worth while, he wrote back that for their organization to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs was like putting a quart cup into a pint cup and for you to judge of the Domestic Science work that is being accomplished by the clubs through these statistics would hardly give a true idea of what is being accomplished through Home Economics Clubs in the United States. To give a real complete report just at present, I would need to write a universal encyclopedia of Modern, Municipal, Agricultural, University and Philanthropic life, and have a convention all of my own to tell it. The Domestic Science work is so often carried on in the City Federation of Clubs, or through university settlements, schools or organizations that a great deal is being accomplished through our club

women, the credit of which cannot be attributed to our individual clubs.

Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin, Wyoming co-operate extensively with their agricultural schools or universities in carrying the extension work to the cities. The Chairmen of Home Economics for Colorado and Wyoming are in charge of these departments in their agricultural colleges. They each do extensive traveling and lecturing for their colleges.

The State Chairman of Nebraska Federation is the President of this Domestic Science Association. My Nebraska reports would indicate that twenty-three of our Federation Clubs have Domestic Science days. I have had letters from the State President, Chairman of Home Economics, and others from which I gather the following information:

There are eighty-three organizations under institute work. The club women, institute workers, University and State Superintendent of Public Instruction all work together. Various housekeepers divide up the work, each member makes a careful study of some food, in which she is especially successful in cooking and the High School girls meet in her kitchen and there do the work and study the underlying principles. Four times a year they have an exhibit at the High School and their work is passed upon. This plan started at Crete, Nebraska, and is known as the "Crete Plan." Some one confidentially informed me that the "Crete Plan" was rapidly belting the world and had already reached Germany.

The State Chairman said: "If you, as National Chairman, ever need encouragement along this line, come to Nebraska." If my enthusiasm on this subject were not perennial I really do not know which state I would choose in which to be revived, for each state that is working has its own original way of doing things. The Wyoming Chairman wrote in December: "I toured the Northwestern Route of the State doing extensive work giving lectures and demonstrated work. We visited over twenty towns and communities; I shall hold several short courses in February and March. All of this I am doing free of charge to the clubs and committees, as the University pays all bills from the extension fund. I shall meet every club and institute organization possible." She issued a book that was

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

very valuable and the State Committee contributed fifty copies to our Committee. Please, Domestic Science Committees and Club Chairmen, note that and send in about fifty copies of your programs and state outlines to your next General Federation Chairman, so that she can send them to the clubs and states that are a trifle inactive as yet. You little realize how many ask for help and programs of what others are doing.

The Chairman of Iowa is also allied with institute workers. While my reports would indicate that fifteen clubs had sessions in Home Economics, the report of last year says that 115 clubs had one session, some clubs having devoted the entire year to this subject and three are taking a four-year course under the American School of Home Economics.

The printed report of the Housekeepers' Conference of Missouri, while Miss Edna Day was Chairman for the State, is one of the best pamphlets on this subject that I have seen. The present Chairman has issued a diagram of a model kitchen and the splendid set of questions that she has sent to Missouri clubs, are so comprehensive of the underlying meaning of Home Economics, that they are well worth sending for.

The former President of Kansas wrote: "During my services as President I made Industrial Training my hobby and our women got a law through enabling any school district to put in an equipment for Industrial Training. The bill carried an appropriation of \$2,000, which was for the help and encouragement of schools that desired the training of hands as well as the head." Last year the State Legislature of Kansas voted \$25,000 to be expended in the extension work of the Agricultural College and now they are carrying on the Movable School plan, whereby the women and girls who cannot attend the Agricultural College can have the short course at home. They do the cooking themselves under the supervision of the teacher. The college could not supply the demands that came for this work this year and girls' Domestic Science Clubs are being organized over the State.

New Jersey has such a law whereby the "State Board of Education" will duplicate any amount not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000 in any one year, in any school district for the purpose of establishing Industrial Education, Home Economics or Manual Training. New Jersey has a Normal Domestic

Science Summer School at Cape May, to equip their present teachers for carrying on this work.

Our present Domestic Science Chairman of New Jersey took this course. She believes that the servant problem and the high cost of living can be largely remedied by simplifying methods and introducing modern machinery, consequently she is holding Housekeepers' Conferences in different communities, carrying with her modern utensils and instructing the club women in simpler and easier ways of doing things. She has been assisted in this work by Mr. Charles Barnard, of the Housekeepers' Experimental Station of Darien, Conn.

Illinois reports eighty-five Federation Clubs interested in Home Economics. Almost every county has a Domestic Science Club in every town and hamlet. Some of these county organizations are in the General Federation and one of them reports being the agency through which Domestic Science has been out in the schools of the county. Another is engaged in this work now. The one feature of most interest is that each county organization recommends the young woman who is entitled to a Scholarship for Home Economics course in the State University. Delegates from these clubs are also sent to the Housekeepers' conference each year.

Wisconsin and Michigan are each very active. As you know, the club women of this Federation were the means of putting in the excellent Domestic Science course at Milwaukee Downer College.

The former Chairman of Michigan wrote me a few days ago: "After telling about the work she says, 'I find my enthusiasm grows daily.' But here is the most significant item I can give you. Our club wrote recently to the State Library and especially for reference books on Home Economics. In reply the Librarian wrote that the demand for Home Economics books had been so great that the resources of the library on that subject were exhausted."

Our State Librarian wrote me recently that with three traveling libraries on this subject and three sets of the American Home Economics books, they were all on the road doing service.

The New York State Federation has been helping Cornell University in an endeavor to secure an appropriation for very

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

complete Home Economics building. Perhaps the best recent report that has come in was from Massachusetts. Massachusetts originated the plan of sending out questions and the Chairman enclosed the list of questions and of the programs and outlines of conferences that have been held over the State.

They have eight members on the committee and they have divided districts up among these members, each member offering suggestions and help and upon request the members of this committee have spoken before forty clubs. I wish I could tell the interesting things that have been done in California, Oregon, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Rhode Island, Florida and several other states. North Dakota has perhaps the most hopeful item. A Shakespeare Club at Devil's Lake studied Domestic Science all last year.

This brings me to another essential point. Please use your civic service reform in appointing Home Economics committees. Think of Massachusetts giving forty lectures on this subject. In some states the Committee could not give one good talk and yet you are expecting to achieve great results.

Domestic Science is somewhat technical and must have those at the head who understand the meaning of this subject and know how to do effective work. Please see to it that you have efficient workers on this committee and that they are retained in service after they have proven their worth.

I realize that if any State Chairman can put Home Economics in practical operation, so that every community is alive with the actual manifestation of what is being done, she would make a fine president or director, but we do not want to be promoted, we are in service for principle, not for glory. Please also have on these committees your Home Economics teachers from the State Universities and Agricultural Colleges. They not only have the technical education, which enables them to make out effective outlines, programs and give the lectures, but through the old Lake Placid Organization, which is now the American Home Economics Association, and the Journal of Home Economics, they are kept in touch with all the best phases of the work. I am speaking now for the new Chairman. We are quite sure this department will go on, but if you do not make better state provisions for carrying on the work, you are taking great chances on the life of your future

Chairman to ask her to do the work for defective state committees.

I have sometimes heard the criticism that Home Economics is not practical. The greatest practical work is being accomplished in the communities by the individual clubs.

When clubs study for the whole year and successive years such problems as Household Sanitation, Ventilation, Management, Expenditures, Decoration, Care, Feeding and Clothing of Children, Food and Dietetics, and the many phases of our subject, does it mean nothing for the conservation of life, health, happiness and the pocketbook? Does it mean nothing to bring the greatest experts into communities and have these subjects taught? Does it mean nothing when one club after another raises the money, equips a Domestic Science Department, manages it through the experimental stage and then turns it over to the School Board? Does it mean nothing to equip and manage lunch rooms?

What our clubs have done for health, tuberculosis, eliminating flies, etc., will be told by other Chairman, but what they have done to teach simpler and better ways of living and to show club women that right in their own world in the doing of things in the most intelligent manner, in living itself, is absolute joy, health and harmony. Of course it is splendid if we can be over in China, Egypt and all kinds of places in our club work, but just now when we know that out of \$10,000,000,000 spent for living each year, one billion might have been saved for higher things if we understood the mystery of home management. When 600,000 babies die each year unnecessarily, under two years of age and almost the same number from preventable diseases; when we are confronted with one divorce in twelve marriages. Since these statistics show that we have erected a tremendous social structure, but somehow forgot all about the proper under pinning, would it not be splendid if we could remove much of this domestic inharmony that seems to cloud our world and free ourselves from this dominion of little things, by the only way in which we can obtain real freedom, a better knowledge of the subject and the adaptation of modern science to every day living, should not we take part in this universal adjustment that prevades every other vocation in life? Then we could take these Chinese and Egyptian club trips with such a light heart, knowing that all is well at home.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, WOMAN'S NOBLEST CALLING.

PROF. MARY F. RAUSCH, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

I take it for granted that my audience this morning is composed of people who take an interest in the home. The very word "home" has magic in it. I like the old song, "Home, Sweet Home," Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. The one-room cabin on the prairie may be the home from which some great man comes. Fine linen and silver have nothing to do with it. It is the spirit that makes the home.

A wave of reform and improvement seems to be sweeping all over the educational world, and this is especially true in the work of Home Economics. It is a step in the right direction. The art of home-making means happy homes, and is it not a happy home life that makes life worth living?

My friends, do you not know that hundreds and hundreds of young girls in this country are growing up with a very poor knowledge of what it means to be a real home-maker? They do not know how to have or to keep a strong body, they do not know how to select and prepare proper food for little children, or that the house must be sanitary if the family shall keep well. They do not know how to furnish a house comfortably and artistically. They do not know the joy of living and of housecraft, unless they can apply the principles of right-living and enjoy the beautiful things of life. Many a woman is bound by the four walls of her house, and her view of life must be narrow and cramped. Woman is the center of the home. Home-making is the only occupation that people undertake without any previous training. Ninety per cent. of the women in the United States do their own work. We want to help this 90 per cent.

All little girls play house. When the child is five you give her a dolly and a dolly carriage. Dolly is tenderly cared for, and taken for an outing every day. Perhaps Santa Claus (for I hope every one here believes in a Santa Claus) brings a little tiny stove with tin dishes. Then the little girl must have a

bit of bread dough and she makes a loaf of bread for mother, or bakes a mud pie for father. Or, perhaps, she has a tiny broom and sweeps. It is as natural for the children to do this as it is for the birds to fly. You are encouraging the instincts of motherhood and good housekeeping.

Now, what do you do? You send your little girl to school, and from the day that she is five until the day she leaves high school, you have not taught her one single lesson on the one thing that nearly every woman comes in contact with at some time in her life, namely, housekeeping.

A year ago, I went over to a mining town and held what we called a Housekeeper's Short Course of five days. I noticed a young girl dressed in deep mourning who attended every session. On Friday her father told me that the mother had died a month before. He said: "My little daughter is fifteen years old, and she must keep house for five little brothers and sisters." (The baby is two). "She must cook the food, set the table, wash the dishes, make the clothes, do the washing and ironing, keep the house neat and clean. She has been in school for ten years and she has never had one single lesson on housekeeping."

Hundreds of girls leave school at the age of fourteen. What is the matter with our education? I think that every school in the United States should teach enough of this work in the grades so that, when a girl of fourteen leaves school, she will be able to cook a simple meal, set a table nicely, dress neatly and keep the home orderly.

When a woman has the care of a couple of children who are sick with the measles or scarlet fever, how much help do you get from your compound interest and partial payments that you have spent hours on while in school? A university graduate told me last year that she would give up her whole university course, if she could, to exchange it for one year of household science. Why? Because she is now living on a ranch twenty miles away from the nearest neighbor and two thousand miles away from home, friends and mother. She has a sick husband and two delicate children, and she feels that she is losing one of her babies because she does not know how to care for the child. It does not come to every woman to be a fine housekeeper and a good mother. Housekeeping is a business, a pro-

fession like any other business. More people engage in it than in any other occupation.

Ninety per cent. of all that the people earn is spent for clothing, fuel, food and shelter, and yet, no training is given for this work. Bitter experience often teaches one how to be a good housekeeper. A woman has the care of nursing of the body at the critical moments of childhood and sickness. She has the training of the mind in the most impressionable years of childhood, and she has much of the government and economics of the family home.

The duties of woman are as sacred and important as any ordained for man, and yet it is only within the last ten years that any preparation or training has been accorded her.

Eleven years ago, a band of ten people met at Lake Placid, New York, and formed "The Lake Placid Conference of Economics." Last January, at a meeting of the American Home Economic Association, 1,400 persons were present. This is a fair gage of the rapid growth of domestic science, but we need more and more—we need it everywhere.

You can recall the day when every woman knew how to put up preserves, knit, make their hoods and stockings. They also had to carry in the water and scrub the kitchen floor with sand. I am glad to be alive to-day, with our convenient homes; but there were some things it would be wise for us to copy. Let the young housekeeper begin life more simply. Many a woman here today began life, a happy life, too, in a dear little cottage. She helped and encouraged her husband. Don't think that money alone brings happiness.

You can also recall the days when a college training was given only to the boy who expected to be a lawyer or doctor. Girls and farmers did not go to college. We cannot stay the hand of progress, but when you do put this work into the schools don't put it in a foolish way. Don't teach the girls to make a cake that takes five eggs, but teach them how to make a good cake with one or two eggs.

You are well-dressed, well-to-do women. Remember that there are thousands of young housekeepers who are living on small incomes. Encourage them to have a gas range, a bath room, modern kitchen, and as many labor-saving devices as their pocketbook affords, but teach them to make the best of

what they have. They must get three meals a day, wash the dishes three times a day, dress the children, wash and iron, scrub, sweep and bake. Why not show them the easy way, how to have nice meals, an attractive table, with simple dishes of food, well cooked and served, and teach them how to have a pride in their house. Teach the older mothers not to let the high school girls go to school with rats and turbans and sham jewelry. Don't let them wear fancy silk dresses at graduation. It is poor taste and makes many a heart ache. My college girls cannot wear a dress that costs more than \$10.00 (including material and trimming) on their graduation day.

Women should dress well, go to parties, concerts, clubs and travel. That is part of the daily life. No one believes in the social life more than I do, but I think the woman who neglects her home for the card party is an extremely poor example to our younger women.

I wish I had time to tell you something of our short course work in Colorado. There could not be a greater contrast than between this meeting and some of our meetings in a smaller town. As I look around and see this beautiful hall, these flowers, these fashionably dressed, cultured women, I think of some of our meetings. Picture to yourself a small town, in the midst of the mountains, a barren hall, very small, perhaps it is a skating rink, or a cheap theater. It is cold; the floor is dirty, the window glass is broken. There may be one poor wretched stove. There is just as much interest shown in this little hall as you will find here today. Dozens of women come pouring in, hoods on their heads, many of them carrying babies. Some have come one, two or three miles on horseback through the snow, some have walked two or three miles. Every woman (and we have from 50 to 400) has her notebook and doesn't miss a single session. Many of them ride out six or seven miles every night and come in again the next morning.

Two old ladies over sixty drove in five miles every morning.

One woman, who has no neighbor nearer than twenty miles, told me it was the happiest week she had had in thirty years. She said: "If our young housekeepers only knew the opportunities they have today. If I could have had one week like this when I was a young housekeeper, I could have been saved quarts of tears and hours of wretchedness, because I did

not know how to keep house, and lost two of my children because I did not know how to take care of them." She said: "As old as I am, I am going right home and put into practice the things I have learned here this week."

Sometimes we get hold of the men, and I tell them what I think about them; that they have every modern implement and convenience on their farm, and their wives have to use an old tomato can for a dipper in the kitchen and has no linoleum on the kitchen floor, and no decent stove, and no water in the house.

One man told me that my lecture of the previous year had cost him \$150. and that his wife was happier and younger than she has been in fifteen years.

Another man came up after the lecture, and said, "Miss Rausch, I am going to cut out that tomato can, for it is in my kitchen, but how did you know it."

Another time, I said that a man would not even give his wife anything to sharpen knives with. That was in a small mining community, and there were several very rough looking men in the audience. As I left the platform, I had to pass through the middle aisle, and a huge man grasped my arm and said, "Miss Rausch, I want to thank you for that sensible talk, and just to please you, I am going to the hardware store, and I am going to buy a present for my wife. She has been asking me for five years to get her something to sharpen her knives with, and I shall get it today on my way home."

Another man said: "I am going to have water put into my house this month. My, but you ain't afraid to say things, and you made me feel as small as a peanut because I have water in my barn and not in the house."

One good mother is worth twenty teachers. The mother who helps her little ones, steers them through the rough places of childhood, keeps them around her; keeps her little home together, who uses her influence for good, who teaches hospitality, who takes an interest in humanity, surely such a woman, whether she has servants or is doing her own work, whether she is in a log cabin or in a palace, is doing her share in "Woman's Noblest Calling—Domestic Science."

When you teach people to think that it is *necessary* for a girl to be taught housekeeping, it will rise in dignity, and

everyone will think it is the greatest, and finest, and best of all vocations, as it has always been.

We must educate the people, but it must be evolution, not revolution.

Years ago housekeeping was really all that was demanded of a woman; now she has to be a good housekeeper and mother, society woman, club woman, church woman and citizen.

We must have cultured studies also. I will not teach the practical without the cultural side. Nothing is finer or more beautiful than to keep house and to make a home for someone, and I think the little woman who is struggling with a small income, and several children, and is keeping the house attractive, getting three good meals a day, and teaching the children the love of culture and good books, is doing truly noble work.

The common things of life are the grand things.

We cannot all be rich.

Some of us are born housekeepers. The woman who does not know how is unhappy, and many a quarrel between husband and wife is started over a badly cooked dinner. Poor food ruins dispositions as well as stomachs. Go over the country as I do and you will wonder *what* they *do* to the coffee and the meat and the bread to make it so bad.

It is my creed that every education is a failure unless it provides bread and butter and shelter in time of need.

Teach every girl how to do one thing and how to do it well. Girls are thrust into matrimony and expected to provide for a family; they know nothing of money values. When little children come they are helpless.

At the State Agricultural College, at Fort Collins every girl in my department has to come to the lectures given by physicians and nurses on the care and training and feeding of little children, and every girl has to make a complete baby's outfit before she gets her degree. We hope our girls will marry and that little children will come to them. Why should we not teach these things? The study of food for little children is a very important thing. It is just as important to know how to dress with good taste; to know the difference between the sham and the real and how to spend money wisely. I hope the day will come when every woman who is to be married

will have to pass *an examination* in household science. Every man who is to be a doctor or lawyer has to pass his examination before he begins his life work.

Housekeepers must be trained, and there will be fewer divorces. The temper disease comes from acute disorder. When the housekeeper does not know how or why, she thinks it is drudgery. It is just the point of view. Work becomes a joy and a pleasure, when we have a special education for it. The geologist breaks rock all day and is happy. The laborer breaks rocks and is unhappy. The geologist has a wide view—the laborer, the narrow one.

Every one of us has a mission whether she knows it or not, and I hope that every woman here will see that her daughter learns something useful in life.

"And the young men see visions and the old men dream dreams."

Our dreams must come true. Mental exhaustion comes to those who climb mountains (before they arrive at the top), but the glorious view repays them an hundred-fold.

Behind every great movement there has been some finer sentiment to inspire men. Difficulties and discouragement have been the key to success.

Although we hear of political corruption and fraud in business, and divorce in the home, I think when mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts meet together in such large numbers as this, we need have no fear for the future home.

To ask for your friendly co-operation is the object of this hour.

The world is full of bustle and hurry, but in the home there is time for the pressure of a loving hand, a smile. In the home we can meet sorrow and gaiety. Love makes the roof and walls into a home; without its magic touch, it is only a house.

I leave with you a Colorado wish: To each and every one in this room, wherever you may be, and whatever you may be doing during the coming year, I wish that you may *prosper* and have *health* of mind and body.

Then do not grasp at the stars,
But do life's work, plain, common work,
As it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread,
Are the sweetest things in life.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER, CORNELL UNIVERSITY, N. Y. —

It is a striking anomaly that the science oldest in its needs and practice is the one least developed and understood. Upon this science depends the health of the individual and the welfare of the community.

Boys are trained for their work in life, a special preparation being given to the mechanic, the professional and the business man. Upon this depends their success and their chances to outrival their competitors. Girls have been trained for their task in life only in occupations where they become competitors of men. For the work which lies nearest them little opportunity for training has been offered, whether it is for the work in their own homes, in other homes, in institutions or in business as it relates to food and clothing.

There are one and a half billion people in the United States, of whom seven hundred million are females. Seventy-five per cent. of these marry. Though many of these women are wage earners, they still have the responsibility either directly or indirectly of helping to solve the problems of food, shelter and clothing. In their capacity as future mothers through which they are very vitally concerned with the laws of heredity, of right living, of the training and care of children, they have less organized education than is given to men for the breeding and care of the stock on the farm.

Ten billion dollars are spent annually in the United States for food, shelter and clothing. The same amount of money expended in any other line is guarded by training those who are to spend it. Women probably do ninety per cent. of the buying. Thus they become responsible for standards and for values. The woman should be trained for her task to place this expenditure within the sphere of economics. It is as closely related to political economy as is any other branch of finance.

Of 11,156 families which were studied in regard to size of income and rate of household expenditure, reports were obtained from husband and wife, and careful schedules taken—figures show that of total expenditure 43.13 per cent. was for food; 18.12 per cent. for rent; 13 per cent. for clothing; 4.5

per cent. for fuel; 1.12 per cent. for lighting. If 80 per cent. of the family income is under the direction of the woman it is surely as necessary to train women to spend money wisely as to train men to increase their earning capacity.

It is universally conceded that one reason for the high price of living is due to waste and extravagance. Through a lack of proper training women do not always know the sham from the real. This increases the cost of living. The daily paper, the shop window, the bargain counter, contribute more than education to the standards of living. Through an effort to make an income go as far as it will, much is demanded for the money, and workers are not encouraged to do good work. Cheap labor lowers the moral standards among women. Many a woman with a normal or high school or a college training stands helpless before her real task in life.

When you send your boy to college or even to a high school, you ask what he is going to be. Too often, when you send your girl to college, it is with the idea of giving her veneer rather than real worth or to tag her with a degree. Education should include culture but it should also give practical training.

A woman sat down at a luncheon, not long ago, prepared by a class in Domestic Science. She had graduated from a Normal course and from a college, but had just given up her teaching to be married. As she sat at the table and saw the ease and simplicity of the service, she said wistfully: "Oh! I wish I knew how to keep house, but you see I have never had time to learn, for I have been in school all my life." It is a travesty upon our system of education for women to stand thus helpless before the task which the majority of women undertake after their education in the schools is supposed to be completed.

The wealth of the nation is said to be its life, and life begins in the home. Women are the mothers of the race, and this whole subject of Home Economics revolves around the child. The whole subject of conservation which you are interested in as a federation, means not present happiness for yourself, but it means the happiness of your children. We cannot reform the world today. There is great hope for the future.

Nearly every state has an Agricultural College. There they are studying problems of selection and breeding as regards plants and animals, and we are just beginning to study Eugenics. We have just awakened to the fact that it is time to study selection for parenthood. This is the keynote of Home Economics. Heredity, environment, food, are the factors determining the fate of the coming generation. The doctors say if we take care of those three things infant mortality will be lessened. To neglect the study is nothing less than criminal.

Environment is a strong factor in national welfare. It is well to take care of tuberculosis patients and of defectives of today. It is well to build asylums. Every state is paying millions of dollars for this, but it would be better to spend thousands of dollars as preventatives to ensure a healthy race, to prepare men and women for efficiency, where today the legislatures are spending millions of dollars for dependents and defectives. This body of women ought to be working for the thousands who will put education into the hands of young women who expect to be homemakers.

REPORT OF FOOD SANITATION COMMITTEE.

MRS. C. F. AMIDON, CHAIRMAN, NORTH DAKOTA.

MADAM PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKERS: I ask you to listen to two messages of greeting, and, with a closing prayer, leave you free to enjoy the splendid things we shall hear from Dr. Wiley, the Nation's leader in this work.

My first is a message of progress. Within the last two years, fifteen states, nearly a third of all the states in the Union, have passed pure food or food sanitation bills, in every instance bettering their existing laws. Fifteen of our forty-seven states have developed a social conscience sufficient to compel them to safeguard the food of their people. And in this work the club women have done their part. The circulating of the model pure food bill, the discussion and agitation, the petitions, letters and messages, have had great weight, so say our commissioners and congressmen, in bringing about this result.

Nor is this all. The best food of the country has not been done at the state capitols. The cities of our land—Port-

land, Tacoma, Chicago, Albany, Louisville, Palatka—hundreds of cities throughout our country—north, south, northwest, southwest—have re-drafted their city ordinances, appointed inspectors, directed campaigns, punished law-breakers—and in other ways so improved their food condition that their work is telling already in the records of vital statistics and a lowered death rate; and in every city in which this thing has happened its women have done a part. In this civic work, even more than in the legislation, the women have not only taken a part, but in fully half the instances have instituted the movement, kept up the enthusiasm and supplied the energy that brought success.

Best of all, the public is aroused. The good food movement, its publicity, education, investigation, is not a passing fad. It is not at high tide today to ebb tomorrow, but rather a steady current. The movement for pure and clean food will never stop until every man in our nation is fed honestly and wisely, and until the maker and purveyor of adulteration is relegated to the class of criminals.

My second message is a foreword, a suggestion for the future. Within the next two years fifteen other states will pass and enforce enlightened food laws. A thousand cities will enforce food ordinances, create food inspectors, prosecute violators, and build sanitary dispensaries. Within the next two years public sentiment will grow and harden into settled convictions, and at last into national policy and the custom of the country. The debasing of food is going out of fashion. It will no longer be done. We will lose the art, reject and forget the taste of "near food," "dope" and "goo"; learn to know and demand fit eating for a free people. And in this work, the creating of this standard, the women of the land will have an increasing part.

My closing prayer is to every club in the Federation. The time is coming, and now is, to do the work of Food Sanitation. The day of "no activity" in food sanitation is past. Study art, and literature we may and shall ;create parks, endow libraries, erect statues, preserve forests, save the child and the landmark, and the aged and invalid—travel and tea and receive—all things must we do—but I charge you, leave not the other undone. The plain, homely work of women, the loaf giver,

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 14, 9:15 A. M.

of the virtuous woman who giveth meat unto her household, that world-old work is yours. You cannot escape it. You may make excuses, but there lies your work, the work of woman-kind, undone until you do it. You are the homekeepers of an empire. You must follow your work beyond the four walls of your homes into the fields, the factories, the docks and quays. Your food embraces the products of the earth. Your family numbers the dwellers of America. Look well, women, today, tomorrow, always. Arise to your world-wide responsibility. See to it now, as you have done from the farthest past, that the food of the land is conserved, the people well fed.

TABULATED REPORT OF FOOD SANITATION COMMITTEE

	Activity	Food Sanitation Chairman	Watch Legislation	Read Food Bulletin		Activity	Food Sanitation Chairman	Watch Legislation	Read Food Bulletin
Alabama	1	..	3	..	Montana	3	..	1	..
California	12	..	18	2	Nebraska	14	3	14	4
Canal Zone	3	..	..	..	New Hampshire	9	..	6	..
Colorado	18	..	12	1	New Jersey	14	2	10	..
Connecticut	7	1	2	2	New York	19	5	11	1
Delaware	12	..	1	..	North Carolina	3	1	2	..
District of Columbia	2	1	2	..	North Dakota	20	4	18	8
Florida	2	..	4	2	Ohio	28	1	20	2
Georgia	2	..	2	..	Oklahoma	11	2	10	1
Idaho .....	..	..	..	..	Oregon	6	..	3	1
Illinois	53	..	37	9	Pennsylvania	17	5	9	..
Indiana	13	..	8	..	Rhode Island	14	10	8	1
Iowa	26	..	20	..	South Carolina	3	1	2	..
Kansas	9	..	5	..	South Dakota	5	..	1	..
Kentucky	15	..	..	..	Tennessee	4	1	1	3
Louisiana	2	..	2	2	Texas	27	9	22	3
Maine	6	1	4	..	Utah	9	2	5	1
Maryland	9	..	5	..	Vermont	10	..	3	..
Massachusetts	40	17	23	5	Virginia	2	1	..	3
Michigan	35	2	20	3	Washington	20	12	12	3
Minnesota	11	..	9	1	West Virginia	1	1	1	..
Mississippi	5	2	4	2	Wisconsin	25	3	12	1
Missouri	19	7	11	2					
					Total	572	99	364	59

CONSERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

**HARVEY W. WILEY, BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: The subject which has been assigned to me is one of very great interest, not only to the Federated Clubs of Women of this country, but to every citizen and to every household.

It is rather an uncanny and unpleasant think to speak, on this festive occasion, of the subject of death. But I am not going to dwell upon it long. I believe that every well ordered man and woman does not care to anticipate that event and would desire to so live as to postpone it to the remotest date possible. That is the feeling which perhaps everybody has. Yet, how few people ever act as if they had any fear at all of the grim reaper?

The moment we feel ill, then we want health and seek it through every possible channel that science can offer. After having exhausted the opportunities of the corner drugstore, we think first of the physician, whatever school he may belong to, and we are glad to have his help, if he can give it at that late date, to relieve us of our troubles, but when we are well again, how little do we care, it seems, whether we again fall into this state again. That great philosopher, Epictetus, says, that death should be met with courage and avoided with caution. But, he said, instead of that we flee from death, and as far as trying to avoid it is concerned, mankind displays an utter contempt, being ignorant, careless and indifferent. That is only too true. A philosopher does not fear death, because to fear the inevitable is folly, but the wise man must exercise caution in order not to meet this inevitable end any sooner than necessary.

Now, it is well that at the present time this country is alive to what we call the "conservation idea." What kind of conservation is it that you hear preached mostly? Conservation of coal (I believe in conserving coal, but if it is conserved forever, what possible use is it to anybody?). Some say that our forests, aside from their beauty (all believe in conserving the forests), are useful only as they are consumed. The same is true of the iron ore and all the mineral wealth with which our country is so blessed.

How rarely do you hear anybody speak of the conservation of the greatest of all natural resources—the health of the community? I think that coal and the forests and the ores pale into insignificance as compared with health. I would rather not own a single tree, nor a single bushel of coal, nor a single chunk of ore, and be well, than to be on my deathbed and possess all that this continent holds.

As a mere economic asset, good health is worth more money to this country than all of its so-called natural resources and if by my preaching and my investigations I can add a single day of health to each inhabitant of the United States, I will have accomplished ninety million single items of good.

I am going to talk to you about the conservation of public health, and especially through the improvement of food. I am not going to give details of how this is to be done, but I want to tell you what relation the food has to health and how impossible it is to conserve the health of this or any other community without having the proper things to eat. No more can you drive an engine with a train of cars using stones for fuel than you can drive a great human engine with impure food, and I mean by that word "impure" everything which makes food less nutritious or less palatable than nature intended it to be.

In other words, the human body is nothing more than an engine. Modern science has shown that the law of chemical dynamics controls every living being; that you cannot get more out than you put into the human organism in the way of service. A starved man cannot be effective—a poisoned man cannot be effective. The man whose digestion is injured by bad cooking cannot be effective and his value to the community is diminished just in proportion as he is injured in any one of these ways.

The common idea of food adulteration is that it threatens your very existence, that it makes you positively and violently ill. That is not the way poor food works its injury at all. Very few are actually poisoned by eating impure food. You don't see many accounts of death by ptomaine poisoning. More people meet death by rocking the boat. We could spare a few people out of this country if they were killed outright and we would still be a vigorous and strong nation, but we cannot tolerate a system which threatens the efficiency of every person in the land although not making him positively ill or without destroying his life.

What better preparation can any man or woman have for his day's work than the harmonious activity of all the functions of his body? His brain is a material substance which is fed from the table and cannot perform its function unless properly nourished. We do not know anything from science

about humanity than is not material. I am not going into the psychology of the question at all, but whether he work with his hands or with his brains, man cannot perform the functions to which he is appointed, unless he is properly nourished.

What are some of the dangers which we have to guard against in this matter? In the first place, we should have some idea of how much fuel the human engine needs, and there is a great deal of ignorance on that point. I don't believe much in physiology as it is taught in the schools. I would like to see the science of nutrition taught in the public schools. Children can understand, if taught in the right way, what is good to eat and how much to eat. They should know how much food a man requires according to his weight and occupation. I have no sympathy at all with the systems of philosophy which believe in starving humanity. If you want to see the effects of scanty food, go into those countries where they don't have enough to eat. Do you know what this country of ours does for the immigrants that are starved for generations before they come here? In two generations their whole contour is changed, even the shape of their heads is changed in two generations, so that they all begin to simulate the American type; in other words, we have a great amalgamated machine in this country, which, in a few generations, makes real Americans out of all of us, no matter what our former ancestors have been. Our food supply is more beneficial and more generally available than it is in other countries. The size of these immigrants increases when they come here undersized; they grow taller and stronger, and in those parts of the country where we live nearest to nature, where we have the food freshest, and the most outdoor life, there is developed the strongest type physically of American manhood and womanhood, and the congested centers where the people live in an unnatural way furnishes the environment that produces the weakest type of American manhood and womanhood.

There is a great deal said about eating too much. I will subscribe to a good deal of that, but let me tell you, it is a great deal better than not having enough to eat. I will take my chances on dying from overeating rather than perishing from starvation. In the first place, it is a quicker death and a happier one.

The experiments of scientific men have shown how much fuel the human engine needs, and any artificial attempt to disturb either the quantity or balance must result in disaster. What is the human animal, if you will allow me to get away from psychology and theology? He is what his environment has made him. If through unnumbered hundreds of centuries the human animal has chosen to eat a certain character of food as his natural food, any violent and artificial change would certainly in a few more centuries prove disastrous. We cannot tell what we would be a thousand million years from now if the supply of nitrogen in our food was cut in two, or if we were deprived of meat. What would we become by any such artificial distribution of the food as that which has been proposed? You have all heard of these artificial languages which have been invented to do away with the trouble of all the world in understanding each others words and thoughts. I don't suppose that the people who invented those languages had any but good intentions, but I should like to know how long it would be before anybody would adopt an artificial language instead of his own?

I say the first necessity in food sanitation is an abundance of good food, of a nourishing character, balanced as the experience of mankind shows it should be, and has been, to produce the results which we have attained. So much nitrogen, so much carbohydrate, so much fat, and so much mineral substance, all essential, all necessary to the proper nutrition of man. When you have an artificial diet you induce grave disasters always. We remember the disastrous Beri-Beri which has been so great a scourge in the Eastern countries. It was first attributed to eating rice, then they found it was polished rice—a man could get along on a rice diet for a while, but when they took all the outside coating off, and the men were getting a phosphorus-free diet, they became the victims of Beri-Beri. So it is with many other diseases. The artificial change of the diet is always dangerous, if long-continued. You may stand it for a while. It may be prescribed. Even fasting has its value, but when you miss a thousand meals in succession how are you going to feel, I should like to know?

You can eat nothing but a vegetable diet today and perhaps feel better for it, but how are you going to feel in a

thousand years? So a man can live on a meat diet for a while. But what is doing to become of him if he keeps it up? So you can live on sugar for a day or two, some children think they would like to live on it all their lives, and grown people, too. What would become of your child, restricted solely to a sugar diet? It would probably have the ricketts in less than a month and die in another month.

Let us have common sense in nutrition above all things. And let us understand that what has made the human race as it now exists is its natural food, and it must continue to be so, unless you want to change the nature of human nature, and that is a difficult task for anybody to undertake.

Before leaving the subject of a generous diet, let me call attention to the movement which has gained ground in this country, to see that our school children are properly fed in the cities. Do you know how many poor children do not go to school because they have nothing to take for luncheon, and some who do go have almost nothing, while others have plenty to eat? There has been a movement started to see that children have a good mid-day meal. It is realized that lying at the very foundation of all education is nutrition, and you can not teach a hungry child anything, nor can you take him to church and preach any kind of a sermon to him with any benefit.

Look at the hungry mobs of the French Revolution and the hungry mobs of other countries. There is nothing you can say to them, nothing you can do with them but feed them, and feed them well.

Now, having established this fundamental principle of generous nutrition of a normal kind, the next thing is to see that the food of our country comes to the consumer in the proper form to do its function. That is where the food laws come in, and those most salutary laws of sanitation. I hope that before another ten years passes by, the citizens of every state of this country will feel ashamed if they have not a food sanitation law.

Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and sufficient unto the year is the food thereof. Why should we contaminate in any possible manner the staple articles of food? They have even tried to tamper with our flour. Milling is no longer a

mechanical process to separate the flour from the grain. They are introducing chemistry into the mills. I don't believe in chemicalized flour. Milling is good enough for me, and for you, and good millers. It has even been proposed to change the Lord's Prayer and say, "Give us this day our daily sin and forgive us our bread."

Let us keep things just long enough to get them into the market. There is a bill now before Congress to regulate these industries, to fix the time limit of cold storage. I have seen things in cold storage two or three years, still good, still better than nothing. Why should I be opposed to keeping a chicken two years? There are two reasons: I am very fond of chicken for one of them, and I don't believe I want to wait two years for it, moreover, sufficient unto the day are the chickens thereof in this country. Why should you put them in cold storage and keep them there some times more than a year when you can get fresh chicken every day?

Never trespass on one season with the products which have been produced in the one before. That is the rule which should be followed and that is the rule which is now guiding the members of Congress as they are considering these measures. There seems to be an almost universal consensus of opinion among the committees that from six to nine months should be the maximum limit for keeping goods in cold storage, and if that could be effected, it would be of just as much benefit to the cold storage people as it would be to the consumer. It would benefit every one.

No doubt you will all agree with me that palatability is one of the elements of wholesomeness. We do not find that any poison is developed in these cold storage foods. What we do find is a tremendous decrease of palatability after a certain length of time, so that when you put the fresh article and the cold storage article down side by side, one can easily distinguish between the two by the difference in taste. You know that the digestive functions are largely controlled by the sense of taste and the sense of smell. These two senses do more than any of the others, perhaps, to excite the secretion of the digestive ferments, and without these you have no digestion. If you eat food which is nutritious without exciting the digestive ferments it lies leaden in the stomach. Therefore,

palatability is undoubtedly an element of wholesomeness, and no process of keeping food, and no time of keeping food should be so abused as to make the product less palatable, because in that way it becomes less nutritious.

So we shall see probably in a very short time the enactment of national laws which will forbid the handling in interstate commerce of foods which have been stored beyond a certain limited time, and the states will follow this regulation with local requirements of the same character so that we shall have the complete control of food in this way, and the cold storage business will be placed upon a firmer basis than ever before. People will have more confidence in it, and those who eat the food will be even more greatly benefited.

If we are going to follow out the philosophy of Epictetus to which I alluded, let us have no fear of death, be courageous, not flee from it, but let us be cautious, as he says. Think of it! Two thousands years ago that great philosopher laid down the fundamental principles of food sanitation. Be cautious, be wise, cease to be indifferent. Be alive to the problems which await you. Though the food has thus been properly balanced, is in sufficient quantity, and sufficiently pure, that is not enough. Let it be so manipulated that its good qualities are not destroyed, and here is where the women of this country can help especially. This is one of the fields which is peculiarly their own. I believe in all activities for women. I have even spoken in favor of woman suffrage. I have long maintained that woman is a human being and as such is entitled to her rights. But, the chief function of woman is in the home. I don't care how much she votes. I don't care how many conventions she holds. I don't care what property rights she has. She ought to have them all. She ought to have the suffrage and the right to hold property and to be represented at the polls, and the right to hold conventions and to peacefully assemble and petition Congress, which is preserved to her by the Constitution of the United States, provided, she does not neglect the home.

I believe that this work of food sanitation can be made by the women of this country a propaganda which will do more for our health and wellbeing and happiness than anything else, and if you want to vote, I will vote that you may

do that or anything else that you want to do. I am not afraid of the women of this country. Someone asked me if I wasn't afraid to speak this morning. I said I might be afraid to speak to one woman, but not to five thousand. I know that our food laws were enacted largely through the instrumentality of this very organization. I know also that no law of any kind will ever be of any benefit to this country unless it is supported by public opinion, which you, most and best of all, can organize and maintain. Help us then to conserve that best of our natural resources—the health of our people.

A SANER AND SAFER FOURTH OF JULY.

MRS. MARY MC INTOSH HERVEY.

I think there would not be a dissenting voice to the statement that the present general war of celebrating America's greatest national holiday, July Fourth, has made it a day of danger and dread. We have all read with horror of the old Cretan monster who devoured periodically, seven of Athen's fairest maidens, and seven of her finest youths. What shall we say of a twentieth century nation that each year approaches the celebration of its great national Independence Day with the positive knowledge that not fewer than two hundred of its citizens will in one day lose their lives, in a mistaken attempt to express patriotism: that not fewer than four thousand of its citizens will become mutilated and crippled, hundreds of them for life, on account of wrong ideas as to how to express love of country! These figures are not a guess; they are based upon records kept by the American Medical Association. These are the conditions that American citizens will face when our next Independence Day comes around, unless such work as federated clubs are becoming interested in—that of promoting a better method of celebrating national holidays—moves rapidly and radically. There is good authority for the statement that more lives have been lost celebrating July Fourth than were lost gaining the War of Independence. Could there be a grimmer commentary on our method of keeping what should be a great festal day!

Not including the figures for deaths and accidents on last

Fourth of July, when the influence of this great movement for a better day was felt quite generally, statistics show that in ten years the number of fatal accidents has increased one hundred per cent. In that time, deadly explosives unknown a generation ago, have been invented, and generally used by both children and adults, wholly untrained and inexperienced in the handling of such deadly instruments. It is a rare parent who has not allowed his children the use of explosives of varying degrees of danger; yet any parent would consider that his child had had a shockingly narrow escape from death who escaped being run over by an express train by only ten seconds! Yet ten seconds is the time for which the fuse of a firecracker is set, scores of which almost every American child is allowed to set off every year without any supervision. It has been quite general in the past to blame the small boy for the annual massacre; but honest parents are acknowledging their own carelessness in supplying deadly weapons to children with which to endanger their own lives and the lives of the neighbor's children.

I have faith enough in the humanity of American citizens to believe that when these facts and figures have been called plainly and emphatically, and repeatedly, if necessary, to their attention, our barbarous Fourth will take on new forms. These figures, with the reports from hospitals, dispensaries and physicians should form the gravest possible argument against the recklessness which is willing to pay such a price for a so-called "holiday."

But there are other evil elements to be considered. A citizen of Boston, who has given this subject much study, told me he was sure America would be much better off to have no celebration of national holidays than to continue celebrating in our present way. He has noticed that for two days preceding a general holiday and for one day succeeding it, many citizens, both children and grown-ups, consider *legitimate* acts of lawlessness which at other times they would call hoodlumism. Has not America come to a tragic condition when patriotism makes legitimate bad citizenship! What is true of July Fourth is true of Hallowe'en, Election Day, Christmas in some parts of the country, and New Year's, besides local celebrations, as for Boston, April 19th and June 17th. Mrs.

Rice: "Each of these days witnesses our thoroughfares thronged with shouting and disorderly crowds, provided with every device from the tin trumpet to the dangerous pistol, while shrieks of whistles shrill maddeningly above the street clamor and the booming of bells. Accidents occur, the sick are made worse by these frenzied demonstrations, and (*worst of all*), the young fail to appreciate the significance of the day which is being so *unbeautifully* celebrated. Is it too broad a statement to say that patriotism is lost sight of, or is there in only the crudest form: such is a childish and savage demonstration. For both 'child and savage in times of excitement and emotional exaltation, resort to gaudy colors, hideous decorations, shrieks and howls, and the squeak, din or rattle of any instrument that will make a noise.' Is it not time that American citizens should grow *out* of their childish way of demonstrating worthy emotions, and grow *into* a mature way that shall promote general good taste, a more fervid patriotism and an unselfish consideration for the comfort of others!"

What shall we say of the cost in dollars and cents of our present way of celebrating July Fourth? American citizens on July 4, 1909, burnt up in fireworks \$20,000,000, New York alone boasting of an outlay of \$4,000,000! By the carelessness or accidents of American citizens in showing their patriotism, they burnt up in conflagration \$446,500 more. If the return from this nearly \$21,000,000 were largely a renewed and increased patriotism no citizen would cry a change; no money value can be put upon an ardent, glowing patriotism: but is it attained in this way?

A worker in the Civil Service House of Boston told this incident: In the late afternoon of July 3rd, last year, he was in a store licensed to sell fireworks. A workman came in, evidently a foreigner and without skill, carrying under his arm a shabby jumper suit, rolled up, and a bundle of tools. My friend judged that this workman earned \$2.00 or \$2.50 a day. He knew too little English to tell himself the names of the articles he wanted with which to show his loyalty to his adopted country, with which to do his share to honor her Independence Day. The salesman selected the articles for this potential American citizen, and his bill was \$7.60! I will

repeat that a true ardent patriotism cannot be valued in dollars and cents: this citizen's personal liberty gave him the right to spend as much money as he wanted upon what articles he wanted: but who will claim he got a worthy return for three days' wages in appreciating more clearly his privileges as an American citizen? Is there not a better way?

The emotions that prompt the enthusiasm of July Fourth are the best emotions that can move the citizens of any country: love of country and a desire to express sympathy with any struggle toward liberty. These things should not be repressed, but encouraged and strengthened. But there is a feeling among a large class of Americans that these emotions and this enthusiasm can be directed and guided, that Independence Day may become increasingly a day of general recreation and instruction along historical lines, and decreasingly a day of danger and discomfort. It is believed that by gradually controlling and eliminating the elements that cause such enormous losses of life and property and substituting those elements that teach the significance of the day, what American liberty cost, and what her citizens today can do to sustain these institutions that were bought so dearly, it is believed the holiday will become gradually one of wholesome, hearty, enthusiastic joy, kept in a manner fitting and appropriate, providing an opportunity for patriotic sympathy and co-operation on the part of all who have the welfare of their country at heart. Enthusiasm we cannot have too much of; and noise we must have for many years to come; but can not we reduce to a minimum the things that make for danger and rowdyism, and put the emphasis on the things that make for a deeper, more fundamental love of country?

Every community that has taken up this movement for a safer and better Fourth of July, has found already existing a very general sentiment in its favor. There is only needed a few citizens to take the initiative, to crystallize, organize this favorable feeling; the citizens of towns that have begun this reform are without exception greatly pleased with the results, and under no consideration would they return to the old way of unlicensed noise and danger.

There are two phases of the work, the restrictive and the constructive: some places where public sentiment is generally

in sympathy with the movement, citizens have begun by getting passed ordinances varying greatly as to their limitations of the time, the place, and the kind of explosives to be used. This is a very necessary part of the work; it is a great stimulus to not only the children, but to us grown-ups who have so long associated noise and its accompanying danger with patriotism, to know that our city government in the form of the friendly policeman, is near to help us practice self-control and unselfishness in giving vent to our enthusiasm for America. However attractive we may make things we substitute, Americans for years and years to come will turn instinctively to explosives to help them celebrate the Fourth of July. Ordinances there must be telling who may use explosives and where; noise we must have for possibly another generation; but why not our national salute of forty-six guns, done by trained gunners, carrying with it no danger to life or property? Beginning with moderate laws, gradually growing more restrictive as we become used to the new order, we will find our children grown to maturity, wondering how their forbears could see anything of logical connection between two such incongruous things as noise and patriotism.

But more important is the constructive side. We must not take away without replacing with something better. While the agitation for a saner Fourth started with the idea uppermost of saving life and property, all towns taking up the matter find that they have been losing a splendid opportunity for creating and fostering a community spirit, for binding together all the forces in a community that have any interest in civic life. Larger places, Detroit, Cleveland, Washington, Springfield, have found some sort of civic festival or parade to be the best means of getting interest, and of allowing the largest possible number of citizens to participate. Pageants, historical tableaux, floats, afford ways for every organization to help promote community co-operation. Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Civic Associations, Village Improvement Societies, Get-together Clubs, Women's Clubs, all patriotic societies, Boys' Clubs, Girls' Domestic Organizations, Medical Societies, Good Citizens Unions—any band of citizens with a spark of civic interest, would have a place in such a festival. Athletic games, water sports, picnics, various sorts

of parades have all been found to give wholesome, safe enjoyment, and have made the celebration a community affair. The individual, unorganized, unsocial way has been given up wherever a few patriotic earnest men and women have been sufficiently aroused to form an Independence Day Committee.

I shall speak particularly of the work done in Springfield as their plans have been systematically carried on for enough years that they are well organized and effective. The work has been reviewed in several magazine articles.

"In Springfield, the day has become one which apparently all the people of all nationalities look forward to with joy. The public schools prepare their children to march in a great parade. The children feel that it is their day even more than in the old days of individual celebration. Each nationality for weeks before the celebration has been preparing some demonstration which shall represent some feature of the life of the people from which they spring, and which indicates some idea germane to the day. The English, for example, last year presented the signing of the Magna Charta. In this parade there were thirteen nationalities represented. The Greeks presented characters from the ancient Greek history, and thereafter the Greeks held their heads higher in that city because they were recognized as belonging to the civic life of the town. The history of Italy gave the Italians ample material with which to present a splendid float. Henceforth they were not "dagoes"—(Columbus, to whom American citizens owe something, I believe, was a "dago") but they were a part of Springfield's civic life. The Chinese laundrymen united and held a parade. No people pursue their own independent life more tenaciously than do the Chinese, but their participation in this Fourth of July festival has done more than anything else to make them feel that they are a part of the community life right there about them. The school children march, some representing features of American history which they have studied. The school children were taught during their history periods, such incidents, with the view of producing them in floats on the great Fourth of July, as the landing of the Pilgrims, Betsy Ross and the flag, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, etc. This year, through the co-operation of some of the city societies, there will be as an integral part of

the parade, representations of the different phases of American industry. This splendid parade, which included the children and adults, the city government, the nationalities of which the city is composed, brought the people together as they had never been brought before. It developed a feeling of oneness, of belonging together, which was new.

As they all came to the center of the square in front of the court house, they sang together the national airs, being led by half a dozen brass bands playing in unison. In the afternoon, there were great athletic sports held in the public parks of the city. These games were not so much those in which there were few contestants and large audiences, as games in which a large number, especially children, took part. There were also water sports on the Connecticut River. This year there was a great mass meeting in the evening with an address on "Independence" which drove home to the people *in words*, the idea which had been impressed in action during the day.

"By this means Springfield has, by constructive rather than restrictive measures, won her day and is winning her civic consciousness. The children have their fireworks, but they have them under safe conditions. And they have what is better than fireworks, throughout the day, they are occupied so busily with other things that are more interesting than fireworks, that the firecracker has slipped back into its normal and legitimate place. It is not enough to restrict the use of explosives. 'Thou shalt not' has its place, but its place is limited, as compared with the place of the custom Springfield has instituted."

Each town must plan its movement for a better Fourth according to its own needs, its own political and physical environment. Springfield has its own distinctive civic life, varying much from that of other towns: local history and tradition often give color to civic festivals which make them peculiarly interesting.

Last May, Hon. William A. Magee, Mayor of Pittsburg, sent invitations to the executives of cities of over five thousand population to send representatives to Pittsburg for a conference, which devoted itself to discussing what had been done and what it is desirable to do toward celebrating Independence Day in a safe, sane and adequate manner. Forty-five cities

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

responded. Their experiences varied, but all were aiming for the things I have outlined. Springfield delegates gave in detail what I have told you briefly.

The eleventh ward of Camden, N. J., shows what can be done with a small number of people—the ward numbers 4,000—no great outlay, and a very small amount of money; but, what is there in abundance is the interest of the citizens of the ward and co-operation. For four years there has been a Patriotic Association which plans the day. The school children in the ward are invited and in the neighboring wards, and all are there almost without exception. First, there are simple games and plays, and competitions for the older ones, then comes singing by the children, the public school director of music giving his services, there being no rehearsals; then the children are given a short pointed address by some prominent citizen of the ward; then a parade, very splendid to the children, for they are it. In the evening there are fireworks, *but* the man who supplies them contracts to set them off, and does so in such a place that there can be no harm, and where the highest aesthetic effect is obtained. The fireworks, as well as the program, are more beautiful and more safe for being co-operative instead of individual; and a point I want to emphasize in the celebration of Ward Eleven, Camden, is that the subscriptions for the day are popular, none of more than fifty cents being asked for. One thousand fifty-cent celebrations would have been insignificant, but one five-hundred dollar celebration was attractive, aesthetic and safe, and the civic life of the ward had been promoted and strengthened. With minor differences, the testimony from all the municipalities was the same: Toledo, Ohio, New Britain, Conn., Altoona, Pa., East Orange, N. J., Baltimore, Md., McKeesport, Pa., and many others agree that under no conditions would their citizens return to the old order of unlicensed, unrestricted noise and danger.

It is most desirable that any municipality contemplating work along the line of a saner Fourth, begin on *conservative* lines that can be followed year after year, expanding and extending the work if conditions warrant it rather than contracting it, or dropping it altogether after a few years' trial. Altoona, Pa., had this experience. Altoona had a celebration

along the lines I have mentioned, which her citizens called "An Old-fashioned Fourth of July," for which they raised \$5,000. (I believe the city has some 60,000 population.) Everybody was delighted, and the day was pronounced a great success. But the friends of the movement feared it was overdone, and it was; there was a reaction, and Altoona has had no co-operative celebration since. Now everyone agrees that five \$1,000 celebrations would have been far better than one \$5,000 celebration.

And another point: when a town comes to choosing an Independence Day Committee, it is most desirable to secure a committee who is willing to carry on the work for a few consecutive years that the plans may be unified and progressive. The personnel of the committee should change *gradually*.

A more rational Fourth does not mean lessening anybody's good time by conserving rather than exploiting life and property, and by adding year after year to our knowledge of, and reverence for the institutions which American liberty has founded; and incidentally by getting more for our money by co-operative than individual celebrations.

Nor does it mean more money in the aggregate; it means the same, probably less money, the spending of which has been more carefully planned. More money? I have told you that on July 4, 1908, American citizens burned up in fireworks and conflagrations almost \$21,000,000. Such an enormous sum might not have been too much to pay, had it bought for America a national festival, instinct with joy, with enthusiasm, and, "through the co-operation of her foreign-born citizens with the spirit of human brotherhood, the fruits of the liberty for which the fathers contended"; little excuse can be found for such an expenditure for a day of enjoyment; *no* excuse can be found for such an expenditure for a day of vulgar display, of rowdiness, of danger. Not *more* money, but less money more wisely expended.

It may stimulate your interest, but certainly not your pride, to know that the United States is the only nation among the first-class powers that keeps a great national holiday with noise, fire and danger. Mrs. T. L. Rice, who has done much to further the movement of a Better Fourth, gathered by personal letters how foreign countries keep their great national

holidays. As regards the observance of the French Fete, July 14, Marcel Prevost, the eminent writer, sent Mrs. Rice the following: The fete of July 14th is, above all, in France, a day of popular rejoicing; politics do not enter into it. It affords an opportunity of illuminating the town-halls and public buildings, and of indulging in the pleasure of dancing in the open air. In a word, it is a huge kermess. It has always taken place in order and tranquillity. Accidents are rare, even in Paris. And since the review at Longchamps has humanely been arranged to take place at nine in the morning, instead of at noon, the troops do not run the risk of sun-stroke, which sometimes saddened the early fetes of July 14th.

The following touchingly beautiful account of Switzerland's birthday was sent Mrs. Rice by Dr. Eugene Richard, member of the Council of State:

Year by year the people of Switzerland keep the anniversary of 1291, which was in real truth the foundation of the Confederation. Does that treaty—founded by the inhabitants of the Forest Cantons, borrowing from justice her most equitable principles (even down to that of arbitration between states), and guaranteed by the rigid energy of its signers—receive a commemoration worthy of its splendid simplicity?

There is no clamorous ceremony to drown the voices of the past, instead of blending with them. We give proof of our remembrance of the First of August by a few brief manifestations during the closing hours of the day.

This national solemnity, surprising as it may seem, finds no place in the list of legal holidays. No one interrupts his daily tasks, for such was the way with the men of 1291, who, returning to their homes, took up again the care of their herds.

As night descends, the bells on all the churches are set to pealing in a sublime concert of gratitude, rising with penetrating poetry through the serenity and softness of a summer night. Shortly afterward bonfires are kindled along the heights. Here and there will be a modest illumination or rare display of fireworks. Occasionally an orator reminds the people of the significance of their rejoicing and holds up for imitation the character of our ancestors.

Whoever witnesses this spectacle realizes the strength and the sincerity of a patriotism that, without clamor or ostenta-

tion, draws fresh life by reverting to its original sources. Switzerland lives in the heart of her citizens. A noisy demonstration would take from us the benefit of a thoughtful mood.

In order to produce an impression both profound and salutary, national celebrations must needs have a pervading tranquillity, which enhances their dignity, and leads mankind to earnest thought.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg of Harvard wrote the following to Mrs. Rice as to how Germany keeps her greatest national holiday, the Emperor's birthday:

When I look backward to my boyhood days in Germany and ask myself from what sources my young patriotism was steadily supplied, I cannot value highly enough the influence of the patriotic celebrations in my school and my native town. The dearest memory belongs to the Emperor's birthday. I know quite well that the present Emperor was born in January; but when I hear the word "Emperor's birthday," it still always awakes in me first the date of the 22d of March—the old Emperor's day.

Long before, the school planned everything for the grand day; patriotic and religious music, songs and patriotic declamations by the younger pupils, short dramatic plays with motives from German history, given by the older boys, and always an enthusiastic oration by one of the teachers. In Sunday clothes we gathered in the school; everything was decorated with flowers and garlands and flags, and the whole school continuously, year by year, was lifted up in a common pride and enthusiasm. Two or three of the happiest morning hours were devoted to the celebration, and the jubilant hurrah for the beloved Emperor at the end of the historic oration was the only sound of the day.

Then we streamed out into the decorated streets, enjoyed the picturesque parades and went to the concert at the marketplace, where patriotic marches kindled our youthful emotions. The afternoon belonged to parties at home where school friends gathered and enjoyed games of historic flavor and chocolate with a patriotic abundance of cakes. Quiet, mellow days they were and any loud noise would have seemed to us boys a desecration of the festivity; and yet the loyalty stored up in those March days of my boyhood still supplies me amply when I

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

have, year for year on the 27th of January, to make my Emperor's birthday orations to the German Americans.

"Europe abounds in illustrations of public holidays that are truly festal. The art of celebration has been studied and practised there for generations, and we may well introduce many of its features into our own celebrations.

"The individual human units, the personal factors, the sum total of which constitute the community, city, state or nation, profit much from a sane and fitting observance of Independence Day," this is the testimony of a Springfield citizen. "In place of the usual hideous and dangerous din, the advocates of a better order of things would substitute a wealth of well planned entertainment, rich in the elements that appeal to the best sentiments and emotions. Pleasurable excitement to quicken interest, and ample variety to hold attention should be supplied. Such experiences, repeated yearly in a generation, would change entirely the conception of how people in the mass should seek enjoyment, expand patriotic feeling and love of country, and train a citizenship appreciative of the best in national life."

GREETING.

MRS. C. M. SEVERANCE. CALIFORNIA, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT.

DEAR MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION:—Nothing is impossible to organized womanhood—united in aims, and effort. No motive is so potent, so compelling, as the zeal of the Mother to shelter, and uplift the Child.

When she shall be recognized as the equal—socially, and politically—of the father, the husband, and the son whom she has cradled next her heart, and for whom she has striven to make the larger home—the State—a fit habitation for his highest development and citizenship—then will "the two beside the hearth, full-summed in all their powers," and seeing eye to eye—bring in the dawn of the glad day foreseen by Prophet, sung by Poet, and hid in the heart of the Madonna—Mothers since the race came into consciousness of its superb endowments, and its responsibilities, as the "*Social Creators*," the Era of Justice between men and nations;—Justice which includes Love,

Mercy, and the noblest human attributes—and will thus insure the application of the ethics of our Christianity to our progressive Civilization;—the Era of “Peace and Good-will to all men.”

“Many marvels mortals scan,
The most marvelous is man.”

A mind, shrined in the most marvelous mechanism, the human Body;—awakening, at length, to the lofty sense of Universal Brotherhood!

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The evening meeting of May 14th was devoted to addresses on Social Problems. The incidental music on the organ was rendered by Karl Otto Staps. The addresses follow:

ARMAMENT *vs.* DISARMAMENT.

LIEUT. JAMES J. MAYES, 24TH U. S. INFANTRY,
FORT ONTARIO, N. Y.

I ask you, a representative audience of the great thinking element of American people, to hear me impartially. I do not come to speak for war, for no sane man, least of all one who knows its horrors, desires war for its own sake. The so-called war-like spirit of the soldier is merely his desire to fulfill his solemn oath: to defend his country against all her enemies whatsoever—not the thirst for human blood so often ascribed to him by some eternal peace propagandists. The soldier is not a jingo; he is a man of like passions with his fellows, who has pledged his life to the service of his country. He watches a gathering war cloud quietly, but with a quickening heart. His children look into his face and then at his sabre in the hallway. Tears come to their eyes. The wife is, if it were possible, a trifle more tender, but ever brave. The soldier is not driven on by sudden enthusiasm or by sudden patriotism, for patriotism is a part of his baptismal creed. He knows his place in the first line is merely to die, and by selling his life delay an enemy until his country can prepare an adequate army to reap the glories and rewards of victory.

Neither do I come to lull you into a listless dream of eternal security from war. I believe we are all of one mind upon one important point. I desire peace and so do all of you, I am sure. But I do not believe in being unprepared for war, for war is one of the ills which befalls every nation about once, at least, in every generation.

I bring to you the gospel of preparedness—the duty of all men in all times. I ask you to receive this gospel in the spirit of reason. I pray you to put aside mere sentiments, whether they be for peace or for war. The sum of human life is not made up of sentiments, or of holy desires, or of good intentions. It is made up of the acts of ourselves and of others and the inscrutable decrees of him who explaineth not. Our best criterion for judging the future is the experience of the past; what actually happened, not what might have happened.

About six thousand years ago God planted a garden eastward in Eden. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food: the tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. In that garden lived the first family of the human race. There was perfect peace there; nor was there need for an armed force, for none transgressed the rights of another. Peace was maintained until the cool of the evening.

The man and the woman ate of the fruit of tree of knowledge of good and evil. Knowledge of rights and wrongs became a part of the human soul: the soul began to envy, covet, hate—man had acquired the power of sinning. The almighty God, resenting a breaking of his law, an offence against his sovereign right, set a guard at the gate of Eden, a flaming sword, a part of the armament of heaven. The earth yielded thistles and man's living became the wages of toil and strife.

The two sons of the man and the woman quarreled, when the sacrifice of the one was received and that of the other was not received. Cain rose up against his brother and slew him. The evil of war, to which the whole human race has since been heir, was declared. The fact that competition, jealousy and kindred human passions may lead to mortal combat through the sin of one party was established: for it is not of record that Abel had offended save by excelling in the favor of his Lord.

Ever since that day the world has been populated with Cains and Abels. Profiting from the lesson of Abel's death, those who came into his heritage have fashioned for themselves weapons for defence in case the Cains should rise against them. The Cains have also fashioned weapons and have at regular and irregular intervals arisen against the Abels. Strife be-

came a part of human life when man and woman knew good and evil, and will be so until all the promises of God shall be fulfilled. That will be at the millennial dawn.

The advocates of disarmament are wont to say that nations are composites of individuals. With this statement I agree completely. Every nation is a composite of Cains and Abels, of shepherds and husbandmen, of those who break and those who keep the law, of trouble-makers and peace-makers. As a nation, or a state (to use the more scientific term) is merely a body of human beings living within a certain defined territory, so every state is natural heir to all human passions, as well as to the graces of humanity. Sometimes the passions rule and sometimes the graces reign. Sometimes calm reason sits in court; sometimes outraged nature unfurls the battle flag. Sometimes men live together in peace and serenity; sometimes men rob and kill. Sometimes nations clasp hands across the sea; sometimes nations send armed ships upon the sea and armies upon the land. It has been so in this old earth ever since the hand of God sent it whirling round the sun, and will be so until the angel of God shall stand with one foot upon the land and one foot upon the sea and proclaim the end of time.

Dreamers assure us that war is a thing of the past; that armaments should be done away with; that all we have to do is to desire and declare for peace and peace will abide with us; that if we stop preparing for war there will be no war; that the way to keep the horse from being stolen is to leave the stable door open. That all these things are contrary to human experiences and human nature does not disturb the equanimity of these dreamers. The great mass of the people deplore war (as they rightly should) and, their desire being father to the thought, they applaud these sentiments. Bent upon prosperity—for in a great sense we all are worshipers of Mammon—the people begrudge money spent in preparing for war that is not in sight.

The number of those enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, was 2,113,000. The number killed in action was 67,000; died of wounds received in action 43,000; while the total number of death from all causes was 359,000. There were 249,000 who died from disease or exposure, during the

Civil War in the Union Army, while only 110,000 died as result of battle.

Take this balm to your soul, advocate of unpreparedness; one-half at least—124,500 men—died as a result of ignorance of sanitation, lack of proper equipment and subsistence, etc.—results of unpreparedness. The losses from battle in that great civil war are each year equalled by losses of life in industrial pursuits, due to a failure, on account of corporate greed, to protect the lives of working men. Why, if you are such lovers of the human race, do you not start a crusade for the protection of workingmen, who die unhonored and unsung, and whose wives receive no pensions.

In the Spanish War the number killed in action was 218 and died of wounds received in action 81. The total loss from battle in the Spanish War did not equal one mine disaster, and yet those who lecture and write and weep about the horrors of war are those who are not even seriously concerned about the industrial dangers and evils—systems by which men are ruthlessly slaughtered without benefit to their fellows or their country, but merely that the almighty dollar may be further deified.

The number who died from disease in the Spanish War was 3848. At the lowest estimate 1500 of those deaths were the result of peace-born unpreparedness.

Before the Civil War and before the Spanish War men dreamed of eternal peace and succeeded in cutting down armaments. More than a hundred thousand stones at soldiers' graves are monuments to the folly of such dreamers—dreamers who carry their point of peace and curse the War Department for inefficiency when in war, inexperienced men die in the camps, victims of ignorance and the folly of a nation that does not teach her sons to defend her. These graves speak not but they tell the truth. In every war we have had, vastly more men died of disease than died of wounds, and the blood of these majorities is upon the head of a nation that heeds no warning—a nation extravagant in praise of the valor of its sons and profligate in the expenditure of their lives; a nation that destroys its men and pensions its widows and orphans; a nation, wise in finance, that prefers to pay pensions for the dead rather than salary to the living.

The Civil War was a mighty struggle between two forces of men equally unprepared. Each paid the penalty of its unpreparedness. After four years these two forces stood upon the graves of their comrades—the finest armies the world ever saw. Trained by a leaven of educated soldiers and by that hard taskmaster, experience, they had learned many things they should have known at first. They had learned the science of arms and the art of campaigning, and they returned to their homes to let their sons fight the next war and learn as they had learned. Those who died in the process of learning lived as texts for spellbinders.

It is a national delusion that we are natural soldiers; that we are natural marksmen; that we are Americans and therefore exceptions to the human race. This is all right for campaign purposes, but it isn't true. We are not natural soldiers, except in that we are willing to fight without knowing how or having anything to fight with, and are susceptible of rapid development along military lines—but we must be developed. There was a time when a great portion of our people was accustomed to hardship and field service, for it was cutting and fighting its way into new territory. That time has passed out of the experience of the men upon whom we have to rely now. The vast majority of those who would fight our battles now are peaceful farmers, mechanics and clerks, whose acquaintance with deadly weapons is extremely limited.

There is a sect who are even now striving to prevent the teaching of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," "The Star Spangled Banner," and such songs to children in the schools. Their argument is that such songs foster war-like spirits in children. Shrinking from the bloody spectacles of war, they seek surcease from their cowardly pains in seductive theories of eternal peace. They seek and bring about unpreparedness, and when war comes, as it always has and always will, thousands of brave but untrained and unequipped volunteer soldiers die in foul camps, victims of peace born ignorance. The preachers of unpreparedness are not there to die. The pity is that they stay at home and start a new eternal peace crusade as soon as a new treaty of peace is signed, using the ghoulish evidence of their own crimes to awaken revulsion against war.

Real soldiers or real students of international relations are never found preaching eternal peace, save as a remote consummation devoutly to be wished.

These people draw even the "Man of Sorrows" into their propaganda—the Christ, the Son of God, who came into the world to establish a spiritual kingdom, who replied to the Pharisees, "Render under Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." A distinguished jurist arguing for this disarmament and eternal peace idea not long since quoted Jesus of Nazareth as a supporter of universal peace, misquoting the words: "Peace I leave with you. My peace I give unto you." The mission of Christ on earth was divine, although he was every inch a man. Some of the pictures of Christ portraying him as a weak, submissive, womanism man, shock my conception of Christ. I like to think of Him as the man who drove commercialism from the temple with a lash and overturned the tables of the money changers; I like to think of Him as the man who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God"; I like to think of Him as the Son of God who dared to die on Calvary that the world which He loved might live. If I believed that Christ was one who would supinely submit a violation of His father's house to the arbitration of strangers, I could not bow down and worship Him as the way, the truth and the life, though whom I should come to the Father who created me a man. Christ's divinity was best evidenced by His righteous use of human passion—not by the absence of it.

The peace of the Lord Jesus Christ is the personal peace of a man with his God and implies the discharge of his duties to his fellow men. I know that I can command a company of my country's army upon the firing line and at the same time have the peace of the Lord Jesus Christ in my soul. If it were not so I would resign my commission today.

There is a duty of peace and a duty of war, imposing a corresponding duty to be prepared for either. As an individual is authorized by law to defend himself and his home, so is a nation, that composite of individuals, authorized to defend itself and its people. The civil law does not expect the trouble between a highwayman and his victim to be arbitrated if the victim can gain an opportunity to fight and kill. A nation

may become a highwayman, a murderer, a violator of homes, and the great law of nature does not contemplate arbitration with such as these; the righteous wrath of man will not permit it. When vital questions concerning the honor, the sovereignty or the existence of a nation arise, there is nothing to arbitrate. There is but one verdict acceptable to the offended party, and it is a farce or at least unnatural to submit such questions to strangers. Suppose some person tries to invade my home by force. Am I going to wait for a court to decide the question of his right to break into my home? No. There is but one verdict. Get out! If this verdict, as delivered by me, is not complied with, I will enforce it even by taking human life. I am within my right by all the laws of God and man.

You say such occasions will not arise; that we have reached such a high plane in social development that nations will not invade the rights of each other. If this is so, why haven't the individuals composing the nations reached this plane? The money which you object to giving the army for its maintenance is a mere pittance compared with that spent for policemen, sheriffs, constables, etc., which are found necessary to preserve peace and prevent crime among these people who are so filled with the universal love of mankind that they will neither fight nor do any wrong. Add to this the expense of the machinery of criminal courts, jails, penitentiaries, etc., which you find necessary for caring for these sanctified ones, and then think again upon universal peace. Emma Goldman declares that policemen should be abolished; that if there were no law there would be no crime. Her reasoning is not so very unlike yours.

There is perhaps no one in America whose utterances command more attention than Theodore Roosevelt. In his very recent address before the Nobel prize committee he proposed a peace league, to be composed of the great nations of the world, with a curbing of armaments so that each nation would furnish its proportionate part of the armament to constitute a world police. This would meet the desire of every citizen of the world, if it were possible to induce all nations to adopt it simultaneously. No nation can afford to lead in disarmament. One may believe in fostering a spirit which would justify disarmament, but actual disarmament must be

general and simultaneous. Our national history has been one continuous experiment in peace mesmerism—we have been caught unprepared every time.

If the United States should enter into a league now, agreeing to furnish its part of the police power of the world, her forces, especially her army, would have to be substantially increased in order to make up our quota. We, a nation of perhaps an hundred million people, have an army of only 65,000 men—and scarcely more than one-half of this small force is mobile.

Mr. Roosevelt has this to say about absolute peace: "Peace is generally good in itself, but it is never the highest good unless it comes as the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask of depotism or anarchy. We despise and abhor the bully, the brawler, the oppressor, whether in private or public life; but we despise no less the coward and the voluptuary. No man is worth calling a man who will not fight rather than submit to infamy, or see those who are dear to him suffer wrong. No nation deserves to exist if it permits itself to lose the stern and verile virtues, and this without regard to whether the loss is due to the growth of a heartless and all absorbing commercialism, to prolonged indulgence in luxury and soft effortless ease, or to the deification of a warped and twisted sentimentality."

Concerning general arbitration treaties, he has this to say: "I believe that these treaties can cover almost all questions liable to arise between such nations if they are drawn with the explicit agreement that each contracting party will respect the other's territory and its absolute sovereignty within that territory, and the equally explicit agreement that (aside from the very rare cases where the nation's honor is vitally concerned) all other possible subjects of controversy will be submitted to arbitration."

If you will study the declaration you will note that it excepts from the control of arbitration treaties all real causes for war.

This country is flooded today with pamphlets discussing the relations of various nations with each other. They are generally written by diplomats and are very diplomatic at

least. The time to study Philip was not when Philip was at a Persian banquet, but when Philip was with his Macedonians. Go and live in the great, teeming, awakening Orient. National spirit is not exported, neither is national character. Go and live with other nations and then think upon disarmament. Go even to the Pacific Coast and live there for a time and then think upon eternal peace.

It is a physical possibility for a nation to disarm, and disarmament would probably bring about a security from war for such as would be willing to accept the terms of that security, but, if a just cause for war should arise, I believe the American would fight with clubs and stones, if nothing better were at hand. It would be a repetition of our oft told story: the failure to heed President Washington's admonition—"in time of peace prepare for war": it would add perhaps a hundred thousand more grave-stones to the monument of our folly.

You may gain peace by making yourself unable to fight. If you disable your own hands, you will not have to work, but you will be a cripple. If you destroy the sight of your eyes, you will live without using them, but you will be blind. If you permit your brain to become atrophied, you will be taken care of—treated well, I am told—but you will be one of God's wards. If a nation disarms it may have peace, but it will be dependent upon strangers for it.

As long as men covet, as long as men envy, as long as men love and hate, as long as men offend against the law, as long as men have the power of sinning: so long must the power of right go forth full armed. I believe in the United States of America. I believe we can and must fight our own battles without alliance or compromise with any other power. As for me and mine, we drink deep the toast of the army and navy: "My country, may she always be right, but, right or wrong—My Country."

NATIONAL DANGERS AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

LUCIA AMES MEAD,
DIRECTOR IN AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

I am not here to urge disarmament or even its logical precedent—reduction of armaments, but to call for a halt in the increase of our more than adequate navy and the substitution of less costly and more efficacious methods of defense.

The kind of defense and the amount of defense needed anywhere depend upon kind of danger and amount of danger existing. A rocky coast needs many light-houses, a safe coast, few. Berlin, which is practically fire-proof, needs few fire engines and is proud of having fewer than our flimsily built-cities require. A nation that has little danger from without should exult if it needs few battleships. Nothing except dire danger can excuse the taxation of the toilers of the world for dreadnaughts. Since our republic was founded it has never been attacked. We began all our three foreign wars in which, all told, less than 15,000 men were killed by foreign bullets. This is only one-tenth the number slain annually by tuberculosis. Our dangers are almost wholly from within our borders. We are the most homicidal of civilized nations. We murder out of every million citizens, 129 every year, while just across the border in Canada only three in a million are slain. We are the most wasteful and extravagant people upon earth. We have killed in four recent years of peace 60,000 more precious lives by accident than perished by bullets on both sides in the whole four years of bloody Civil War. We destroy by fire five times as much annually as does all Europe. Said Prof. Giddings of Columbia University: "For three hundred years we have been a herd of wild asses in the wilderness. There have been other herds in other lands in all ages, but no other has accomplished an equal amount of damage in so short a time." Our civic corruption and gigantic land frauds, sugar frauds, and insurance graft have astounded Europe, and made it a common question whether the Americans do not care most of all for money. We have still about 6,000,000 illiterates and pay our average school teacher less than an average street-sweeper. Yet with ignorance, recklessness, waste, preventable disease, accident and crime attacking our fair land on every

hand we are spending our chief thought on possible enemies over seas, and are paying over-two thirds of our federal revenue on past war and preparation for future war. We have only thirty-two cents left of every dollar to spend on all national necessities and constructive work. Imagine yourselves, ladies, spending two-thirds of your family income on stone-walls and moats, burglar alarms and bull dogs, and having only one-third left for the housing, feeding, clothing and education of your family. Part of the federal expenditure is for pensions and war debt, but only one-third is left for the payment of Congress, the President, Cabinet, all the federal courts, federal prisons, custom house buildings and officers, post-office buildings, coast-guard, light-houses, census, printing, diplomatic and consular service, forestry, water-ways, quarantine, irrigation, agricultural and other departments, mints, etc., etc.

We are told that our armaments against a foreign foe should depend upon our length of coastline, our population and our wealth; but since 1907 the nations at the Hague have forbidden the bombardment of unfortified towns. Should Cervera's fleet come towards our coast today, the safest place would be a seaside cottage on the long stretch of unguarded coast.

As to population, China has a population ten times that of France, but does not need so large a fleet as hers. As to wealth, the richer a country, the better customer it is and the less likely to be attacked by nations who want customers. The more wealth a country has the more quickly can it buy ships and ammunition in case of sudden need. Today, war is primarily a question of financing war loans.

We have, I repeat, never been attacked. For thirty years before the Civil War and from 1872 to 1898, we had a small navy. But we were a world power; our democracy, as Lowell said, was undermining every monarchy in Europe. Our beloved land did not become a world power when Dewey sank the Spanish ships. Since the Constitution was ratified and formed the basis of the dozens of national constitutions written since, we have been a world power. It was once our pride and glory that we need not burden ourselves with the millstone of militarism that the great powers of Europe have hung around their necks. Today, under the clamor of certain vested

interests, who want contracts for military equipments we are following old world methods and follies without the old world's excuse. A spirit of vain emulation has been goading us to economic madness. Though we are comparatively rich we can ill afford the gigantic price we are paying for this either real or assumed new timidity and this humiliating scare which our huge navy implies. Since Washington's time, our population has increased twenty-two times and our area perhaps three times; we have increased our naval expenses alone one hundred and thirty-six times!

We are told periodically just before the naval budget that Japan has so many hundred thousands soldiers that she can land upon our shores and that we are unprepared for possible dangers. Now Japan has not yet paid off her heavy war debts. She needs no expansion for she has not yet developed her rich, newly acquired island of Formosa. She has the great peninsula of Korea with millions of discontented natives to pacify and educate. She has her Manchurian railroad and commerce to develop. She must keep constant guard against her former enemies, China and Russia. Japan, like Germany, is turning from agriculture to manufactures and commerce and like Germany, is beginning to be able to feed increasing millions by purchasing whatever food it does not grow. Neither nation needs expansion.

It is claimed that Japan wants to "dominate the Pacific." This ocean, bordered by eleven countries, is the great highway of nations. No one can ever dominate it. The expression is meaningless. The assertion is one of the patchwords of the scare-mongers based on jealousy and suspicion, unworthy of us with whom Japan has up to date always kept faith. Should she ever be goaded by our insults or arrogance to attack us she would expose herself to encroachments by China and Russia and would simply commit national suicide. Her greatest asset is continued friendship with her old time friend and teacher on this side the Pacific. She has just reduced her war budget and, as Ambassador Luke Wright said, "The talk of war with Japan is not even respectable nonsense."

We are told we need a huge navy to sustain the Monroe doctrine. The chief beneficent work of that doctrine was done when we have a small navy. Is it not time now for the

grown up children to the south of us to plan to co-operate when the Panama Canal is finished, and east and west can easily aid each other and dispense with this nurse when they no longer need one? A defensive alliance between the South American states would enable them to lower their own armament proportionately and be an absolute protection against outside aggression. These people of one race and religion are bound eventually to federate.

The Porter-Drago doctrine, agreed on at the second Hague conference, has removed the old troublesome question of danger from European attack in the collection of payment of contractual debts.

We thus see that the old need or pretended need for a great navy to maintain our obligations to South America has vanished at one stroke.

We are told we need a great navy to defend the Philippines. Is it likely that when it has cost us \$800,000,000 to conquer the natives and hold them, that any nation could for twice that sum wrest them from us? We have only to secure their neutralization by mutual consent of the nations when we grant them the independence which President Taft has promised them, to protect them from all danger of conquest. This would not mean to withdraw our counsel and friendly help in education. The whole question of neutralization of the smaller and weaker peoples, as Switzerland and Belgium, have already for years been neutralized by several nations and Norway more recently by a few more, is a question that demands keen attention of all who are working for international progress. Let any little country be neutralized by all the great powers, *i. e.*, secured from any foreign soldier setting foot upon its territory, and its safety would be assured. The time is passing when any one nation may be permitted to take a weaker under its sole domination. Hereafter this must be done by a joint agreement of the powers like that at Algeciras.

The peace party has been looked on as visionary; on the contrary it is based on precedent and logic and deals only with reasonable probabilities. The big navy party, ignoring the psychology of internationalism, deals in visionary fashion with hypothetical, theoretical dangers. It is within the limits of possibility that Canada will burn Detroit, that our troops

will sack Quebec, that New York will be wiped out by a tidal wave and earthquake—a million things may be possible, not one of which is the least probable. No sane, strong people like ourselves can be pardoned if we focus attention on mere possibilities of danger when definite, certain evils daily threaten us within our midst, against which we are grossly unprepared.

Someone has said that at the second Hague Conference in 1907, "it was the weight of the American navy that gave force to the words of our delegates." On the contrary, when our naval expenditure in 1899 was far less, our influence was ever greater. Our navy was then much smaller than that of several other nations, but none exceeded us in influence. In 1907, though England had the largest navy, she accomplished far less at the Hague Conference than Germany or the United States. The fact is, at the Hague Conference, personality and power count irrespective of force behind them, just as in our Senate a man from little Rhode Island may dominate those from states twenty times as large and populous.

The women of this country are responsible equally with men for its defense. The great army of underpaid school teachers who save this republic from the rule of an illiterate mob; the great body of mothers and nurses who are preserving health of their children, fighting dirt and vice and poverty—these are a thousand times as great a defense of this dear land of ours as all its navy. The women fight against real enemies that fill our cemeteries with graves; the dreadnaughts face no enemies that yet exist and soon will go their way to the junk heap. Take note, in criticizing our misdirection of defense, do not understand me as making any criticism upon the gallant and able men who silently serve in army and navy. It is we, not they, who are perpetuating the antiquated system of settling questions of justice by explosives.

That government is based on force is a notion which says Elihu Root is "less than half truth." All governments *use* force; no government, least of all a republic, can be *based* on force. The weakest government in the world uses the most force to protect its inherent weakness. President Taft needs no guard of thousands of soldiers when he walks the streets, as does the terrified and hated Tsar. His security rests on the free consent of the people to his holding office. No republic

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

rests so much on army and navy as upon money or commerce, or roads, or the printing press or the school ma'am or the good will of its citizens.

Do not misunderstand. The peace party is not opposed to the use of force; but sharply distinguishes between the kind of force which aims to secure a judicial decision and the kind that aims to settle by exposives such questions as boundaries or honor or payment of debts. The police type of force, as President Eliot of Harvard has wisely said, is vastly higher than the military type of force. It aims to protect property and preserve life. The navy is created chiefly to destroy both. Police of one district never fight police of another district, but soldiers are expressly trained to fight other bodies of soldiers. Police take men to court with the minimum of force necessary to get men handcuffed and into a patrol wagon. They never, like armed forces, constitute themselves judge and jury and executioner. Militia are essentially police, their function being to suppress lawlessness and compel rioters and lynchers to obey the law. Small armies like our own are largely for police purposes. But our costly navy, no longer a police, as were our little vessels in the days of Barbary pirates, is merely a weapon to be used in some possible international duel. Navies never compel offenders to go to court. They aim at victory irrespective of justice. After all, the only matter of much moment is not peace, but justice. There never was a wholly just war. If one side was right the other was wrong, and any measure of justice that was achieved, was accompanied by a thousand injustices. The old superstition handed down from the Middle Ages that, "conquer we must, when our cause it is just," was refuted by General Grant, who said of the Mexican war that it was iniquitous though we conquered.

The name of the Founder of our religion has been used as a sanction for war because he drove away the money changers, as if a father sanctioned killing a naughty boy when he chastised him. I ask you to picture to yourselves Jesus Christ launching a Dreadnaught!

The peace movement is primarily a movement for justice, for the substitution of the system of law for the system of war between nations, just as in 1787, at our Constitutional Congress, we established it between our states. Some states

have feuds and lynchings and all have many homicides, but there has never been war between one state and another. Again and again have difficulties arisen and been so quietly settled by the Supreme Court that few have known of the incipient conflagration that has been quenched. Cases have been peacefully settled more serious than those that in Europe have often lead to war.

What is the program of the peace party? Briefly it is World Organization. It is to let the organization of the United States show the way to the organization of a United World. This will involve no more change of human nature than the framers of our Constitution found necessary to keep peace between our several states, or than United Italy has found in keeping peace between her cities, all of which a few hundred years ago were armed to fight each other. World organization requires no change of human nature.

More has been done for the world organization since the Hague Conference of 1899 than in all the history of the world before. Stupendous changes of far-reaching import have taken place. The last man to see the significance of these is the military man trained to study technicalities and mechanisms instead of human nature, economics and statesmanship. The man whose training is to shoot friends whom we have permitted to become enemies, is the last man to know how to keep nations friendly when they are already friends. It is to the statesman rather than the admiral that we must look for wisdom on these human questions.

The plan of world organization, which to short-sighted people seems impossible to achieve in this century, is already largely accomplished. I own a book of mere names of international societies, most of them formed in very recent years. Rapid interchange of ideas and travel are enlarging our sphere of patriotism; the next generation will say with Garrison, "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind," and this will imply no less loyalty and service to our beloved land. In the last thirty years the interchange of investments, the interdependence of banking interests make war between Germany and England, which hysterical people fear today not only suicidal for both but a calamity, for every nation that has business interests with them. Should an invading German

army loot the Bank of England it would bring ruin in business circles in Germany and America as well. This new situation which makes world organization possible is due to modern rapidity of communication and the spread of representative government.

World organization involves: (1) A World Court of Justice. Such a one is already agreed upon, although its fifteen judges are not yet selected; this is in addition to the Arbitration Tribunal already open and to which more than a dozen nations have submitted cases. (2) It involves the regular Hague Conferences merging into a world Legislature with delegated, restricted powers. (3) World Organization involves many executive commissions like our Universal Postal Bureau at Berne. (4) It involves an International Police, a small armed body to suppress disorder, but never, as Justice Brewer said, will it be needed to enforce Hague Court decisions. The united European, American and Japanese armies that relieved the legation at Pekin are a suggestion of what this might be. World organization will first bring peace with judicial settlements of all quarrels between nations. It will clear away the greatest obstacle to national progress and set free billions of dollars for all constructive purposes. It will leave the world legislature free then to bring about a common coinage and other conveniences and better adjustment of all international relations and the upbuilding of backward peoples.

Already the nations have signed about one hundred treaties of arbitration. Our nation has signed twenty-four. All arbitration treaties should now be given wider scope. President Taft rightly says they should include questions of honor. So far as we are concerned, no nation, I believe, would ever prefer war with us to arbitration. As soon as we ask for pledges to settle all questions henceforth peaceably, there is every reason to believe England and France, and I believe Germany and Japan also, would gladly accept and after that undoubtedly every nation would follow suit. It is incumbent on our rich, protected nation to take the initiative. If we dare not lead, no other nation can.

Two years before the Third Hague Conference in 1915, the decision must be made as to what questions can be submitted to that momentous Conference. Upon that decision

depends the expenditure or non-expenditure of the hard earned taxes of the world's workers. Club women of America have direct responsibility to create such public opinion as shall encourage our government to take the most advanced steps. As Senator Root has said, without the people behind it, the government can do little.

This is not a remote, academic question. It is vital. It affects the charities and the family income of every woman here. It is more important for permanent human welfare than all our palliating charities combined. It is a subject worthy of careful study by clubs for whom "Outlines of Study" will be supplied, gratis, by the Information Bureau. For clubs in the eastern states a lecturer will be supplied free of cost.

Spite of colossal armaments today, there is no great evil destined so soon to be removed as the system of war between nations. The ethics, the economics, the politics of the world necessitate it.

I greatly deplore the necessities of procedure this evening which have compelled me to take a polemical attitude and chiefly to answer objections. I would like a whole hour in which to make plain the clear, definite, logical program of the peace party; to describe to you that first momentous meeting at the Hague in 1899 of one hundred representatives of the twenty-six nations that had ambassadors at St. Petersburg; of the great part which American public sentiment, expressed in numberless messages from all over the country, played in influencing Germany at the critical time when her co-operation was needed. I should like to tell of the opening of the Permanent Tribunal at the Hague in 1901; of Mr. Carnegie's great gift of money for the building; of that provision for investigation, which at the time of the Russian assault on the English fishing fleet averted war between England and Russia; of the provision for mediation which enabled President Roosevelt a little later to take the initiative in bringing to a close the Russo-Japanese war.

I should like to describe the scene at the Hague in 1907 when I looked down in the Hall of the Knights on the representatives of practically all the sovereign civilized nations of the world. This time, not twenty-six, but forty-six, nations

had been invited. It was not merely an event of a lifetime or a century. It was the most significant assembly the world had ever seen. If these delegates had done no more than get acquainted and preserve perfect courtesy for four months in the discussion of delicate and difficult problems, that would have been a great step in advance. But they did more, much more. Germany, noticeably, took an advance step. The time forbids my even mentioning, much less explaining, all that was accomplished. To one who sees great historic movements in their true proportions, and who remembers that generally everything truly great is born in a manger, these beginnings are big with promise of a new era of human progress. They will not bring the millenium. They will not end intemperance or licentiousness, or civil war or murder, but they have provided means to substitute law for international war and to end anarchy between nations as we have ended it between states. It requires no miracle, but simply the employment of practical business methods.

There is no subject upon which so many college graduates, editors and otherwise intelligent people are so grossly misinformed. There is no subject so all embracing, so fascinating, so educational, so hopeful. If we believe in evolution and in our own national form of government, if we believe in God, we know justice with peace between nations can be achieved. Whether it will take ten years or fifty depends more upon our country, I believe, than upon any other. What our country does depend largely upon that half of it which Prof. Munsterberg says is leading in all the interests of culture. Will the women of this country, more privileged than any other women in the world, rise to their great opportunity, study the dangers that threaten us and use their powerful influence to stifle vain ambition and the inversion of the logic of defense and danger? Never before were women so privileged to take a part in shaping the world's history.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

MISS KATE M. GORDON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL
AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

MADAM PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: I wonder why, as Twentieth Century women, we are even discussing this question of a *woman's right to vote*, and it occurs to me that the two points of view on the question of "Should a woman have the right to vote?" is one of verbiage and not of principle. For I know just as well as though I had taken it, that if I polled this body upon the question framed in this wise, "Should a woman have the right to an opinion upon matters vitally affecting herself, her home and those dear to her," there would not be a dissenting voice in this body. And what is a *vote* but an *opinion*—a form of registering an opinion which, through the influence of a constituency, becomes a weapon to create, command and enforce law.

Why then should not an intelligent American woman have an equal right to vote with an American man? The title of an American woman to vote is identically the same title upon which an American man votes. American men vote simply because they live under a form of government which declares for two fundamental principles—that taxation without representation is tyranny and "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The application of this title to the voting rights of women is brought clearly to mind when you ask yourselves two questions—"are women taxed?" and "are women governed?" They are taxed and they are governed and by every principle of national honesty and justice it should be their privilege to share equally with men the protection of the ballot.

Furthermore, we need to confer the ballot upon the women of our country in order to vindicate our principles of government, for in our present interpretation of them, the nation is living a lie. If "taxation without representation is tyranny," how much greater tyranny is involved in "legislation without representation. We can see it if we look for it in the lives of the millions of working women in our nation today—their

half paid services, longer hours, child slaves, white slaves, and we can see it reflected in the status of all women of these United States, where the right to vote (four states excepted) is denied to the banful, useless and immature classes of the people, and from this classification women are not excluded, their opinions rating in the value of the state on a parity with idiots, criminals and minors.

When we present these arguments to the average man and woman opponent today, they will admit a woman's title to vote is identical with a man's, that it is our right, but they hesitate and in an alarming tone announce that its not expedient to extend the franchise to women because "there are too many people voting as it is."

What qualities would be expedient to introduce to the electorate? The expediency of adding intelligence and morality are two qualifications which should appeal to all well intentioned citizens, and women in these United States hold this educational and moral balance. According to the last census taken nearly ten years ago (and we will have some new and unquestionably larger figures shortly) there are more literate women than men in the United States; 117,632 more women than men could read and write their ballots, with this ratio constantly increasing, for every boatload of immigrants brings three illiterate men for one illiterate woman.

The percentage of criminality among women is a matter of no moment in comparison with men, therefore upon the basis of the expediency of extending the ballot to women in order to add intelligence and morality to the electorate and "expediency" objection of the opposition is disposed of.

When we get to this point the objection we generally meet is this, "That the woman's sphere is the home and that there would be a menace through deterioration in allowing women to participate in any of the activities of government." It is in this desire for the protection of woman in the so-called "home sphere" that the suffragist and anti-suffragist meet upon common ground. The suffragist's demand for the ballot for the home, is based upon the fact that every department of the home in our present civilization is actually under political control, and ballotless, the woman in this home sphere is helpless to control conditions. To illustrate let me hastily outline

the relations of politics and particularly municipal politics to the home. The actual owning of the shelter we call home is controlled by politics, for the honesty or dishonesty of a city administration immediately is reflected in the tax rate which in turn affects the homekeepers' ability to pay the taxes or its equivalent rent; the life and death of the inmates of the home hang in the balance upon honest political administration. Graves no longer than cradles, and a city's milk supply are related subjects; typhoid, tuberculosis and the prevention and control of infection are in our civilization political because under the administration of political Boards of Health; educational questions in the home are controlled by Boards of Education in politics; the moral conditions surrounding the home are dependent upon police control for the enforcement of laws, and police administration is likewise political. What woman is not vitally interested in this phase of the relation of politics to the home in view of the exposee that reveals the complicity of the White Slave Traffic and police departments. I could go on by the hour and outline how every department of a home, every condition in the life of an individual is dependent for control and regulation upon some relation of government, but we have not time for this detail of the limited time allowed each speaker. But it seems pertinent to ask, is it expedient for women to live in this stage of our civilization and believe they can influence conditions without the direct influence of a constituency? Take the wage earning woman; she belongs to the home sphere class as well as the more fortunately situated woman; and when we realize the poorly paid services that the average woman has to contend with, contrasted with the wages of sin, we realize that women must be given power to create conditions economic and moral and that no class of citizens can be so well protected by any other class of citizens, be they ever so philanthropic, as can the class that needs protection itself.

If I had never been a suffragist before, six weeks of sitting in our Louisiana Legislature would have made me one. When I realized that every interest, commercial and vicious, was represented dickering for results, and home interests begging for representation, then I realized practically what the power of a constituency meant.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Now I have no doubt that there will be presented to you objections to women voting. There will be no arguments presented; there never can be an argument under a representative form of government to a woman's right to vote. The opposition taking counsel from prejudices, inherited from an oriental idea of womanliness, will no doubt present "that women are represented already by their husbands, fathers and brothers; that bad women would outvote good women; that woman, already overburdened, would not have time for her higher duties; it would simply double the vote; it would increase divorce; women too emotional; if women vote they must fight and do police duty.

In the main, however, the objections have narrowed themselves to three, the first of which is "that when all women want to vote, they will vote." According to that logic, we will never vote. For if all the opportunities enjoyed by women, social, industrial, educational, had waited for *all* women to want them, no woman would have had them today.

There has always been a minority of men and women who asked and struggled for every advantage gained by society. The idea that women must wait for all women to ask to be franchised is an absurdity and we realize its absurdity when we read the history of the extension of the suffrage to men. Few men asked in the beginning for the suffrage in this country. We realize how much argument it took to convince the persons enjoying the suffrage to share it with the laboring classes, and it was accomplished as a party measure boasted of to this day. We realize how the extension of the suffrage to the colored man was accomplished. They as a race never asked for it. It was conferred upon him as a party measure, not so much boasted of today. We realize that the Indians never asked for it, it was conferred; and let me tell you women, that if either of the dominant parties or both find it expedient tomorrow to enfranchise women, it will be conferred upon us whether we want it or not. It is simply absurd to expect all women to want it, but it is equally absurd to expect that some of us believe such sort of doctrine.

There is no compulsion in the right to vote. Every bit of the compulsion is on the side of the women who, wanting to vote, and realizing that they have a mission in life today,

and that the ballot is a means to an end, that they should be denied that power in such a government as ours declaring for the fundamental right of representation.

It was my privilege a few years ago in West Virginia to hear President Taft at that time defending the policy of the administration in denying self-government to the Filipinos. And this is what he said: "The Filipino is not ready for self-government. He has not our ideals. He does not know our language. He has not developed in him that sense of justice between man and man which is an essential of self-government. But give him a little time and the opportunity to learn our language and attain to our ideals and he will be admirably fitted to have conferred upon him the *essence of citizenship* which is the ballot."

I thought as I listened, who will educate this Filipino in the language and ideals of our government? Some of the women teachers who will go over there to develop this latent sense of justice in order to qualify him for citizenship. It occurred to me that it is a poor rule that does not work both ways and I wondered whether to account for the "essence of citizenship" being denied to American women, because of a sense of justice on the part of American men for American women. Now, friends, there is a very serious lesson to learn from this point of view of Mr. Taft. Before we can preach of independence, high ideals and principles for the guidance of those abroad, we must first learn to practice them at home. The average American woman is fitted without any preparation to have conferred upon her the "essence of citizenship" and justice between men and women demands it for the millions of working women for their self defense.

The other so-called argument we meet today is the time honored one which associates the ballot with ability to bear arms. A persistency of the force idea in government entirely supplanted by the ethical and fundamental principle of consent.

But let us allow, for the sake of argument that force is an essential in self government. Is there any government that could afford to send its women to war? How long could a nation exist whose mothers did service on the battlefield? Consequently exemption from war service is not an unbought

privilege. But practically let us consider the existing order between voting and ability to serve in war. Do the men who are unfitted physically for war service become disfranchised? Not at all. Think of the large number of men who were unfitted under examination to serve in the Spanish-American War. I have not heard of their disfranchisement. There is no relation between army and navy service and the right to vote, and as a matter of fact, the only men citizens of the United States who are honorably disfranchised are our men in the army and navy.

The third up-to-date objection is that in the states where the franchise has been extended equally to women it has not brought about the millenium, they have not bettered conditions. It was my privilege as one of a committee to meet by invitation from President Roosevelt and confer with him upon the practical workings of woman suffrage. He admitted that he was a believer in the principle but had been discouraged because of its failure in the states where women vote to accomplish desired reforms. It seems to me that those people who are looking for the practical effects of woman suffrage, would do well to look where it is reasonable to expect results and if they will do so they will find them. You cannot expect a minority of women, even though armed with the ballot, to change in a generation the complexion of things according to the ideas and ideals of all reformers. But when a state is leading the United States in education, and when it is leading the world in child saving, there is something to be said to the credit of that state in allowing women the responsibility of representation.

We can never measure the effects of woman's suffrage until every state accords the right to vote to its women, and then look for effects in the individual of another generation. The same criticism that is made against the failure of the suffrage in the en-franchised states, can be made, and is made, against our so-called republic. There are those who question very strongly the success of the experiment of self government, but before they question it they should give it a trial. We have never yet had a trial of a republican form of government. We have never had a democracy, we have only had a sex oligarchy and I admit that there are some men and women

who are not satisfied with existing conditions resulting from a sex oligarchy.

This failure to see the relation of parts to a whole reminds me of the story of a Hindu father who, calling to his little son and pointing to an apple, told him to break it open and tell him what he saw there. "Nothing," replied the child. "Look again and tell me what you see there," said the father. "Nothing but a few seeds," replied the child. "Break open a seed," said the father, "and see what is there." "Nothing," replied the child. And then the father patting the little head, said, "My boy, where you see nothing I see a full grown tree, its blossoms and its fruits."

This ability to see the relation of parts to a whole constitutes to my mind the difference between a suffragist and an anti-suffragist. Sixty years ago, when that noble band of pioneers promulgated their "Declaration of Rights" their vision of this relation enabled them to see that in the seed of a true democracy were possibilities that the human race can and will achieve if both branches of the human family are able to bring the sum of their intelligence to bear upon the problems of their generation.

We don't want a man-made world; we don't want a woman-made world, but we want a world where the opinions of men and women rate equally and then, and not till then, will we have a true democracy.

It is absurd to believe that the vote given to women, holding, as they do, the balance of literacy, the balance of mortality, with the mother instinct in them developed, and with a consecration for service, would be a greater menace to the body politic, than the ignorant aliens landing on our shores and in many states given the right to vote before they are even United States citizens, simply upon "declaring intentions" to so become. This valuation of women places an estimate of inferiority which accentuates sex superiority and which works to terrible disadvantage in its effect upon lives of many women. The first and only step in any real social reorganization demands that the state confer absolute equality between men and women, equality of rights, privileges, penalties and responsibilities.

RESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

MR. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

That universal suffrage—an arrant misnomer—has fallen short of its well meant original purpose, is beyond dispute. We see its baneful effect in municipal, state, and national government. The unparalleled political corruption in most of our large cities, the narrowness of public men in state and nation, whose horizon is bounded by the limits of their home districts or their own sordid purposes, regardless of public interests, find their culmination in the highest legislative body of our land.

They crowd seats of mental giants and honored statesmen of former days with golden pigmies or political highwaymen of recent growth, and can be directly traced to our defective franchise system.

Shall future generations point with shame to our time, when the worship of the golden calf, the domination of the plutocrat, the moral turpitude of the smelter king, the dollar power of the lumber baron and other agencies, dark and mysterious, gain senatorial seats through the itching palm of the caucus slave?

Manhood (sic) suffrage permits the vote of the intelligent, law-abiding, industrious and public spirited to be over come by that of the ignorant, vicious, purchasable, lazy and in-different.

The ranks of the latter are largely reinforced by the "stay-at-homes," who are a permanent menace to good government. These people should be punished for evading without legal excuse, their political duties, as are jurors who fail to respond when called to serve. I would dis-franchise vote-skulkers for a term of years for each offense. The man once punished by being deprived of citizenship will learn to prize the heritage left him at the cost of so much blood and treasure, and will attend to his political duties as he would to his religious and moral obligations.

Thinking people agree that some qualification should be exacted from all voters. The absurdity of the intelligent, tax-paying, but disfranchised woman being governed by the vote

of the illiterate, shiftless loafer or pauper would be laughable were it not so serious.

An educational qualification should be a paramount requisite.

The dull peasants of Russia, the ignorant subjects of the Sultan, have little voice in government. They do not concern us in this discussion. In constitutional and semi-constitutional monarchies, some degree of intelligence is required and found, though illiteracy prevails to a distressing extent in parts of Southern Europe, while a better and even highly-equipped citizenship prevails in France, Germany, Great Britain and Northern Europe.

All these countries excepting France and Switzerland are, with more or less constitutional limitations, under the rule of sovereigns "by the grace of God," while our own rulers occupy place "by the grace of the people." Should not, then, even greater stress be laid upon the qualifications of our "king-makers" than there is laid upon the "king-subjects" of Europe?

If ever a government existed that requires intelligent thought, it is ours, yet we have over 6,000,000 illiterates over ten years of age, comprising 2,000,000 native whites, 3,000,000 colored and 1,250,000 foreign whites. Add to these the hordes of illiterates now crowding our shores from Southern and Eastern Europe, who become voters and "king-makers" within a few years, and we have much reason to contemplate the future with misgiving. An educational qualification wisely considered, would within a few years entirely obliterate the whole mass of this species of undesirable voters.

The indiscriminate granting of the elective franchise to woman would not ameliorate, but aggravate the evils of our present suffrage system.

The most ardent advocates of woman suffrage must concede that the duplication of the vast number of illiterate and undesirable men voters by the addition of an equal or greater number of women voters of the same class would not improve the evils which we are suffering from, and would not give us that good and sound government which should be ours, and of which an honest, pure and intelligent ballot is the foundation.

The right of suffrage cannot and should not be taken from those who at the present time legally enjoy it. They would

not be wronged if all women of legal age, with the proposed educational requirements, should be enfranchised without delay.

I would advocate the enactment of laws requiring that all citizens, men and women alike, on presenting themselves to cast their first ballot after, say, the year 1915, must have such educational qualification as shall be determined by liberal but efficient legislation.

This would give six years time to those fifteen years of age, and older, today to prepare for the exercise of the most sacred right of citizenship, and any one too indifferent, lazy or callous to acquire the necessary qualifications should never be permitted to vote.

Would there be any injustice in such laws? Our free public schools, night schools and other opportunities so freely offered in all communities over our broad land, leave no excuse for the laggard and apathetic. If too supine or unconcerned we can well dispense with their participation in governmental affairs.

If the woman suffragists will base their claim to vote upon the broad ground of good government, and not demand suffrage for the ignorant woman because it is exercised by the ignorant man, they will make ten friends where they now have one.

Under the law as above advocated, it would not be many years before the ignorant voter would be a curiosity as great as the survivor of the War of 1812.

What a blessing it would be to have the ballots of a million illiterate men annihilated by the votes of the intelligent women of our country, who should have the right to vote, and who will get it if they base their demands upon such reasonable grounds as intelligent and public spirited men cannot long ignore.

I do not claim that limited suffrage, will at once bring the political millenium, but it will lead to a truer appreciation of American citizenship and a purer standard of public life.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

MISS ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A clever woman, an ardent suffragist, once remarked to a group of friends "The Anti-suffragists make me think of Mrs. Partington trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom," but another woman in the group replied, "No, I should liken them to the little boy of Holland who kept his hand over the hole in the dyck and thus kept his country from being inundated and destroyed by the intruding ocean."

These two similies very aptly express the views of the two parties to this question of women suffrage. Those who are in favor of it proclaim that it is coming and that nothing can stop it. While those who oppose it affirm, on the contrary, that the more the subject is studied and understood, the less chance there is of woman suffrage making any further gains in our Republic.

History furnishes many instances where people suffering under some injustice of a tyrannous government have banded together and demanded the suffrage to right their wrongs. But it has remained for the enlightened 20th Century to witness the birth and development of a well organized movement among an unenfranchised class against having the suffrage forced upon them. This fact is so significant, that thoughtful men and women are beginning to realize that this opposition to woman suffrage must be based upon some fundamental principles, and not upon the mere whim, as is sometimes said, of women who do not wish to vote. I have no hesitation in saying that those of us who are actively engaged in opposing the extension of suffrage to our sex have entirely eliminated all personal feeling in the consideration of this question. It is the welfare of the State and Race which we have at heart, and a careful study of this subject, not merely from its biological or scientific side, but also from the point of view of governmental expediency has convinced us, that the suffrage would but add another responsibility to those woman already carries, without giving her any compensating advantage; that the whole social structure of the State would be weakened by attempting to equalize and identify the practical activities of the sexes, and the basic prin-

ciples of our government shattered by making possible a majority which could not enforce its own rule.

Woman is not being deprived of a natural right because she is not allowed to vote on election day. Suffrage is not a natural or inherent right of the individual. Not a gift of Nature bestowed upon a child at birth. If it were, there would be no need to insert a clause in any Constitution defining the qualification of voters. The men in the District of Columbia could not be deprived of the ballot, as they now are under the present conditions of government in that territory, and no State however powerful could withhold the franchise from its women citizens. It is a strange logic which argues that suffrage is a natural right, and then declares that women *must* have the ballot, whether they wish it or not. Natural rights do not have to be forced upon a person. The eminent jurist Judge Cooley said, "Suffrage does not exist for the benefit of the individual but for the benefit of the State itself," and furthermore that "it is a regulation which the State establishes as a means of perpetuating its own existence, and of insuring to the people the blessings it was intended to secure." Chief Justice Marshall's decision on this point was "that the granting of the franchise has always been regarded in the practice of nations as a matter of expediency, and not as an inherent right."

We claim that it would be inexpedient—contrary to all the interests of good government merely to double the electorate in this country, by giving the ballot to all women, unless such an increase would insure a higher standard of intelligence in the majority of votes cast. In considering this point we cannot afford to ignore the fact that all women are not cultured, educated, intelligent and upright, but that unfortunately there are those among our sex who are ignorant, vicious and depraved. An advocate of woman suffrage has recently said, "No person however unreasonable maintains that all women are honorable, and no reasonable person fails to realize that political power will uncover a certain amount of moral weakness in woman now passing as honorable. But the vote is not withheld from men on the plea that politics give dishonorable men a chance to profit by their crookedness; no reasonable person then can agree that it should be withheld from women for that cause." This is scarcely a plea for good government. Two wrongs do

not make a right. If we have made the mistake of giving dishonorable men the chance to profit by buying and selling the votes of his fellow men, why make it possible for him to buy and sell the votes of women as well? Or why open up this same temptation to women? The indifferent male voter as well as the dishonest one in our electorate has made the problem of good government in this country more difficult, and no one can deny that there will be a still larger number of indifferent voters among the women. The fact that the vast majority of women throughout the country today are totally indifferent to this whole question of woman suffrage, either pro or con, is but one proof of the truth of this assertion. Will our political problems be lessened or only enhanced by admitting to the body politic a vast army of women voters who know even less about the theories and principles of our government than does the average male voter?

The claim that it is contrary to the spirit of Democracy to withhold the ballot from woman is untenable. It would be just as reasonable to argue along this line that children as well as women should have the ballot. Children are individuals. They are persons, and they have wrongs to be righted. But it is the *family* and not the individual which is the unite of the State. The high water mark of Universal Suffrage was reached in this country when the ballot was given to the negro. The spirit of Democracy was fulfilled in that act, for since then no *family* or household of an American citizen has been excluded from the exercises of the suffrage.

The rapid changes in economic development in this country during the past half century have forced many women into industrial life, and therefore the claim that the working girl or woman needs the ballot, not merely to insure an increase in her wages, but also to control the conditions under which she works, appeals very strongly to many people. There are no absolute facts to prove that the ballot would, or would not help the working girl, but we can argue the question from analogy, and ask what the ballot has done for the working man? Has the mere casting of a vote on election day raised his wages or shortened his working hours? If so, why has he joined trades unions or participated in strikes? It is the *union* organized in nearly every trade which has raised men's wages—not the bal-

lot. During the recent business depression, thousands of men all over the country were out of work. These men had a vote, but that vote did not assure them a job. It is the law of supply and demand which regulates the employment of both men and women—not suffrage.

Women's wages will remain low just as long as there are more applicants for positions in factories and offices than there are available places. A certain proportion of girls who crowd into these positions belong to a class who live at home, free from expense, and who take up an occupation for a few years before they marry, either because they crave some excitement outside of the daily routine life at home, or wish to make a little extra pin money to spend on their clothes and are therefore willing to accept less than a living wage for their work. But even the factory girl, who must support herself and others dependent upon her, enters an office or factory with the idea, in nine cases out of ten, that she will only stay there until she marries. Two-thirds of the wage earning women in the United States cease to be wage earners at 35. Forty-five per cent. to be wage earners at 25. It is this temporary nature of women's work as well as the over supply of the market which affects her wages. How will giving woman the ballot change such economic conditions as these? Out of the total population of women in this country only 20.6 per cent. are breadwinners, and 32 per cent. of this number are between the ages of 16 and 20.

In view of these figures would it be either expedient or justifiable to thrust the responsibility of suffrage upon all the women of the country on the plea that the working woman needs it? Could such a small number as that effect any change in their conditions or wages by casting a ballot once a year, even supposing that wages were regulated at the polls, which we have plainly shown they are not?

No thoughtful woman can close her eyes to the fact that the road travelled by the woman toiler is a hard one, and those of us who oppose giving her the ballot are just as much interested in the amelioration of the conditions under which she works as are those who claim those conditions could be changed by a vote on election day. Every woman who has the welfare of humanity at heart welcomed the famous decision of the Supreme Court at Washington two years ago which de-

clared constitutional a contested law limiting the hours of woman's work in factories on the ground, that as the Mother of the Race she had a right to such protection which the man working by her side did not possess. Such a decision is bound to be far reaching in effect, and will serve to crystallize public opinion to the necessity of shorter hours and better protection for the woman worker if we are to have a strong and vigorous race.

A brief review of some of the laws of the several States show how much has been done in this direction, but the assertion that the laws for the protection of working women are better in the States where women vote, than they are in the States where they do not vote, is not borne out by the facts in the case. In 38 States there are special laws of some kind for the comfort or safety of working women. There is no law of this kind on the statute books of Idaho. In 20 States the hours of woman's labor is definitely limited. In the four States where women vote however, there is no limit to the length of a woman's working day. It would seem from this that members of our sex are in reality not as well off under a Constitution which regards them merely as an individual factor in the economic system, as they are in the States where they are looked upon as being what the Creator intended them to be—women. Thirty-four States require seats to be provided for the use of female employes in mercantile or manufacturing establishments when they are not engaged in actual duties. In New York State seats must be provided in mercantile, manufacturing and mechanical establishments as well as in hotels and restaurants. In Colorado and Wyoming seats are not required in hotels and restaurants. In Utah not in manufacturing concerns, and Idaho has no regulations of this kind. In 14 States a mother is joint guardian of the children with the father. Colorado is the only suffrage State where this law is in force. The four States in which the best child labor laws prevail are, New York, Ohio, Illinois and Colorado. In no respect however, do the laws of Colorado regulating the labor of children excel those in New York. This latter statement is made of the authority of an officer of the National Child Labor Committee.

Equal pay for men and women teachers does not hold good in Colorado for we are told that the difference in the salaries

of men and women teachers in that State, instead of being unusually small, is unusually large.

A brief review of some of the laws effecting a woman's property rights will suffice to show that in this respect also woman is as well off in her non-suffrage States as she is in those where she does her own voting. Women's rights of inheritance in their husband's estate, for instance, are either equal or greater than those of the husband in 40 States. In Idaho not only are the property rights in favor of the husband, but a woman's property may be seized to pay a husband's debts. In that State also and in 5 other States the husband has control of the Community property, whereas in 27 States all of a married woman's property is free. In 38 States the earnings of married women are secured to them. She may be executrix in 40 States although in 26 States, including three states where women vote, she cannot hold this position if married.

No one will deny that under the Common Law woman suffered from many legal disabilities, but during the past fifty years these have not only been removed, but men have granted her legal rights and privileges which in many instances far exceed his own. Are the women who are demanding the suffrage ready to forswear these privileges and immunities the day the ballot is placed in their hands? If so will they not be striking rather a poor bargain by giving up more than they will get? Yet this seems to me a very fair proposition. Why should they retain all their rights and privileges if what they wish is to be man's equal?

This question suggests another point. Will man continue to feel the same responsibility for woman's welfare if women have the ballot and can legislate for themselves? I fear not, and I believe that any change in our social order which tends to lessen man's responsibility toward woman is greatly to be regretted, for as woman's natural protector some of the noblest traits in a man's character are developed.

We grant there may still be minor instances in some States where the law discriminates against woman, but there is sufficient evidence to show, that woman is not suffering from

any gross injustice by reason of our so-called "man-made" laws. To force woman into the political arena to fight her own battles, when man has legislated so greatly in her favor, would seem like flying in the face of Providence.

There are many earnest sincere women who say they want to vote because they wish to take a hand in what they call municipal house cleaning. More schools are needed, more parks and playgrounds; better tenements and cleaner streets. Give us the ballot, they argue, and all these things shall come to pass. Now these enthusiastic would-be house cleaners fail to take one point into consideration, and a very important point it is. Under our form of government clean streets and model tenements are not voted for on election day. In other words, men do not vote for measures, but for men whom they hope will carry out measures in which the voter believes. But a candidate for political office may be elected in one section of the city to carry out certain measures while in other quarters of the city other candidates are elected on other platforms, so when the different elements meet together on the Council Board or in the Legislature, a compromise has to be effected, or the political machinery is set in motion and the measure backed by the majority, wins. Now, the same situation would arise if women voted. All the women would not agree on any question of reform any more than men do, or if they all should happen to pull together for a measure, they might find the men arrayed on the other side. Then we should have the disagreeable situation of a battle between the sexes, and a most unequal battle it would be. If the men were in the majority, the women would lose their case, and if, on the other hand, the women were in the majority they would still lose, for being non combatants they could not force compliance to their wishes upon the minority. This point has been made clear by a New York lawyer who said, "The majority prevails because it is the majority, and could if necessary, compel compliance with its wishes. To make possible a majority which a minority could safely defy, would be to overthrow the fundamental ideas of Republican Government."

Under the present conditions of government woman as a non-partisan citizen is a power in any community, for, untram-

melled by party affiliation or obligations she can go before any legislative committee or board of officials and urge the passage of any law or measure, and her recommendations will be considered on their merits, and not because she voted with this or that party at the last election. There are probably many in this audience this evening who could speak with authority on this subject, and cite instances where they have been sponsors for some remedial measure which is now on the statute books of some City or State. The Equal Guardianship Law in New York is a case in point. That bill was introduced into the Legislature through the influence of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union in Buffalo. In speaking of this law the President of that Association said, "It passed both Houses without a dissenting vote. Circulars giving information as to the desirability of the law and what we wished to accomplish were sent to every legislator, but there was no lobbying and it was not even necessary for me to go to Albany." Is it expedient to take such power from woman and make her but a spoke in the wheel of political machinery?

The movement for woman suffrage is in reality fifty years behind the times. It belongs to the past rather than the present, in that it clings to the belief that the ballot in itself is a panacea for all existing evils. Half a century ago, universal suffrage was widely regarded as being a short cut to the solution of all governmental problems and evils. But that day has passed. We have found that suffrage has not proved to be a remedial agent in government, but is merely a means of keeping the wheels of government in motion. We extended the suffrage to the negro, and, as I have already said, boasted of our Democracy, but the ballot hasn't solved the negro problem. It has rather tended to complicate it. Men have found that social reforms could not be brought about by merely voting on election day. That is the reason they have organized commissions and committees to consider the questions of Child Labor, Tuberculosis, the care of Dependent Children and kindred subjects from an economic and humanitarian point of view in order to educate and stimulate opinion to a more intelligent and comprehensive understanding of these questions. They realize that

public opinion must first create a demand for a law, and afterwards enforce it in order to make the law effective. Ex-Mayor McClellan of New York said in an address to some students last autumn, "In the last analysis that which gives life to the statute, that which transforms it from an empty threat into the living, breathing law, is the vitalizing force of public opinion." William Allen White in his recent novel "A Certain Rich Man" says, "When public opinion rises sure and firm and strong, no material force on earth can stop it." In this task of moulding and stimulating public opinion, woman plays a great and important part. Hers is always the moral force in the world, man's the material. She isn't excluded from any conference for the discussion of social problems because she hasn't the vote, neither is her influence lessened for that reason as a member of any committee where men and women are working together. Here is a great field of activity and usefulness for woman, and we further believe that women of judgment and ability can also render valuable service in their own community or to the State as members of Educational, Charitable and Reformatory Boards, especially as members of boards of those institutions, which care for the weak and unfortunate of her own sex.

There is undeniable magic in the word progress, and the phrase, "When you oppose the extension of suffrage to woman you retard her progress," appeals to many as an argument in its favor. But progress to be genuine must conform with natural laws, and the increasing tendency on the part of woman to assume the functions of man is at distinct variance with two natural laws. First the essential and intended difference in sex activity, and secondly the great law of evolution which teaches that the development of the race has been continuous growth in specialization. The history of civilization shows, that as civilization advances the respective functions of men and women are more definitely developed, and subtle difference of temperament or nature more pronounced. A recognition of this difference does not imply superiority of one sex or inferiority of the other. In this dualism of human life one supplies that the other lacks. Francis Parkman the historian says, "The social power of woman has grown with the growth of civiliza-

tion but their political power has diminished." The Six Nations of New York, one of the most savage tribes on this Continent, paid great deference to the counsels of their matrons, and the semi-barbarians of ancient Lycia gave so much power to their women that they were said to live under female government. Among the early Saxons in Northern Europe man and woman held the same positions in governing the tribe. But with the growth of civilization has come the recognition of the law of intended differentiation of sex activity, and therefore as constitutions have been written, a clause has been inserted exempting women citizens from certain duties which a sovereign State has imposed upon its male citizens. A recent writer has said, "Either sex is an appalling blunder or else it must have been intended that each sex should have its own work to do, not merely in the physical economy of the race, but also in the social and intellectual world."

All through the country today there is an increasing awakening to the necessity of conserving our forests, waterways and mines, the natural resources of our prosperity, in order that not only those of this generation but also of the generations to follow may justly share in the benefits derived from such resources. *Conservation* is, in fact, the watchword of the hour. The Association, which I have the honor of representing here this evening, as well as sister Associations in other States, are also actively engaged in this work of conservation, for in opposing the extension of suffrage to women we are seeking to conserve woman's natural forces for the great work Nature has given her to do. The conservation of energy strengthens ones forces, while diffusion weakens them. The poet has truly said that woman is "the very pulse of the machine"—that is, she is the vitalizing force of life. But a diffused energy cannot be a vitalizing one. The heart doesn't do the work of the brain or lungs. It takes up the worn out blood which comes from the veins, and then revitalizes it and sends it out again through the arteries. Thus if woman must now assume the responsibilities and duties of political life—if she must do man's work in addition to her own, it will mean a diffusion of her own natural powers and energies, and we shall have deterioration and not progress.

I would not set any bound or limit to woman's sphere of usefulness, but I would have her seriously consider whether she may not better serve her day and generation by conserving her God-given powers for her own great work as a Home-maker, rather than diffuse her forces by seeking to do man's work also.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1910

Sunday afternoon at 4 P. M. an organ recital with vesper service was held in Music Hall. The service was arranged by Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College, and was conducted by Miss Margaret J. Evans, Minnesota, Honorary Vice-President. The organ recital was by Mr. Sidney C. Durst.

The program and vesper service follow :

PROGRAM.

Prelude and Fugue in C.....*Bach*
Invocation *Dubois*
Largo *Haendel*
Postlude—Festival Overture.
Eine feste Burg.....*Nicolai-Liszt*

VESPER SERVICE.

PRAYER. Closing with Lord's Prayer.

DOXOLOGY. Old Hundred.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!

Praise Him, all creatures here below!

Praise Him above, ye heavenly host!

Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!

ASCRPTION OF PRAISE.

(Congregation Seated.)

The heavens declare the glory of God; *and the firmament showeth His handiwork.*

Day unto day uttereth speech, *and night unto night showeth knowledge.*

There is no speech nor language, *where their voice is not heard.*

Their line is gone out through all the earth, *and their words to the end of the world.*

In them hath He set a tabernacle for the sun; *which is as a bride-groom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.*

His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and his circuit unto the ends of it; *and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof.*

(Congregation standing.)

Oh, worship the King, all-glorious above;
Oh, gratefully sing his power and his love!
Our Shield and Defender, the Ancient of Days,
Pavilioned in splendor, and girded with praise.

Thy bountiful care what tongue can recite?
It breathes in the air, it shines in the light,
It streams from the hills, it descends to the plains,
And widely distills in the dew and the rains.

Oh, tell of his might, oh, sing of his grace,
Whose robe is the light, whose canopy, space!
His chariots of wrath the deep thunder clouds form,
And dark is his path on the wings of the storm.

Frail children of dust, and feeble as frail,
In thee do we trust, nor find thee to fail;
Thy mercies how tender! how firm to the end!
Our Maker, Defender, Redeemer, and Friend.

CONFESSION OF DEPENDENCE.

(Congregation Seated.)

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, *shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.*

I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress: *my God; in Him will I trust.*

Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler; *and from the noisome pestilence.*

He shall cover thee with His feathers, and under His wings shalt thou trust: *His truth shall be thy shield and buckler.*

Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, *nor for the arrow that flieth by day.*

Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, *nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.*

A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; *but it shall not come nigh thee.*

Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold, *and see the reward of the wicked.*

Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, *even the Most High thy habitation.*

There shall no evil befall thee, *neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.*

For He shall give His angels charge over thee, *to keep thee in all thy ways.*

They shall bear thee up in their hands, *lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.*

(Congregation standing.)

Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah
Pilgrim thro' this barren land;
I am weak, but Thou art mighty;
Hold me with Thy pow'rful hand;
Bread of Heaven,
Feed me till I want no more.

Open now the crystal fountain,
Whence the healing streams do flow;
Let the fiery, cloudy pillar
Lead me all my journey through;
Strong deliverer,
Be Thou still my strength and shield.

CONFESSION OF THE LAW.

(Congregation standing.)

The Leader:—The law of the Lord is perfect, restoring the soul; the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple; the precepts of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes; the fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever; the judgments of the Lord are true, and righteous altogether.

(Congregation seated.)

The Commandments. (Leader read each Commandment and Choir respond: "Lord have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law.")

I am the Lord thy God, Thou shalt have no other gods before Me.

Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image.
Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy.
Honor thy father and thy mother.
Thou shalt not kill.
Thou shalt not commit adultery.
Thou shalt not steal.
Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.
Thou shalt not covet.

Thou shalt love the Lord with al' thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

SCRIPTURE READING.

ADDRESS.

PRAYER.

ANTHEM. The Choir.

"Hearken unto me, my people." *Arthur Sullivan.*

(Congregation standing.)

PSALM 23, in unison:

The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil, my cup runneth over.

Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT, Lux Benigna.

(Choir and Congregation.)

Lead, kindly light! amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home,
Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou my feet; I do not ask to see
The distant scene; one step enough for me.

So long Thy power has blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile!

LEADER:

Beloved, now are we the Sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is, and every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as He is pure. The Lord hath been mindful of us, He will bless us.

BENEDICTION.

POSTLUDE.

Organ.

Overture, Eine fest Burg, Nicolai-Liszt.

The music for the service is rendered by the Male Choir of The Church of Our Saviour, assisted by the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, with Sidney C. Durst directing and Karl O. Staps at the organ.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting of Monday morning, May 16, was devoted to discussion of the President's Recommendations, and to reports of Chairmen of Revision, Civics, Literature and Library Extension, and Education Committees. Mrs. John Wood Stewart gave a greeting from the Needlework Guild of America. Under the topic "Service" there was the Report of the Civil Service Committee; topics concerning the history and progress of this committee were discussed. The scope of the "Drama League" was outlined by its president. Reports and discussions follow:

GREETING FROM NEEDLEWORK GUILD OF AMERICA.

MRS. JOHN WOOD STEWART, PRESIDENT.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND LADIES: The Needle Work Guild has had, within the past year, the honor of affiliation with this Federation. Many of those present here this morning are members and some officers in one or another of the 350 branches of the Guild, and we hope that this application may result in great good to the sick and suffering in many towns and cities where its beneficent power is not now known.

The object of the Guild is to collect and distribute *new* plain, suitable garments to meet the needs of hospitals, homes and other charities.

I like to think of the Guild as having its origin in the heart of a young girl in her Father's parish. In our leaflets we say, "The Needle Work Guild of America is modeled in part after an organization in England founded by Lady Wolverton. That young girl, who visited the poor in that country village in England, learned sympathy with the poor in their trials, and learned how the poor loved to help the poor—that dear girl became Lady Wolverton and as her sphere widened

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

and opportunities for usefulness increased, the early lessons learned in her Father's parish were embodied in her many charities.

Wherever the "two garment a year" is the keynote, there credit should be given to Lady Wolverton. In America we felt this so strongly that though the title "Needlework" has often proved misleading, still we felt it due to Lady Wolverton to keep this connecting link with her name.

We have just celebrated our Twenty-fifth Anniversary with about 350 branches and a yearly receipt of almost a half million garments.

The Needle Work Guild of America differs in many details from others bearing its name. It counts among its members the very old and the little child just learning to sew. The organization is so simple, any one of you can learn today and go home and organize a branch next week. Membership means giving two new garments a year.

The Needle Work Guild begs that the women's clubs throughout the land will give an opportunity for a Guild representative to speak to them.

REPORT OF CIVICS COMMITTEE.

MRS. EDWIN F. MOULTON,
CHAIRMAN OF CIVIC DEPARTMENT, OHIO.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: During the last two years civic consciousness has been made manifest in every part of our land. Men and women are becoming ardent students of civics, from the cleansing of the back yard to the artistic grouping of public buildings.

Requests at once came pouring in seeking information for starting the work—now from a town, now from a city and now from a village. To meet this immediate demand, a suggestive circular was sent out, stating as each municipality, regardless of size, presented its own peculiar needs, a club could study its city and determine upon one phase of the work, and at once begin improvement. About four thousand of these circulars were distributed.

While the circulars became inadequate as the work enlarged, they proved helpful wherever the work was initiative. Later, civic helps were given out through the various club

magazines and through the press. This Committee wishes to acknowledge, through this report, the continued courtesies of all club magazines and of the newspapers of our country, for their hearty support and co-operation in the efforts of the clubs to secure those things for our cities and villages that will make life better worth living in them.

Perhaps the most notable feature to the new committee was the broadened field of woman's work in this comparatively new departure—the civic domain. When the women of the General Federation, through the various state organizations, took up civic activities, they merely sought to beautify unsightly places in their large or small home city. This, no doubt, was a natural beginning, but they soon discovered that to promote beauty is an end, and not a sufficient means to place a city or village in the first civic class. Women were quick to discern that before a city could be beautiful, it must be clean, and before it can mete out civic justice to its people it must rest upon a solid foundation in civic and municipal affairs.

This facing the city on the foundation side, as it were, caused a right-about-face movement in the improvement of cities, and afforded a larger field for the efforts of civic reformers.

With this knowledge of naming the starting point where the work must begin, came a keener perception of the kinship that exists between the home and the city; that each had kindred functions to perform, and that woman, through her long experience as a provident and efficient home-keeper, possesses many qualifications for city keeping. This recognized relationship between the home and the city has indeed created a new field for civic efforts.

And today woman is not only acquainting herself in the art of municipal equipment, but is promoting every phase, either directly or indirectly, that has to do with the inner and outward life of the community. We all recall with what timidity and little assurance she entered upon civic work, little dreaming the latent power she had in reserve. City planning and the disposal of waste were unknown quantities to her. Today she is studying both of these problems with a zest unknown, in her efforts to resuscitate some dead issue

during the period that her club was "organized for literary purposes only." She is no longer merely an amateur, but is a student of civics, and a right hand assistant of the city officials in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community. And what are the results of these efforts? For with civics as with people, by their fruits we must know them.

Recognizing the universal desire for more healthful and attractive cities and villages, women are endeavoring with the men of our country, to correct the errors we have in the past permitted our cities to assume, and now to have them so guarded that civic neglects and defects may be completely eliminated in the future. Evils creep into the life of a city or village as in the life of people, and must be carefully weeded out.

The clubs of this organization are endeavoring to have our municipalities fulfill the mission for which they exist, by affording civic righteousness to all, rich and poor. Many a city today would be minus pure water and pure milk supply, playgrounds, parks, open spaces, waste disposal, clean streets, clean markets, and so on down through the necessities of a provident city, but for the efforts of the clubs in agitating the needs of their cities and of educating the public to see the value of better civic conditions.

Parks have been purchased, free waste disposals installed, playgrounds equipped and maintained, vacations schools and juvenile courts established, unsightly vacant lots transformed into beauty spots, streets and sidewalks cleaned, and an entire revolution taken place in the appearance of back yards and home surroundings. In recognition of Arbor Day, thousands of trees have been planted and cared for—one club planting six miles of roadway—and a smaller club having three thousand trees to its credit. Municipal and state housecleaning is becoming an annual event. Money has been raised by many clubs and expended for the good of their cities. The clubs of the Canal Zone have made especial efforts to have the fine trees and shrubs spared for shade along the walks and streets. All clubs are listed as foes to the present form of modern art (?) that disfigures our cities and landscapes, and one club has practically eliminated the billboards from its city limits.

The majority of federated clubs are doing fine civic work,

and, like all altruistic labors, it is fraught with self-sacrifice. Compensation is being centered in the fact that this is a reform that concerns all the people, and thus becomes truly a home mission propaganda. With a desire for more cleanly and attractive cities, has come first a desire then a demand, for a higher order of citizenship. The clubs realize that it is this awakening to the responsibility of citizenship that is going to help solve the problem of what our future cities will be. For this reason the clubs of the country have forced the educators to see that any boy or girl who is not taught the rudiments of good citizenship is not being fairly dealt with. We believe that "if you wish to get anything into a nation, get it into its schools," therefore, we have urged that a Junior Civic League or a Good Citizen's Club be organized in every school, and that every teacher become a director of the same. Thousands of boys and girls are now members of such organizations, through the efforts of clubs. This speaks well for the next generation, for they are now being drilled in becoming useful citizens.

The civic work of this great organization is on a broad, firm working foundation, and its civic achievements have brought recognition from the leading men and women of our country. Even the experts on the billboard evil assert, that if we so desire, we can rid our land of this form of desecration.

We have entered the lists with those who are seeking more economy in the use of coal, and less soot for digestion.

While as good housekeepers, we have never held out the latch-string for the common house-fly, it is only recently that we have grasped the disease breeding capacity of this enemy to the human race, and have allied our forces with those who are seeking to drive this pest out of existence.

It is through civic work that we have learned the value of well directed play, that it not only assures health, but develops character, and that the street, even in the small towns and villages, is not the school of correct morals for the child. Through your efforts for healthy child life, playgrounds and school gardens are becoming necessities.

A long felt want is being met by clubs in many states in maintaining rest rooms for rural women and children.

The influence of and affiliation with the Federation has

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

been sought by national organizations, among them the American Civic Association, National Municipal League, Playground Association of America, Society for Universal Peace, American Medical Association, and others. Courtesies and helps have been received and granted. We can safely say that many of the movements for the good of humanity have asked our co-operation.

More than a thousand letters have been sent out in response for information and help, over seven hundred by the chairman. Several thousand miles traveled to carry a civic message to conventions and cities and the smaller towns. More requests for addresses on civics than the chairman could possibly meet. Members of the committee have also given civic messages in various places.

The reports show the great civic work accomplished; they exceeded any previous records and do great credit to this organization. Truly they prove that you believe "The Noblest Motive is the Public Good."

In the southern states the municipal housecleaning date—March tenth—made by the former chairman, has been kept, and let this day be forever set aside for that purpose. In the colder climate of the north we must name a later date, and find May a better time to remove our winter accumulations.

As it has been our privilege to aid in the springtime of this great civic awakening, let us continue our labors until every city and village is clothed in garments of health and beauty, and every citizen an integral part of the city's life.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE AND LIBRARY EXTENSION.

MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD, CHAIRMAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The work of the Committee on Literature and Library Extension has been largely one of correspondence and advice. Hundreds of letters have been answered in regard to courses of study on different subjects and many lists of authorities sent. One Study Program has been issued on English History in English Literature prepared by Professor P. Orman Ray of Pennsylvania State College, and many copies have been sent out. As the appropriation for this committee is limited, it

was not deemed wise to incur the expense of issuing other Study Programs. The ideas of the clubs are so varied that it is very difficult to find subjects that will meet the needs of a large number at once. The reports from clubs show that during the past year 170 different subjects have been taken up by the clubs. It would obviously be impossible to prepare programs that would meet such varied needs. When requests have come for a Study Outline on a definite subject, it has been sent. The Chairman has either prepared such an outline or sent one that had been used by another club, or referred the club to such sources as Miss Winslow's book or the Bay View Course. All letters concerning Library Extension work have been answered by Miss L. E. Stearns of Madison, Wisconsin, who is an expert on that subject.

The replies to the questions sent out by the committee show that a large proportion of the clubs are either study clubs or have classes in literature. Of the 5,231 clubs, 2,330 replied to the questions. Replies were received from every State but one in the Union. Eight hundred and thirty-two clubs have committees on literature, 154 report classes, 190 clubs have devoted some time to the study of the Drama.

In regard to Library work, 495 clubs report that they have furnished traveling libraries or have given books to rural schools, hospitals and sailors. One club in Michigan sent 200 books to Dr. Grenfel. Eight hundred and eighty-nine clubs have established and maintained libraries, or have given of their time, given books, cared for grounds, and in other ways aided library work. Three hundred and forty clubs reported "No Activity" on either subject. In only one State, Rhode Island, did every club in the State respond to the questions.

One club in Nebraska has been the means of loaning books to country people. Some clubs have a "Library Day" each year, when the needs of the library are discussed and a greater interest aroused in the townspeople. Reno, Nevada, started a movement whereby country school teachers could have access to books. A club from Devils Lake, North Dakota, furnished the library, gave three thousand volumes. This is a club of only twelve members who have carried on the work for twelve years. A reading room started in Indiana, Pennsylvania, had 400 patrons in one month. A Rest Room

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

for the benefit of the library employes was given by an Evanston club in Illinois. A St. Louis club gave paintings valued at \$1,000. A number of clubs direct a "Children's Hour."

Goldsboro, North Carolina, reports thirty Traveling Libraries and 1,500 volumes given to rural schools. Ardmore, Pennsylvania, has ten Traveling Libraries and books are also sent to western lumber camps. Providence, Rhode Island, has given a number and recently furnished a complete Children's Traveling Library at a cost of \$90. Charleston, South Carolina, has a traveling library of 100 children's books. San Antonio, Texas, sent out a case of sixty-eight books for children. The Library Committee of the Indiana Federation has done very interesting and effective work in Library Extension throughout the State.

Another task assigned to the Literature Committee was the carrying out of the details of a literary contest. This was suggested by the Alabama Federation at the Council Meeting in San Antonio and approved by the Board of Directors. The plan for the contest was published in the October Bulletin and reprints sent to the Literature Committee of each state. There were so many calls for the plan that a second edition had to be printed. Owing to this great demand, the Literature Committee expected to be overwhelmed with manuscript. The number received, however, was not large; 19 papers were sent, representing nine states—Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia. A jury of five members was appointed to decide upon the merits of these papers: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the General Federation; Miss Laura D. Gill, Chairman of the Education Committee; Miss Mary Poppenheim, former Chairman of the Literature Committee; Miss Helen M. Winslow, and Mrs. May Alden Ward. Many of the papers submitted were of great value. There was a wide range of subjects from the Dramatic Elements of the Old Testament to the Effect of Grumbling in the Home.

The Committee selected as the one deserving highest place "The Dramatic Elements of the Old Testament," Kentucky.

The second place is given to "Origins of Italian Literature," Maryland.

Many of these papers will be published, we hope, in future

numbers of the Bulletin. All the papers submitted will be sent to the Bureau of Information and can be used by the clubs who are interested in the subjects discussed.

The task of examining the replies sent to the list of questions has been an interesting one. They furnish proof positive that the Study Club is still an important factor in the Federation.

There has been wonderful improvement in the methods of study but there is still a tendency on the part of many clubs to plan in one year's program enough work for four years of a college course. The effect at the end of the year resembles the effect upon Alice Through the Looking Glass, or the Conversation of the March Hare. She said, "somehow it seems to put a good many ideas into my head, but I don't exactly know what they are." Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of simplifying and unifying the club programs.

Those who disparage the study club feel that its tendency is to prevent an interest in altruistic and civic work. Nothing could be further from the facts. No group of women can study together in the right way the eternal truths preserved for us by our poets and prophets without an awakening of the civic conscience.

Mr. John Burns, the distinguished labor leader and member of Parliament, was asked to give facts for a sketch of his life. To the question, where were you educated, he replied, "At Battersea night schools and still learning." It is one of the glories of the club movement that so many of us are still learning.

REPORT OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MISS LAURA DRAKE GILL, CHAIRMAN, MASSACHUSETTS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Four years ago at St. Paul, one, who has now passed over to the "great majority," presented a brief platform for the educational work of this Federation. This outline was so simple, so convincing, so inclusive, that it bids fair to become our educational slogan for many a year of hard work.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The platform, then, for this department cannot be too deeply burned into our minds; it reads as follows:

Aim: That all children in the United States shall have equal educational opportunity.

Principles: (1) Strong and well-enforced child labor and compulsory education laws in every state; (2) A sufficient number of well-equipped and well-cared-for school houses in every community; (3) A properly trained and properly paid teaching force; (4) Expert paid supervision of all school work; (5) Training for the hand, and moral instruction in all public schools.

While the formal resolution of the last Biennial convention recommended *some one* of these five lines of work to each club interested in education, yet it did not narrow the range to any particular interest. However, the special workers in education believed that greater results would be attained by more definite emphasis; they, therefore, voted in special session that they would stress the fifth principle, "training for the hand and moral instruction," for the biennial period now closing.

Your Chairman, accepting office under these instructions, had drawn up for publication in the Federation Bulletin, as the basis of club study, a list of the books which represent the soundest philosophy and the most advanced experience upon these subjects. Professor Paul Hanus of Harvard kindly prepared this list, and over 1,500 clubs have either made studies in, or have considered reports upon these topics.

But enthusiasm was not limited to study, programs, or even the production of an enlightened public sentiment. In 439 towns the club women directly aided in introducing industrial activities (domestic science, manual training or trade instruction) into local schools. One needs only add the statement that in many cases the entire equipment was provided by the club women, and that in some cases even the salaries of the special teachers were assumed by them through the experimental stages of the work, to show the able and devoted effort expended.

In the second effort for moral instruction, the reports show 284 centers of activity; yet this smaller return does not indicate that the need is less recognized, nor the interest

less intense. The method for wise action has, however, seemed less clear. For concerted action we need to know, not only the desired end, but also a proper method of attaining that end; and upon serious study of the topic, every club woman seems partially paralyzed by the evident fact that no mere theory of right conduct can ensure "the will to good" that produces self-control, self-denial and generous conduct toward others. Moreover it is in the home and in the social relations of play that the fetters of moral habits are forged—those slender fibers of steel that bind us more relentlessly than the heaviest cables of philosophy. The school can help largely in forming right habits, of course; but perhaps it can render its highest service in making the child conscious of the motives which are *behind habits* elsewhere acquired, and in creating an intellectual rating for those motives.

It has been wittily said that statistics are like children in that they should be seen and not heard. I only wish that the group of educational statistics, which I shall submit, unread, with this report, were greater. In a special effort to summarize the educational work of the Federation a year ago, only 20 per cent of the clubs answered. I feared that something was wrong with my method, and felt a trifle humiliated. This spring the whole well-organized machinery of the Federation was called into play for a similar summary to cover all departments of work. The returns have come to me from just 44 per cent of the clubs. Consequently I am rating the General Federation of Women's Clubs in business efficiency at the low grade of 44 per cent. Ladies, *you have not passed* as a Federation. Delaware, New Mexico and Rhode Island are excepted from all conditions, and are placed on a special roll of honor, having received 100 per cent on their examination.

In order that my statistical children may represent the highest order of breeding, the tabulation of the year's work in education will be allowed to tell its own pleasing tale of the varied and extensive work of the year to such of you as cannot hear the reports directly from the state workers.

Every possible phase of educational work has been given successful aid in some place by some club. All forms of health work—medical inspection, school and visiting nurses, pure drinking water, individual drinking cups or fountains, super-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

vised play and improved sanitation; all kinds of special schools—kindergartens, evening schools, vacation schools, and classes for immigrants; decoration of school buildings and grounds; better normal schools, higher salaries and pensions; prizes, school visiting, truancy supervision and penny savings banks—all these have counted their promoters by scores. The multiplication of school libraries is specially marked; and the fact that one club gave an unabridged dictionary which a good sized high school had never possessed in years of public service, shows that there are many nooks in this great country which still need help.

The work which seems to appeal most strongly to all club women is that of providing scholarships for young and eager students. Nearly 700 clubs make a scholarship appropriation a definite feature of their year's activity.

During these past two years, special interest has been centered in the English scholarship. Mr. Cecil Rhodes saw a vision of all English speaking people banded together in a friendly sympathy born of mutual understanding, working for the uplift of the human race. He provided for bringing together young men of all teutonic races in common study at Oxford University. He considered carefully the possibility of giving these privileges to young women also, but rejected the plan because he did not feel that women are to have any political weight in international relations. The time came when the women of England and America wished to show by at least one brilliant example what it would mean to have our women bound by ties of common study and friendly reciprocity. So we are giving an English scholarship—not especially to show our respect for scholarship, great as that may be; still less to show that we count high privileges for one gifted woman to be more desirable, than less conspicuous privileges for our many local eager students; but chiefly to show that the women of America and England recognize a common mission of public service and a common need of the highest intellectual preparation for that service; to say, at least once, for the sisterhood of the teutonic women what Cecil Rhodes said for the brotherhood of our men.

We hoped for \$3,000 with which to award for two years the same generous scholarship of \$1,500 which our Rhodes

scholars receive. We have today \$2,234 in the treasury. The award has been made of \$1,500 for one year, dating for this summer, to Miss Juliet Stuart Points, who will tell you herself how she proposes to use this well-earned privilege. Miss Mary Treudley of Ohio stood second in the competitive examination, and Miss Lillian Lotspeich of Alabama was her close third. Yet the task of your committee was made free from difficulty, by the few words of the Oxford examiners, phrased with true British simplicity and discrimination: "Miss Points was appreciably better in all respects than any other candidate." I only wish that some good fairy will open wide the purse strings of our convention members, and that we may soon have the remaining \$750 pledged, that the award may be made for the full term of two years, as originally intended.

The year has been rich in effort and in attainment, and the chairman closes her pleasant task with deep appreciation of the uniform co-operation which has been given to her, and of the able work done by the various committees.

In the hope that better things are yet to be done, this report is respectfully submitted.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE

	No. clubs in state	No. clubs reported	Active in education	Studying education	Industrial education	Moral education	Medical inspection	Drinking conditions	School lunches	School garden	Kindergartens	Playgrounds	Parents' association	Evening and vacation schools	Scholarships	Improved buildings	Decoration	Libraries	Better salaries	Better preparation	Pensions	Traffic	Better school laws	School prizes	Women on school board	Regular visiting	Penny savings
Alabama	67	59	45	14	4	8	8	1	1	2	9	..	1	1	39	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	106	93	23	16	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
California	247	223	82	47	34	10	17	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	154	103	62	32	10	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	55	23	11	7	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	19	19	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Col.	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	31	22	21	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	71	22	21	12	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	42	17	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	315	188	124	94	68	4	23	1	1	11	..	1	1	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	171	53	12	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	368	313	55	28	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	237	58	35	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	88	32	28	21	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	33	11	7	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	127	29	18	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	36	28	22	12	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Massachusetts	244	67	58	36	28	20	15	2	8	15	3	1	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	213	115	89	45	26	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	173	39	39	12	8	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	56	22	22	5	5	10	8	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	146	61	41	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montana	32	18	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	145	51	31	19	9	..	15	18

(Continued on next page)

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION COMMITTEE

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Nevada	2	2	1	12	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	6	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	81	33	29	15	10	9	8	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. New Jersey	123	41	27	2																							
New Mexico	2	2																									
New York	275	44	40	28	17	16	11	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Carolina	43	28	11	12	10	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Dakota	309	160	55	26	10	10	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	53	18	14	6	16	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma	104	52	26	16	16	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon	131	86	53	13	14	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	191	86	53	13	14	13	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	36	36	19	13	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Carolina	71	23	14	7	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
S. Dakota	54	7	19	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	72	22	17	9	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	234	78	52	28	18	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah	26	16	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	30	25	22	12	8	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	116	27	25	8	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
W. Virginia	28	10	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	162	64	61	30	24	13	14	4	3	1	2	1	4	2	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming	23	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone....	10	6	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6356	2373	1387	736	439	284	175	26	34	92	92	26	129	86	638	145	150	146	55	41	24	74	80	51	31	45	14

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER, CHAIRMAN, COLORADO.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The five questions submitted by the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, at the request of the President and Board of Directors, were as follows:

1. Has your club ever had a program upon the subject of Civil Service Reform?
2. Have you any knowledge of your State Institutions, having in charge the dependent, defective and delinquent?
3. Are the officers of these Institutions appointed because of their merit or through political influence?
4. Have you a visiting committee for the jail in your city?
5. Is there a Civil Service law in your City or State?

This report is based upon the answers received to the first question, namely:

Has your club ever had a program upon the subject of Civil Service Reform? The four remaining questions were intended as suggestive for definite work, which would follow a careful study of the subject through the club program. In the majority of cases this is a just estimate, although there are exceptions of clubs, which have done fine practical work, without the study of the fundamental idea. In all cases the membership of the clubs has been taken from the 1909 Directory. This makes apparent discrepancies in the tabulation. As in the instance of Alabama, the first state alphabetically, forty-six clubs are scheduled, and reports are received from fifty-nine, Alabama having a present membership of sixty-seven. Other states will show like difference owing to increase in number of clubs since the Directory was issued.

THE ENUMERATION IS AS FOLLOWS:

STATE	Number of Clubs	Yes	No	STATE	Number of Clubs	Yes	No
Alabama	46	1	58	Nebraska	145	14	37
Arizona, no report	..	..	..	New Hampshire	81	3	29
Kansas	106	4	5	New Jersey	123	..	37
California	247	19	150	New York	275	8	13
Canal Zone	10	..	6	North Carolina	43	..	27
Colorado	141	13	21	North Dakota	53	1	42
Connecticut	55	6	16	Ohio	309	18	125
Delaware	14	5	7	Oklahoma	164	12	40
District of Columbia	17	1	..	Oregon	53	3	15
Florida	31	9	1	Pennsylvania	191	10	76
Georgia	71	..	5	Rhode Island	27	9	27
Idaho	43	8	4	South Carolina	71	8	17
Illinois	306	46	144	South Dakota	54	1	14
Indiana	171	5	49	Tennessee	72	2	6
Iowa	368	13	25	Texas	234	4	70
Kansas	287	6	52	Utah	26	..	15
Kentucky	88	11	12	Vermont	30	5	21
Kansas	32	1	10	Washington	116	2	7
Maine	127	4	24	West Virginia	28	..	10
Maryland	36	9	19	Wisconsin	162	4	29
Massachusetts	244	24	43	Wyoming	23	2	7
Michigan	213	68	49				
Minnesota	173	9	17		5290	390	1449
Mississippi	56	2	4				390
Missouri	146	16	48				1839
Montana	32	2	16				

Of the 5,290 clubs, answers were received from 1,839, of which 1,449 report no activity, and 390 answer the question in the affirmative.

The two "banner" states are Michigan and Florida, the former having a majority of nineteen clubs reporting interest, and Florida having eight in excess of the negatives. Five states—Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, Canal Zone and West Virginia—have not a club reporting activity under this head.

Your chairman feels, however, that a detailed statistical report of work attempted, is not the paramount question today, and accordingly this program has been arranged with a view to presenting the doctrine, and the reasons for the faith that is in us." The chairman must take a moment of time, however, to make one earnest appeal to the State Presidents. This entreaty is in reference to the appointment of the respective State Chairman of the Civil Service Reform Committee.

Letters of this sort have been frequently received during the past two years. To quote, "I have been appointed State Chairman of Civil Service Reform. Please give me some information about the work, as I do not even know the meaning

of the subject." To endeavor to educate a chairman by letter, on a great question in political economy, with the hope that she will in turn educate a whole State in one year, is worse than a "forlorn hope," and the failure in many States to understand this subject, which is the actual underlying foundation of all good government and the basis of hope for all reforms, is largely due to a selection of State Chairman, without sufficient consideration of their fitness and knowledge of the subject. Will not each State President heed this most heartfelt appeal? Do not choose a chairman because of her geographical situation, nor her club affiliation, but because she believes in Civil Service Reform, and is willing to work for it. Do not choose her for one year only. The woman who enters into this campaign should enlist for the war, and no change of administration should affect these captains. Crystallized, the two requests made of the State Presidents are as follows:

First, select the State Chairman of the Civic Service Committee because of her belief in, and understanding of the cause.

Second, let it be a law of each State Federation that such a chairman shall remain in office for an indefinite period.

HISTORY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM COMMITTEE.

THE INCEPTION.

MISS GEORGIE A. BACON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The actual inception of the Civil Service Reform Committee dates back eight years. In order to thoroughly understand the reason of its existence, I shall suggest to you in rapid succession the need of such a movement, the persons who stood sponsor at its birth, the reasons why women should aid in its development, and its adoption as a part of the work of this great organization.

Did time allow, I should ask you to go back to the administration of Andrew Jackson and see how the influences which emanated from Aaron Burr and his skilled political pupil, Martin Van Buren, were responsible for the introduction into our national life of that system whose watchword is "To the victor belong the spoils."

To the time of Abraham Lincoln to realize how the Spoils System threatened our very existence as a nation; and to the assassination of President Garfield by a disappointed office seeker who sought revenge.

Then I should try to familiarize you with the efforts made in behalf of reform; efforts which began as early as 1829 and continued almost without cessation until 1883, when the passage of the Pendleton Bill in Congress placed the reform on a firm footing in our national government and the enactment of a Civil Service law in New York State showed the power of public opinion when subjected to untiring pressure.

Then I should call your attention to the organization of the National Civic Service Reform League; to Mr. George William Curtis, its first president, whose lofty views were always inspiring to the popular mind, and to Carl Schurz, the League's second president, who, to quote President Eliot, "was always a leader of the people and, to the close of his life, a devoted servant of this great reform."

Then I should point out to you the evils of the Spoils System as found in the administration of our states and their iniquitous effect upon everything in our daily lives except the air we breathe, oftentimes affecting even that.

Then I should ask you to consider the stand woman has ever taken for high ideals, her untiring energy in promoting those causes which seem to her just, her rapidly growing interest in public questions, and her influence which through organization knows no bounds.

Then I should acquaint you with the work and lives of two devoted women, the late Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell of New York, and Miss Perkins of Concord, Massachusetts, whose intimate knowledge of facts, public spirit and far-sighted vision easily fitted them for leaders in woman's endeavor for this reform.

To Mrs. Lowell, full credit should be given for having founded the first organization of women to push forward Civil Service Reform: The Women's Auxiliary to the National Civil Service Reform League.

Realizing the possibilities of the Club movement, Miss Perkins is responsible for the introduction of Civil Service Reform as a part of the work of women's clubs. Through her

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

efforts certain women, and groups of women, became interested in its promotion; at the Biennials in Milwaukee and Los Angeles, hearings were given the cause; and at the latter a resolution adopted which added to the Standing Committees of the Federation one on Civil Service Reform.

In February, 1903, active work was begun and thus was established in the General Federation a movement which is the basic principle of all lines of Federation work, a movement which emphasizes service for humanity in its deepest, truest sense, and which, as time goes on, will demonstrate the fact that good citizenship, honest government and an upright national life depend not upon the patriotism of war but upon the best and noblest patriotism of peace.

PROGRESS.

MRS. FREDERICK H. COLE, NEBRASKA.

MADAM CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: In answer to the query as to what progress the Civil Service Reform Committee has made in its work, the fairest and most comprehensive reply would be to say at once that I believe it lies mainly in an aroused public sentiment for the application of sound sense and sound morals to the retention of our public servants, rather than in any marvelous list of definite accomplishments.

It is not possible to give accurately statistics which will absolutely point out the degree of progress made by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in the work of this special committee. The briefest statement from which we may draw approximately accurate deductions shows that in June, 1905, after two and a half years of existence, the committee chairman reported being in correspondence with twenty-nine states, in which 200 clubs held meetings. Today our chairman reports forty-one states at work, with 309 meetings.

Looked at from one point of view, this comparison does not leave an encouraging balance to our credit; but we must remember that all great reforms in the world's history have come slowly; minor reforms have taken at least a generation, while those of major importance to the world have taken many generations and sometimes the shedding of blood in their

accomplishment. Conservation has been the thought suggested by nearly every committee throughout this convention; your Civil Service Reform Committee wish earnestly to place equal emphasis upon the word, "Specialization," and to use as the key notes of the progress of the Civil Service Reform movement, "Specialization and Conservation."

To "rise and report progress" honestly, without bias of enthusiasm or prejudice, is not in all cases an easy task—enthusiasm leads us to hope that this educational movement for the reform of our Civil Service has given the General Federation of Women's Clubs a right to believe that it may claim a share in the really great wave of sentiment which is today sweeping over the country and is bringing about the investigation into and cleansing the government of our municipalities.

In the great State of Illinois, the club women have been a very vital force in the passage of their Civil Service Reform law, which covers their State institutions, and besides providing for appointments over the care of the unfortunates, the comparatively recent appointment of librarian of the Chicago Public Library, which has been heralded from one end of the country to the other as a most noteworthy achievement in the forward movement.

Our hostess State of Ohio has been working to the end that the White Slave Traffic might be abolished and that their Girls' Industrial Home be better managed and improved.

Five minutes is all too short to go into any details as to what Massachusetts, New York, and many other states are doing and planning to do, but it is long enough to quote President Charles W. Elliott as saying that this reform "is the fundamental governmental reform on the triumph of which all other reforms in American Governmental administration necessarily depends."

There is time finally to say that whether or not we have accomplished tangible results commensurate with our efforts certain it is that the men and women of this country are awakening to the necessity of trained and clean administration of public affairs, and that there is scarcely a city in the country today having a new city charter which does not introduce some form of Merit System.

That the General Federation of Women's Clubs'

work is recognized as never before is evident when our chairman and our valued Mrs. Oakley are called for consultation to sit at the council as well as the festal board with the men who have been working for this reform for the past twenty-nine years. These men and these women realize that we must have specially trained men and women to work as sanitary inspectors of streets as well as foods; skilled and specialized care for our blind and deaf and all those who by reason of God's providence have been less than normal, either morally, mentally or physically.

They and we realize, too, that if we wish for the enforcement of all the laws for which we are working to better industrial and child labor conditions, forest reserves, yes, and building inspection, than it may be safe as well as healthful, and that our world may never again know a parallel to the Iroquois fire—we realize as an American people today, I say, that it is vital to the life of our government and people that we do have this preparatory training for work, and that we do have the Merit System maintained; thereby conserving an extravagant expenditure of money for untrained service, and by good example conserving the morals of the youth of our land who are our hope of the future.

THE LIONS IN THE WAY: INDIFFERENCE, IGNORANCE.

MISS ANNA L. CLARK, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
I have to kill two lions of the jungle in ten minutes. While I may not be able to send their skins to the Smithsonian Institute, as Col. Roosevelt did those of the animals he killed in Africa, yet I can but wish I could send to Washington a live animal who would so roar the sentiments of Civil Service reforms of the aforesaid Nimrod, that public sentiment for this reform might be reinforced in National councils, and might permeate all the states of the Union, and, like radium, give out the light of honest public service without decreasing its own force or volume.

The first lion that is feeding on the vitals of this committee is Indifference. The general report from State Chairmen is that they cannot get the clubs of the several states

to become interested in the work of this committee—that the interest in art, education and civics is sustained from year to year, but no effort seems to awaken an interest in civil service reform. This indifference must be overcome or this committee cannot exist much longer, for it is of little use to take funds from the general Federation to carry on the work of this committee, or to have the chairmen of the different states exert their strength and give their time to lead you into the promised land where laws are honestly administered and government is carried on for the good of the governed, when you turn your faces to the fleshpots of Egypt where one can grow fat on the spoils of office.

Why is this indifference? Should not women be interested in the proper enforcement of laws under which they live and by which they are protected? Should they not seek to become enlightened citizens and thus lead their children to a knowledge of its requirements?

Should they not seek to know something of the civil service, and how intimately this service is connected with the life of the homes which are the foundation of this Republic? Should they not understand that, as Miss Perkins says, the work of this committee is the connecting link of the work of all other committees, for unless the laws are carried out properly what is the use of having them enacted through the laborious work of other committees?

This ideal of honest public service can never be realized until laws for civil service reforms are on the statute books of all states, towns and cities. Since civil service reform means much to the welfare of the inhabitants of all states, and as this name has been on the standards of those who fought, bled and died for it, I think it should be retained to the end of the fight.

While the merit system may mean the same thing as to the placing of men in office, through competitive examinations to demonstrate fitness, yet before there is a reform, there is a civil service whose weakness must be revealed to force a public opinion to demand a change of conditions. Right here comes in the crime of ignorance on the part of the woman citizen, who has as yet not realized her obligation as a citizen, or her responsibility to unfortunate conditions in the body politic

that may, if allowed to run, bring disaster upon her and her children. If this same citizen would overcome her inertia, her love of ease and luxury and seize the sword of the spirit, and press it into the bowels of fact, she would become a veritable Sir Galahad in overcoming evil and in cleansing the Augean stables of political greed and graft.

When the two lions of indifference and ignorance are killed, woman will rise from the jungle of traditions which have so long shackled her life, and assuming her responsibility to the trend of events, will ask in no uncertain tone of the powers that be why certain things are so—why should not every citizen have an equal opportunity—why should not the offices created for the protection of the citizens of the State be filled with men who are trained, or who have trained themselves for its duties and responsibilities. The answer to these questions will be a Civil Service Reform law for every community.

Again, the work of this committee bears a closer relation to the general work of the Federation than any other. This work is general in its scope, it pertains to national as well as to local interests, to the creation of an ideal patriotism, to the making of a pure citizenship which will be as a veritable foundation stone to the existence of a pure democracy, to the forming of a sentiment for the preservation of the institutions of our country, both political and eleemosynary—all of these efforts will be made into achievements—through an enlightened selfishness which is made up of a conscience void of offense and a consideration of one's life to be lived under the very best conditions.

In conclusion, allow me to suggest that if the clubs would devote one or two meetings to civil service reform, by means of programs which have been arranged by Mrs. Oakley, and which may be had by asking for them, great interest might be aroused in this subject of Civil Service Reform.

If the clubs were to do this I can assure them they would find this subject anything but stupid. It pertains so closely to the history of the United States, so many great men have considered it, so many impassioned speeches have been made for it, that its consideration will lead the clubs into a field of

pure culture which takes account of the great factors which are making history each day.

I can but hope that each club woman will take home with her from this Biennial a message in her heart of her duty to the life of today as it is developed under conditions for which she is responsible as to her influence and knowledge, and if she does not exert these, lions will appear which will destroy all the barricades which have been erected in the foregoing years to protect her home, her children and the conditions of life in this land of the free and the brave.

THE OUTLOOK.

MRS. LEOTA W. KEIL, MICHIGAN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: When asked by Mrs. Decker to speak to this convention on the "Outlook" of the Civil Service Reform committee, I wrote her that I knew little or nothing concerning the outlook outside of my own State and that all I could do would be to give you a brief report of what our Michigan committee has done and hopes to do.

When the present committee took up its work after appointment at the state meeting in October, 1908, it was with these words from the exaugural address of the retiring President ringing in our ears and weighing on our hearts, "of all our Federation work, Civil Service Reform is the hardest in which to interest the clubs."

Feeling it necessary to find out the cause for this indifference and also what had already been done toward awakening an interest, before formulating any plans for work, we decided to take until January first for preparation. During this time as chairman of the committee, I put myself into communication with every Civil Service Reform worker in the country of whom I could hear, and asked for help, and it has been most generously given by all. If our committee has done anything worth while, it has been because of the constant encouragement and advice by the chairman and members of the General Federation Committee, the members of the Advisory Committee, secretaries of the Massachusetts and New York Auxiliaries and of the officers of the National League and our own New

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

State League, for I did not confine my correspondence to the women workers, but from the first have kept in close communication with the Civil Service Reform leaders among the men.

When we were finally ready to begin our work, we divided the clubs in the Federation between the four members of the committee and to each club president a postal card was sent asking her co-operation by the appointment of a special committee to work under the direction of the central committee and by making room for this subject on her program. In three months after these postals were sent out we had eighty Civil Service Reform committees in the state and place had been made for thirty programs that had not been planned for when year books were made out. As fast as these committees are appointed, they are, through the generosity of the National League and the New York and Massachusetts Auxiliaries, supplied with literature for their instruction and a letter giving directions for work is written them by a member of the central committee. These committees are asked:

- To thoroughly inform themselves.
- To provide at least one program for their club.
- To circulate literature.
- To place literature in libraries.
- To place primers in schools.
- To influence newspapers to agitate subject.
- To study conditions in state, county and city and report frequently to their clubs and to state committee.
- To try to interest churches to take up the agitation for this reform.

Another part of our plan has been to provide speakers for clubs. We now have five women in the State who are prepared to speak to clubs for their expenses only.

We asked for and were granted a speaker on Civil Service Reform at the 1909 Federation meeting.

The interest has been steadily growing until now 138 clubs in the State are doing this work either through a special committee or through other committees.

The work has become so heavy that we have been obliged to ask the Board to give us two new members on our committee.

Shortly after the sending out of our first postal cards there appeared an item in the papers stating that a State Civil Service Reform League had been organized at Lansing for the purpose of working for a Civil Service Reform law. I wrote at once to the President, Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, telling him of the educational plan of our committee and asking what we could do to help along the legislative work. As the secretary and treasurer were residents of my own city, I could keep in close touch with the work and keep my committees all over the state advised. We tried to look after the "education and agitation" while the men attended to the "legislative" part of the program. A bill was presented to both houses and, though it was lost, the *work* was not lost by any means, as we have a record of how every member voted and this will make excellent material to start with during approaching elections.

The outlook in Michigan can perhaps be made clearer to you by comparing some significant features of the present situation with those of time of the last session of our legislature.

Then we had a governor who was openly opposed to the Merit system and fought the Civil Service Reform bill by every means in his power; we had a large majority in both houses of legislature who were either opposed to the Merit system or indifferent to it. We had a public so accustomed to the spoils system that they had come to accept it as inevitable and the only forces with which to fight these were a little band of men forming the League, some club committees scattered over the State and two or three newspapers advocating the reform. *Now* we are preparing for election and each of the four candidates for governor has publicly pledged himself to support Civil Service Reform. An effort will be made to similarly pledge each candidate for the Legislature. Many leading papers in the State are showing friendliness toward the movement and as a working force we have these numerous club committees, though Collegiate Alumnae Association, Civil Service Reform Committees and the State League all strengthened and trained by the year and a half of service and all working together under one general plan. The State League, at its annual meeting, changed its constitution so as to admit women members. We expect before the next session of the

Legislature to have at least one thousand members and our committees are helping to bring this about.

Mrs. Decker has asked me to present to you my definite plan of work for interesting the men. *I had none.* My whole plan was simply through education and agitation, to create a general public feeling of dissatisfaction with the spoils system as universally practiced in the administration of governmental business in Michigan and to awaken a sentiment favoring reform. We have worked with all our minds, might and strength and so far we have found no "lions in the way" worthy of serious consideration. When we have met what appeared to be such we have

"Approached the awful creature
With an absent-minded air,
And walked directly through him
As if he wasn't there."

Education is the weapon which will kill out the "Lions" of "Indifference" and "Ignorance" and even "Partisanship."

I do not claim for our Civil Service Committee the entire credit for the changed aspect of affairs in our State, by any means, but I do believe that if club women will but take up this work with earnestness and vigor, with faith and optimistic enthusiasm, the men will be compelled to fall in line and help to bring about a better day.

THE DRAMA LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

MRS. A. STARR BEST, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The Drama League, organized at a meeting of the Art Institute in Chicago last month, grew out of the realization on the part of a small body of women of the need of the moment—the actual paralyzing imminence of the peril to our nation from the prevention of one of the most potent factors of our daily lives—the stage today. The public is alive to the needs of the moment, is eager for the chance to rally to the relief of dramatic conditions in America. The people at large are beginning to realize that the conditions in America are far worse than in other countries and are anxious to improve those conditions. They are keenly alive to the danger inherent

in the powerful influence of the drama over the public, if that influence is not ennobling, uplifting. They appreciate its power for good if properly directed.

The more we studied into the matter, the more obvious it seemed that conditions could be improved only by educating the public to demand and support only the better class of plays. It is a sad fact that the public—the great theater-loving, theater-going public—accepts and enjoys, or tries to enjoy, whatever is given to it. As soon as we can provide the managers with an intelligent audience, demanding good plays and only good plays, just so soon will they produce good plays. But it will be of no use to induce the managers to produce only high art until you secure your public for high art. We cannot force a new theater upon an unwilling public; we must first locate conditions from which a new theater will spring naturally and of its own making.

As set forth in its constitution, the object of the League is:

To stimulate an interest in the best drama and to awaken the public to the importance of the theater as a social force and to its education value if maintained on a high level of art and morals.

To harmonize and unite forces already existing for making this movement nation wide.

To co-ordinate the work of all associations and individuals interested in educating the public to appreciate and demand the best drama.

Besides the educational feature of the work, we aim to organize the theater-going membership of the clubs of the country, both men and women, and the individual members whom we hope to acquire throughout the country, into a body which shall faithfully support all plays receiving the League's stamp of approval—a body which shall consider itself pledged to ignore all plays deliberately catering to indecencies or that are of no literary or structural value. The standard of judgment will be broad enough to include comedy and even farce if it be good material, well constructed, with no evil tendencies, reflecting life in a manner to enlighten and improve, as well as to amuse.

It will labor valiantly to encourage the publication and translation of plays by furnishing a reading public for plays.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

It can aim, also, to encourage the study of dramatic writing as a serious vocation requiring special training.

The Drama League has been in existence only a month and yet it already consists of sixty-three women's clubs and an aggregate membership of over fifteen thousand. Inquiries and requests are coming in every day from cities all over the country showing the great public interest in this work. We are very anxious to enlist the clubs of the entire country to join the organized movement.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.

THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MRS. J. E. COWLES, IN THE CHAIR.

The evening meeting of May 16, was devoted to reports of the State Presidents. The presidents reported in groups, each one carrying her state flag, and answering the question "What is Your State's Best Asset?" The Choir of Brasses rendered "A Stronghold Sure," "Doxology" and "Star Spangled Banner." When the National flag was unfurled, each president placed her State flag in the receptacle on the platform, thus emphasizing "Unity in Diversity." Reports from every State Federation follow:

ALABAMA.

MRS. PHARES COLEMAN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Alabama sends cordial greetings and best wishes for a most successful Biennial.

At present Alabama has sixty-eight federated clubs, representing approximately 1,800 members. At the recent annual meeting the addition of thirteen clubs was announced. Since the first report to this body, all committees have been readjusted to conform as nearly as possible to those of the General Federation, varying only to meet local demands. They are: Art, Forestry, Kindergarten, Civics, School, Improvement, Education, Legislature, Bureau of Information and Loan Scholarship.

The Art Committee, a new one, has just completed its first work. A plaster cast of the winged victory of Samothrace, valued at \$200, was awarded to the first high school offering to pay half the amount, the committee to defray the other half. Montgomery was the first applicant and the handsome piece of statuary will adorn the new building just being completed and called Sydney Lanier High School, in honor of our beloved poet.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

We are still undaunted in our efforts for legislation for the protection of life, health and moral welfare of our women and children.

In the line of Civics there is an awakening throughout the State, for which our women are largely responsible.

Under the head of Education, nearly all the work of our Federation might be placed, for the work intermingles with nearly all State work. Under direction of this committee, Alabama entered one applicant for International Scholarship, and were gratified indeed at the place achieved by Miss Lot-speich. She was third in the race. All School Improvement work is intermingled with the work of this committee, and Alabama is proud of the work done. The Chairman announces that this Fall every county in the State will be organized for this work, and as result of our efforts there is in Alabama today a School Improvement Association which is one of the strongest organizations, whether of men or women, in the State. The Federation continues its hundred dollar prize to the county association submitting best report. Our Scholarship Committee is one of the most active in the State, and the work in this line is responded to by every federated club. We, this year, are maintaining two scholarships at Montevallo Industrial School, one at University of Alabama, one at Camp Hill, and one at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, for the benefit of one of the pupils from the Reform School. The women are making an earnest effort to raise a permanent endowment fund for these scholarships, and we hope to report the success of this effort at next annual meeting.

Our Bureau of Information is being modeled as nearly as possible after that of General Federation. Alabama is proud of fact that the suggestion of a member of this committee for an Interstate Literary Contest, was accepted by General Federation. In all other departments are our women doing earnest, thoughtful work, and, as an organization, are we being broadened and inspired by association with the greater organization—the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ARIZONA.

MRS. SIDNEY C. NEWSOM.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The annual meeting of the Federated Clubs of Arizona, with thirty-six delegates in attendance, was held in Tucson the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of January, 1910. In addition to an interesting program, important business was transacted. Several changes were made in the constitution, among which was the rearrangement of the standing committees to correspond to the standing committees of the General Federation.

Two years ago, the Federated Clubs of this territory numbered eighteen, with a membership of 553; since that time, six clubs have been added to the list, and the membership raised approximately to seven hundred. During this interval, however, two clubs have disbanded, in small towns where the population is shifting, thus making the number of Federated Clubs today twenty-two. The Collegiate Club of Tucson is the last to enter our organization; it is a body of thirty-three college women, all graduates of institutions of good standing. Two of the thirteen counties in the territory have no federated clubs, as the towns are small and as yet struggling for existence. According to the constitution, as amended at the recent Federation meeting, the General Federation Secretary is Chairman of the Club Extension Committee, and we hope before the close of the year to welcome several new clubs.

Of the twenty-two clubs, more than half are doing department work, though not all of this number are divided into different sections for the purpose. Interest seems to have centered chiefly in the following lines: art, history, literature, domestic science, philanthropy, food sanitation, forestry, juvenile court and civics. Regular programs have been given, but reports also tell of special work, such as art exhibits, evening lectures and concerts open to the public, demonstrations in domestic science, both cooking and nursing, pure food exhibits, beautifying yards and streets, establishing and maintaining reading room and free circulating library, securing donations of books for public libraries, distributing clothing and other

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

supplies to the poor, giving Christmas entertainments for poor children, contributing to the support of manual training in the public schools, planting trees and vines, teaching the proper observance of Arbor Day, and many other lines of civic and philanthropic work.

The various Standing Committees report progress, most of them co-operating with the same committees of the General Federation. The Forestry Committee has investigated local conditions carefully, and sent resolutions pertaining to forest preservation in Arizona to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Interior, and to our Delegate in Congress. The Legislative Committee has been instrumental in having several important bills passed by the Legislature, and is planning to do some effective work relating to the new State Constitution.

One club owns its club house, several others will build soon, and still others have a rapidly growing building fund. In many cases the clubs rent rooms, and furnish them with piano, good furniture, rugs and pictures. In this way is laid the foundation for a permanent home.

ARKANSAS.

MRS. SARAH E. ELLSWORTH.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Arkansas sends most cordial greetings to you and claims Progress, which, according to Browning, is "Man's distinctive mark—alone." We take pride in stating that along lines of Education, Civics, Household Economics and Libraries, excellent work has been accomplished. The establishment of School Improvement Associations in many towns and cities throughout the State has been made possible by the earnest endeavor of our club women; and by the constant vigilance of these same good women better laws for the education of the child, morally and physically, are being passed. The State of Arkansas is mountainous, has an exceptionally healthy climate, and innumerable mineral springs; in fact, it might be designated the state of life-giving water. Hence, it is in keeping with all history that the people of such a country are bright, intel-

ligent, contented and happy. Tell an Arkansan that he must change his habits and keep up with the Nation's progress and he will cheerfully fall in line.

We have an official organ for the State Federation. It is only four month's old, but the Arkansas Club Journal will bear comparison with the organs of other states.

We were indebted to Mrs. Rufus Williams, of the G. F. W. C. Health department for a beautiful design of Christmas stamp. Forty-two clubs used and sold the stamps. We sold about the number purchased and will sell the remainder next Christmas.

We are now urging the building of club houses as the most effectual means of promulgating our ideas. To obtain results we must co-operate and co-operating we think is best secured by personal contact. We firmly believe in woman's influence over man, for good or bad; and we are opposed to putting on an aggressive armor. The gentle manner and soft answer, we believe, will move legislators and magnates of wide spread name to restore our classical old State House to its pristine beauty, and to give us permanent quarters within its walls. Public sentiment already seems coming our way.

We have received new inspiration from the presence of our highly esteemed General Federation President, Mrs. Philip N. Moore. The word that she was coming electrified the clubs and resulted in bringing together at our recent annual meeting a larger number of earnest workers than ever before. We thank Mrs. Moore for the honor and pleasure given us; we thank all those active chairmen of committees for keeping us on the "Qui Vive," and we heartily endorse every resolution that may be offered here expressing appreciation of the beautiful hospitality of the Cincinnati ladies.

CALIFORNIA.

MRS. RUSSELL J. WATERS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: During the past two years our State has made great gain in federation interest, and the activity in all departments has been greater than ever before. Not only has our membership increased to 266 clubs, represented by 23,000 women, but

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

several of our largest clubs, hitherto indifferent to the cause, have actively come into the work.

California is the land of immensities, and this is both an advantage and a disadvantage in our federation work. The great size of all our districts hampers the work, as official visiting is necessarily limited, and correspondence, however vigorously prosecuted, lacks the value of personal contact. On the other hand, in our large clubs, one of which numbers 1,100 members, another 1,000, and many of which range from 100 to 500, we have great power, as any federation project taken up and endorsed by these clubs is given great impetus, immediate and far-reaching.

In accordance with the recommendations of our General Federation President, we established the departments of Press, Waterways, Civil Service Reform and Legislation, and in all these departments have laid most substantial foundation work. In our Information Bureau, which we are trying to have made permanent, we believe we will in time have something which may mean as much to the State as does our General Federation Bureau to the national work.

Most of our clubs have passed through the purely literary stage and their programs, as well as the programs of the District and State Conventions, are greatly changed. Social, civic and industrial questions are not only presented and discussed, but acted upon so effectively that there is no large movement in the State which does not appeal to the California Federation for support and endorsement. Among the organizations thus assisted are the Audubon Society, the State Board of Health in Anti-Tuberculosis work, and the Young Women's Christian Association in philanthropic work.

The Federation Courier has been launched as a State federation magazine this past year, and has been very successful. It is to be continued this coming year under private management, so far as its finances are concerned, but with our able past President and Corresponding Secretary as its editors, we look forward to a year of still greater improvement in its scope of work.

At no time has the future of our State Federation seemed brighter. We are rapidly increasing in membership, in in-

terest, in recognized power, in breadth of vision, and we feel the day is not far distant when the California Federation of Women's Clubs will not only be recognized as one of the powers, but the greatest power in our State, standing in the vanguard of progress and civilization.

CANAL ZONE.

MRS. THOMAS EDWIN BROWN, JR.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The club movement on the Isthmus was not a natural growth, but was brought here bodily, like the machinery for the building of the canal and the food for the employees to eat.

At first the idea was exceedingly popular. Many of the women were homesick—they had come from the far corners of the United States and most of them had no friends on the Zone. At the time of the last Biennial, therefore, the delegates were able to report that there were nine clubs and nearly five hundred women represented in the Canal Zone Federation. But nothing is stable on the Isthmus. The working force is constantly changing, and, of course, the women change with the men. Then, too, the women who had no real desire to join a club and no interest in club work, but merely went into it because of their homesickness and desire to be entertained, dropped out. The result was that at the end of the second year the officers of the Federation were sometimes discouraged, and, if it had not been for the American spirit of hating to acknowledge defeat, they might have been tempted to say that the club movement had been a failure.

Now, at the end of the third year, the figures taken by themselves are not encouraging. There are seven clubs, with a membership of about one hundred and fifty. But in spite of that apparently poor showing, the Canal Zone Federation is really doing better work than ever before. The women who are in the clubs are there with a purpose and are loyal, enthusiastic club members.

Of course, the first need was the social one, but the Federation has most of the committees that the State Federations have and each committee is doing good work. Conditions on the Zone are so unusual, however, that methods of work

and the needs of the community are very different from those in the States. For instance, the Sanitary Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission, makes frequent inspections of the cold storage plant, the bakery, and all places where food supplies are kept, as well as of the food itself. It also inspects regularly all quarters, laborers' camps, messes, and the like. It has charge of the hospitals and dispensaries, and probably there is no place in the world where the public health is more carefully looked after than on the Canal Zone. The Quartermaster's Department has charge of the water front and public lands and does a great deal in the way of setting out plants, caring for the trees and making the towns attractive. So that the Health, Sanitation, Conservation and Civics committees have little to do, except report and sometimes suggest. Some of our friends in the clubs at home have sent us books and art portfolios and photographs which have been a great help to the Library, and Art and Literature Committees.

As long as there are American women on the Isthmus there will be a Canal Zone Federation of Women's Clubs.

COLORADO.

MRS. HARRY L. HOLLISTER.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Colorado's most valued asset is her citizenship. A citizenship which, irrespective of sex, is leading at patriotism rather than to politics; a parenthood that feels the necessity of so living, that by example and precept it must train a generation that shall use its power for the best in all things.

The crying need of America is an active conscience. As conscience is the "Spark Divine" it cannot be extinguished but is blunted by disuse.

We need a conscientious citizenship that will sacrifice selfish personal ambition and the supposed comfort of inactivity; a parenthood that will stand for the best in Education and Morals for all children.

An education and a trade required for our native born and an education *demand*ed of the alien, to procure a Citizenship in America.

Is not the greatest possible moral improvement to be

found in the argument for separating our boys and girls during the years of their work in High School and is not the best possible education in self-respect to be found in the Public Trades Schools?

All committees of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs have achieved splendid results.

The Scholarship Loan Fund amounts to more than ten thousand dollars and has assisted over one hundred women to become salaried, rather than wage earners.

The Forestry Committee was responsible last year for the planting of thousands of trees and the Chairman so enthused that she undertook the personal management of one of her ranches where she could make practical demonstrations on virgin soil and where she is now working out an irrigation system that promises to reclaim thousands of acres of land.

The Civil Service wedge is entered. The great fight against tuberculosis is waging, and civic conditions are improving.

As a new feature of the present administration, many clubs are making personal gifts of books in New York Point to the Colorado State School for the Blind.

All of this is in the line of good citizenship.

The Colorado woman knows that the ballot is merely a means to an end, in performing her duty as a Citizen in correcting the civic and moral evils which threaten the growing generation, and holding fast to the charm of being a feminine woman, she uses it without fear of forfeiting the chivalrous consideration which she cherishes as the special prerogative of her sex, and to which, as the Mother of the coming citizen, she is justly entitled.

CONNECTICUT.

MRS. WILLIAM H. PHIPPS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Connecticut, small in area, small in its quota of federated club women, yet large in hope and in an increasing belief in the value of Federation, rejoices not only in growth in numbers but in enthusiasm and an earnest purpose to attain to higher ideals of achievement. Harmony, loyalty and hearty co-operation are the significant features of her work and her

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

committees, whether engaged in some large activity, or in quiet, unseen efforts, prove themselves ready and alert for service.

Civic problems have interested many throughout our State. One club secured a city ordinance forbidding the free distribution of medicine samples; also one requiring proper protection for food exposed for sale. Others have raised large sums for various town improvements, such as sidewalks, drinking fountains and transformation of unsightly corners. One supports a visiting nurse.

From the Chairman of the *Health* Department have come many practical suggestions that have been received with increasing interest, and proved an inspiration for renewed effort. The keynote of the last annual report of the *Literature* Committee was *thoroughness*, illustrated by the story of one club that spent three years in the study of France and then the members deplored that they could spend so short a time upon such a country.

Under wise and efficient leadership, the Connecticut Federation has always worked with other organizations not only for better legislation, but for the stimulating of interest in the educational problems of the State. An address by President Luther upon some of these problems aroused great enthusiasm at the last annual meeting. Mrs. Oakley of Philadelphia also spoke most effectively for our Civil Service Committee. The presence of these and other distinguished guests, a large attendance of delegates and the royal hospitality of a small country club, proved that a successful annual meeting is a large factor in promoting an interest in Federation throughout the State.

There is no hostility to the Forestry question in Connecticut. The laws being so excellent, the problem is only one of education, and through the efficiency of Mrs. Gerard, *your* Chairman and ours, this problem is met in two ways: First, by the chairman addressing all clubs desiring it, and second, by the clubs providing meeting places, audiences and advertising for Forestry institutes. No money is spent for printed matter by the Chairman, the Forest Service bulletins being sent wherever literature is desired. Many thousand acres are going under forest cover as a result of these methods of work.

Was it our former president who said, "Federation does not mean simply belonging to the ranks, but loving and supporting the work." Connecticut pledges her love and support to the General Federation in the coming years and will cherish as her watch words, *loyalty* and *co-operation*.

DELAWARE.

MRS. ROBERT J. LINDALE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Delaware is found to be able to report steady progress along all lines of work that have been undertaken by our State Federation. Our Standing Committees conform almost entirely with those of the General Federation, and our Chairmen have been most earnest and efficient. Our Arts and Crafts Committee is comparatively new, but much interest has been shown and the exhibits at our annual meeting for the last two years have been most creditable.

Civics, Forestry and Health have been combined in one committee and all these subjects have received much attention. Probably Education has been our most popular "hobby" and we feel that our citizens are becoming more and more awake to the needs of our public schools.

Household Economics is always a welcome subject and the clubs throughout the State have had enjoyable days when the "fireless cooker" and vacuum cleaner have been demonstrated. Our Traveling Libraries have increased and there is constant demand for them all over the State.

Under the head of Social Service, much attention has been given to Child Labor, Factory Inspection and the care of criminals and unfortunates of all kinds.

Our Legislative Committee has done excellent work and it was largely due to this Committee that several measures, most vital to the State, were favorably acted upon at the last session of the Legislature.

A State Health Commission was formed and an appropriation granted for the fight against tuberculosis.

A Forestry Commission and a State Forester were appointed and much benefit is anticipated from this Committee.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

A new Committee, that of Rivers and Harbors, was formed last fall and it is said that there is much that can be accomplished along this line. At our January executive meeting we endorsed the resolutions adopted by our neighboring State of Maryland, and letters were written to President Taft and our Senators and Congressman, urging them to use all possible influence to stamp out the White Slave traffic.

Altogether, we feel that much has been accomplished through our Federation, and there is much before us, but we shall not falter nor fail, while we have the co-operation of our fifteen hundred faithful Delaware Club Women.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MRS. CHARLES M. PEPPER.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: During the past year the work of the Federation of the District of Columbia has been faithfully performed. Having no municipal government and no State Assembly here, our District of Columbia Committees in Congress are made up of men who are not citizens of the District, more interested in your welfare than in ours. Yet we do accomplish some legislation. The teachers' pension bill, the removal of tariff on art, the child labor law, the compulsory education law, are results of work by our clubs.

The proposed Children's Bureau Bill is now engrossing our attention. This bill was favorably reported. Questions relating to child-life such as infant mortality, the birth rate, delinquency, juvenile courts, orphanages, etc., will be referred to this bureau when established in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Our committees work along the same lines as the General Federation with the exception of the Library Extension. The reading rooms of the Congressional Library, and Public Library furnish ample opportunity for research.

The Civil Service Reform Committee was dropped from our list, as many women in our clubs are working under civil service and find many reforms needed. Nothing but political reforms in the State can help the women clerks at Washington to better conditions.

Since the Boston Biennial, we have been going on to greater achievements—no backward steps. We have added Reciprocity and Emergency Committees.

This has been our reciprocity year. Instead of one Annual State Meeting, we met eight times a year. We listen to papers from two or more clubs, a real feast of reason and flow of soul, as these papers are the productions of the brightest women along the lines of their club studies and cover a wide field from the creation of man to the tearing down of his being, by over indulgences of the good or bad things of civilization. All these exchanges are links that strengthen our chain for the betterment of home and country.

The petition to Congress for equal suffrage was presented in April.

Best work has been done by the Emergency Committee, composed of women physicians. A class formed under the authorization of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, and lectures on First Aid to the Injured have been given by best medical talent. The manual being furnished by the National Red Cross Society, all those passing the examination will receive certificates making them reserve volunteer Red Cross nurses.

First Aid work is something every woman should have some knowledge of. Accidents are occurring at all times, and most women, when they see an accident, feel like running away from it. If, however, they know what to do to relieve suffering they forget the horror and run to give first aid. This certificate carried, will give you permit to cross all lines, whether military or civic, to render first aid.

It is hoped that every State will take up First Aid work, creating an army of volunteer nurses.

FLORIDA.

MRS. THOMAS M. SHACKLEFORD.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
From sunny Florida I bring you greetings and the grateful appreciation of her federated club women for the strength and ambition that come to them through your mighty influence.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Florida Federation has no radical changes to report since we last rendered an account but a steady growth, a wider range of vision, a stronger bond of union between the clubs, and the establishment of a Federation spirit mark the years 1908-1910 as successful. As a State institution, the importance of our work and the power of our influence are coming to be recognized as never before and this of itself makes our efforts more fruitful.

We have added ten clubs in the last two years and lost two; our membership now approximates 1,600.

We have added a Legislative Committee to our Standing Committees.

Our Traveling Libraries have grown from four to eleven and are in constant demand.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on January 12th, 1910, it was unanimously voted that a part of the Christmas stamp money be used by the Chairman of the Health Department to make a tour of the clubs of the Federation and lecture on Health and Hygiene to the clubs and the schools, reaching as many people as possible through the two. This seemed the surest way of getting returns from our stamp money and of creating a widespread interest in the health work of the Federation. The Federation has also put itself on record as favoring a Federal Health Department.

A majority of the clubs are doing fine civic work aided and guided by our splendid Federation Chairman of Civics. A wave of civic betterment is passing over our State as the result of this concerted action on the part of the women. It means better homes, better school buildings and surroundings and better municipal housekeeping. The clubs observe the National Civic Day.

The Federation is doing all it can to promote the educational work of Florida. We have taken an active part in the School Campaign the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been carrying on this year.

We have a Kindergarten Scholarship in the State College for Women. We gave \$50 to the English Scholarship Fund. Through the work and influence of the Federation we have secured the Conference for Education in the South for Florida in 1911.

The Household Economic Committee has worked up great enthusiasm. Miss Agnes Harris, Dean of the State College for Women at Tallahassee, has been invited to give lectures and demonstrations in a number of the clubs and these lectures have been for the benefit of all the women in the towns where they were given.

In 1909, our Forestry Committee had prepared and published a book on "Florida Trees" that is of inestimable value to the State. The Committee looks carefully after the Arbor Day Celebrations and sends out programs for the clubs to use in the schools.

We are in hearty accord with the policy of the General Federation.

GEORGIA.

MRS. HUGH M. WILLET, PRESIDENT.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Georgia club women now number over eight thousand. Forty new clubs have been federated during the last two years. For sixteen years our chief work has been to promote a more rational and widely diffused education for our State, and the regime of our late President, Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, saw much progress here. Three strong clubs work solely for education of Georgia mountaineers. We now have eight model schools. The Tallulah School, finished last June, cost nearly \$4,000, and has workshop, kitchen, orchard, garden and a teachers' cottage. The Student Aid Committee raised \$1,386 the past year, and made ten loans. One hundred gift scholarships are reported. The Library Extension Committee sends out thousands of books and pictures through the rural sections.

Last year a brilliant campaign was led by the Chairman of Compulsory Education, and through the co-operation of the clubs the Committee presented the largest petition ever carried to the Georgia General Assembly. The Kindergarten Committee reports ten towns with free kindergartens. The Atlanta Free Kindergarten Association maintains fifteen schools. The clubs are encouraging the introduction of kindergarten methods into the public schools. Through our efforts, medical inspec-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

tion has been adopted by many of the school systems throughout the State.

The Infirmary Committee secured \$15,000 for an infirmary at the Georgia School of Technology. The Social Service Committee, through the generosity of one of the organizers of the Georgia Federation, has made possible a summer camp for teachers. For this purpose she has given twenty-five acres of land, near a lithia spring, and surrounded by orchards of famous Georgia peaches.

Most clubs do civic improvement work, and fifteen do that alone. Seven clubs have rest rooms for country women and children. Health, Civil Service and Educational Legislative Committees were added at the annual meeting last November. Home and club schools are honeycombing rural Georgia, and we are seeking for extension teaching in sanitation and domestic science for our farmers' wives. The Athens Woman's Club last year maintained a day nursery for colored children.

In 1908, the Anti-Tuberculosis Committee sold \$1,472 worth of Red Cross stamps in Atlanta alone. Nearly every club has an active Health Committee.

We have three strong city federations. The Atlanta City Federation numbers seventy clubs, with 5,000 members. Last year, in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce, it made an aggressive and successful campaign for water, sewers, hospitals and schools.

Two incidents of the Georgia club work merit special mention. The club women of Acworth, a small village, following the example of the old woman of nursery fame who went sweeping cobwebs from the sky, donned their sunbonnets, took brooms in hand, and swept clean the streets of their town.

A delegation from Gray reported at the Federation meeting last November that of the forty-three families living at the station, thirty-eight belonged to their Civic Improvement Club. This announcement was greeted with a burst of applause, and gave to the convention inspiration, courage and enthusiasm.

In a score of ways, Georgia club women are doing their utmost to "make tomorrow better than today."

IDAHO.

MRS. JAMES H. FORNEY.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
I have the pleasure of reporting an increase in our clubs since the last Biennial of from thirty-three to forty-three, with a membership now of one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-five.

When it is understood that this is only the sixth year of the existence of our State Federation and that the great length of our State and consequent expense of travel makes it necessary to maintain District Federations as separate organizations, some idea of the activity of our women and their devotion to higher ideals may be realized.

We have come from all over the world—only a few are native Idahoans—and we are forming a homogenous whole that is already a force to be reckoned with in the march of events.

At the last session of the Legislature, our women presented a Civil Service Reform bill, which, while it failed of passage, opened the way for a more successful effort in the future. They also supported a Home Finding bill, establishing a children's home, etc., which was passed.

We are very proud of the work of our Art Committee, which has been formed since our last report. An addition of Art Library Cases to the State Traveling Library has been secured through the State Library Commission, the itinerary of these cases to be arranged by the Art Committee.

Each club is urged to hold an Art Loan exhibit and arrangements have been made for a Traveling Art exhibit in the early Fall.

Our new Forestry and Waterways Committee has very wisely begun work with the children. It also forms a vehicle for the transmission and crystallization of sentiment leading to prompt and decisive action at the opportune moment.

The Household Economics and Food Sanitation Committee of still more recent creation has been largely engaged in the collection of statistics and urging the clubs to increased activity along these lines. Much good work is being done by many

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

of our clubs in Household Economies which has already led in some instances to its introduction, together with that of Manual Training, in our Public Schools.

As the best asset of a state is its citizens, and the hope of the future is in the youth of the land, so we take it that assisting in the preparation of the youth for higher citizenship outranks all other effort. Our Loan Scholarship Fund, started less than four years ago, has now reached \$1,500.

Eighteen young people have been assisted, a number have repaid loans in full and that money is now on its second round of blessing.

While we have no Civics Committee, we have several Village Improvement Societies and such work is done either jointly or singly by our clubs in every town of the State. Our problems are different from those of dwellers in more populous centers, but equally perplexing and our good judgment in selection of measures for concentration of our energies will determine our worth as an organization to humanity and the State.

ILLINOIS.

MRS. FRANCIS D. EVERETT.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
Certain advance steps mark our history of the past two years.

Library Extension Commission. We have secured legislative enactment creating the Illinois Library Extension Commission, an object the Federation had endeavored for fourteen years to accomplish. Preparing the bill and the necessary labor which followed until the bill became a law were conducted by the Federation, our Legislative Committee being our active agent. And, when the Commission was appointed by Governor Charles S. Deneen, we received an unsought recognition of service through the appointment of Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon as one of the Commission.

We have presented to the State our traveling libraries—nearly 15,000 volumes—and our Library Extension Committee is co-operating with the Commission and with the library organizer, Miss Eugenia Allin; so, we now are instituting among our club women library activities in advance of work which was possible to us before the commission was created.

The Illinois Club Bulletin. A year ago we launched our official organ, The Illinois Club Bulletin, which is published in October, January and April.

It has been the custom for the Standing Committees of our State to publish many leaflets containing messages to the clubs; but this system has been deemed wasteful, and the results often have been unsatisfactory. In an effort to remedy this ineffective or insufficient plan, there came the evolution of our official organ; and our Standing Committees now speak to the clubs through The Illinois Club Bulletin, the messages from the committees thus being included in one publication which we endeavor to place in the hands of every club woman in the State. Other objects of the magazine are to provide a channel of communication between the State Board and the individual club woman, to publish current Federation news, and to meet inquiries through an "Answers to Correspondents" column. The magazine is sent free to Board members and to club presidents; to others, the subscription price is 25 cents a year, which does not cover the cost, but which makes the publication possible.

Public Health. For three years we have had a Committee on Public Health, and a year ago we made this a Standing Committee, with Mrs. George Watkins the first Chairman. We have developed a systematic plan of instruction in two lines—the prevention and the cure of tuberculosis, and facts concerning communicable diseases which are the result of sexual immorality. The clubs prove ready for this departure and give the support which is merited by the grave importance of the themes.

Special Committee to Visit Institutions. A year ago was completed the work of a special committee appointed to visit our seventeen State institutions which are under Civil Service and to report to us the results of these visits. The final report of this committee, rendered at our last convention, was so valuable that we published it in pamphlet form.

Watching the spread of interest in one or another of our great objects, we rejoice that

"As one lamp lights another, nor grows less,
Nobleness enkindleth nobleness."

INDIANA.

MRS. GRACE JULIAN CLARKE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: In Indiana, where club women have been meeting in annual convention longer than in any other state, we have been a little slow to take up the practical work that is more and more absorbing the attention of our sisters in other parts of the country. What could you expect in a region where every other person one meets is engaged in literary pursuits, where even statesmen and soldiers turn from legislation and war to write novels, and where a new poet or play-writer appears with every changing moon?

But in spite of this atmosphere of letters, we have been gradually awakening to our responsibilities as citizens, and Indiana women, though conservative, are very much in earnest once their interest and enthusiasm are aroused.

Our State Federation shows a steady growth, numbering 200 clubs, with the thirteen Congressional Districts all organized and many flourishing county and city federations.

Lord Erskine, at the outset of his great career, was very poor, and he said that when he rose to plead his first cause he seemed to feel his little children plucking at his robe and saying, "Now, father, is the time to get bread!"—And it armed him with fresh courage and the determination to do his best.

We have adopted as the key-note of our work this year and of our annual convention, The Child—Everybody's Child, and have borrowed the motto of the Indiana Child Labor Committee:

"Every child has the inalienable right

"1. To be born right.

"2. To be loved.

"3. To have its individuality respected.

"4. To be wisely trained in body, mind and soul.

"5. To be protected from evil persons and evil influences.

"6. To have a fair chance in life."

This Bill of Rights embraces the work of all Standing Committees. Why do we try to stimulate interest in the best

art, music and literature, to multiply libraries, to have cleaner cities and towns, to introduce Manual Training and Domestic Science in all public schools, to establish Parent-Teachers' Associations, and to secure the School Franchise for women? Why do we make war on tuberculosis, and insist upon proper instruction in the laws of health? Why do we study Household Economics and Food Sanitation, and demand a better Child Labor Law? Why are we interested in tree preservation, and the improvement of waterways? It is not because we, ourselves, expect to derive any direct benefit from these reforms, but because we have heard the call of the children and of the Future, because we are determined to safeguard and improve as far as possible our most valuable asset—the boys and girls, on whom we depend to make the same Hoosier “a burning and a shining light” to all the world.

It is a pleasure to report that all our committees are busy, vying with one another in the service of our common object. We are happy to renew our vows of allegiance to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

IOWA.

MRS. JULIAN W. RICHARDS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: During the present Biennial period the dues have been changed to a ten cent per capita tax. The Federation lost some of the clubs after this system was inaugurated but many smaller clubs have been added to the Federation. In many cases it cost the Federation more to admit a club than the club pays into the treasury.

This administration enlarged a number of the committees and organized new ones. We believe Iowa is the first State to have a Conservation Committee. This includes water-ways, forestry and bird protection. There is great need of such a committee in every state in the Union. The Committee on Education has been instrumental in establishing scholarship funds for the benefit of young women wishing education in the State University. The various district chairmen are doing much to stimulate interest in this line of work.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The Civil Service and Social Reform Committee, although established but a few months ago, has investigated the merit system and will endeavor to have the same established in the public institutions of the State. The commission plan, as adopted by a number of the larger cities in the State, affords an opportunity for the practical work along this line as this system provides for appointments on the merit plan.

A work that is especially near to the Iowa club women is the building of a woman's dormitory at the State University. There will be a very determined effort to present the subject to the Legislature at its next session, so that an appropriation may be obtained for this purpose.

The Press Committee of the Iowa Federation keeps the work of the Federation before the people of the State, and the members of the Press Committee see to the work of publicity and dissemination of club news in the newspapers of the State. In the official organ of the Iowa Federation, committee reports and district reports are given much space.

At the Biennial held last May, an address was given by Dr. Hardy Clark of Waterloo on the Black Plague and Its Control, copies of which address were ordered printed by the Iowa Federation, and during the year many of these have been distributed to the clubs. A large number of clubs in the State are doing splendid work along altruistic lines, such as the establishment of libraries and civic improvement and they have gone into all branches of the work from improving river fronts and aiding park commissioners, to the placing of waste baskets on the streets.

The State Federation has nearly four hundred clubs in its organization.

KANSAS.

MRS. CLARA C. GODDARD.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
In submitting a report of the Kansas State Federation of Women's Clubs, we take great pride, not so much in the many things we might have done, but in the few things we have accomplished.

When the glad tidings of hope was sounded to those

afflicted with the Great White Plague, in regard to the new doctrine for the treatment of the dreaded disease, our club women enlisted in the campaign of civic service, joining hands with the State Board of Health in the fight against tuberculosis. The past year we have waged war against the unhealthy and unsanitary conditions of our State, until, as a commonwealth, we feel, in a measure, that we are as healthy a lot of people as can be found anywhere.

We have organized Junior Civic Leagues in our Public Schools, established and supported playgrounds and free kindergartens, have spent much time with the children in making our towns and communities beautiful and healthful places to live in. In other words we have been laying good foundations for our future citizens.

Through the official organs of the newspapers which we have located in the different districts, as well as maintaining a State Official Organ, we have been enabled to keep alive the club interests and activities; also to create a sentiment among the people in favor of the work being done.

On March 10th, we held a big Civic Rally in Kansas City, Kan. This meeting was well attended, and resulted in much good in our surrounding territory, intensifying the enthusiasm, and also creating a great interest in the suppression of "The White Slave Traffic," which we will take up in addition to our other civic work.

We have also been working towards the establishment of a scholarship fund, and are glad to report at this Biennial the sum of \$1,402.78, with two young ladies in the State University, also the payment of \$100 to the English Scholarship fund, and the raising of \$1,100 for the assistance of our State Tuberculosis Association.

This has been our focused work, besides keeping up with the department work as prescribed by the "Standing Committees" of the "General Federation."

KENTUCKY.

MRS. JAMES A. LEECH.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
Every one of the 119 counties of the State has been organized

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

with School Improvement Leagues. The \$800 prize offered for a model school, including Manual Training and Domestic Science, was won by a consolidated school in Owsley, one of the mountain counties.

A woman nominated by the Federation has served for two years on the State Commission for School Betterment.

One of the best Child Labor laws has been well enforced and a Compulsory Educational law passed.

The industrial conditions of women and children have been studied and practical efforts made for their relief.

A special committee on Good Roads has helped to arouse sentiment, and will work on for two years for a passage of a bill in 1912.

At the Governor's request, an Advisory Committee for beautifying the grounds of the new Capitol building and for its furnishing has had two years' service.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane's campaign, financed by the State Board of Health, and managed by the Federation, opened a field of endeavor in hygiene, including food and sanitation. The knowledge of conditions in city and State institutions, not realized before by public officials, has made possible work within our range.

Civil Service Reform has been directed to the study of conditions in almshouses and penitentiaries.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Kentucky Humane Society has been most active in spreading its propaganda through the State, and in behalf of better legislation for protection of animals.

The Forestry Committee has worked for legislation favoring a State reserve, a State Board, a trained Forester and fire Wardens, but lost the bill.

The Federation gave for the State 1,000 copies of a valuable illustrated book, prepared by the Chairman, Mrs. Mason Maury, on the "Native Trees of Kentucky."

The sub-committee on Waterways has proven so important that it has become a standing committee.

The Traveling Libraries Committee has, besides regular work with a hundred traveling cases, won a battle with the Legislature for a Library Commission, the special credit being due to the Chairman, Miss Rawson. In accordance with the

law it is necessary that one member on this Commission be nominated by the Federation. Governor Willson has appointed Miss Rawson.

Mothers' Clubs, Junior Civic Leagues, Improvement Clubs and Civic Leagues working for play-grounds, school gardens, parks, river front improvement, and in the war against tuberculosis, have accomplished great results.

Committees on Literature, Art, Music and Education have increased the number of clubs and their enthusiasm.

The great fight of 1909-1910 has been for a bill granting School Suffrage to women. It was lost by five votes. This effort has aroused deepest interest in the State, and the campaign for 1912 is already under way. The able leadership of this fight was in the hands of Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Lexington.

There has been in the two years a growth of the number of organizations; an increased loyalty and enthusiasm; a deeper faith; a larger hope and a stronger power for influence in the State's best service.

LOUISIANA.

MRS. CHARLES VERNON PORTER.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Louisiana has thirty-six clubs belonging to the State Federation, with twelve standing committees, and this year two more committees will be added.

Seven of the above clubs also hold membership in the General Federation. During the past year, six new clubs came into the fold. I think I can conscientiously report "not a boom, but a steady growth."

The resolutions adopted at our last meeting all tend to the betterment of the child and the home. Briefly told, we endorsed the appointment of a committee from the State Federation looking into the appalling white slave traffic; we recommended the Child Labor Law, as it stands, and opposed any amendment to the age of consent law.

We are trying to bring about the merit system of appointment, so that our offices may be filled by persons most com-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

petent instead of most politic, and are working on an optional compulsory educational bill and it goes without saying we endorsed the movement to secure the Panama Exposition for New Orleans, the logical point.

Just at present the all absorbing topic in club work is what our law makers at Baton Rouge are going to do with important measures our Legislative Committee is agitating.

Louisiana is rich in many things, oil flows like water and we can boast of the largest salt mines in the world; in fact, we consider ourselves the salt of the earth.

We feel that we have cause for congratulations. Our State Federation is only eleven years old, and already public sentiment with regard to women's clubs is rapidly changing, all of which is due to the earnest efforts of our energetic, painstaking and capable club women belonging to our organization.

MAINE.

MRS. CHARLES F. FLAGG.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
Education Committee. The Federation has given \$100 to the school at Malaga Island, has assisted two girls to the extent of \$200 apiece in completing their college courses. One of these girls taught in a rural school, and clubs supplied it with books, pictures, maps, a globe and a flag. This Committee also enlisted the aid of the school superintendents in keeping children in school, and has stimulated interest in the rural schools.

Literature and Art Committee. The Chairman of this Committee has prepared a tribute to Sarah Orne Jewett and has been ready to furnish suggestions for programs to the clubs. The members have addressed club meetings and provided speakers for Federation meetings.

Civics Committee. This Committee has been formed since the last Biennial, and consists of five departments: Good Roads, Playgrounds, Health, Civil Service Reform and Civic Improvement. The Chairman has addressed many club meetings, and distributed much literature. The Health Department has worked assiduously selling Red Cross stamps, distributing literature, arranging tuberculosis exhibits and doing

everything possible to stamp out the White Plague. The Civil Service Reform Department has introduced the study of Civil Service Reform into the Auburn public schools, and many essays were written by the pupils, and two prizes given. The Civic Improvement department has encouraged clubs to undertake measures of improvement with much success.

Arts and Crafts Committee. This Committee has held two fine exhibitions of handwork at the annual meetings of the Federation, and arranged addresses for the program. It has also compiled a directory of Maine handicraft workers.

Forestry. This Committee has distributed much literature, has stimulated interest in the proposed Mt. Katahdin reservation, has induced clubs to have "forestry days," has supplied programs and newspaper notices. The Chairman has made many fine addresses on the subject and has provided speakers for meetings.

Legislative Committee. This Committee has had charge of our work for Child Labor and was a large factor in carrying the amendment to the Child Labor Bill at the last session of our Legislature; it also worked actively for a bill for a State Forest Reserve at Mt. Katahdin; for a bill for Medical Inspection in Public Schools; for amendments to the Truancy Laws, and for a bill increasing the appropriation for pure food inspection. Our Reciprocity Committee has maintained a bureau of club papers, sending them out constantly to clubs all over the State.

Our members on the Library Commission have done faithful work with the traveling libraries. The President of the Federation (both the present one and the past president) has made many visits to clubs, has addressed them and has established several district associations for increasing club work. The two years have been busy and profitable.

MARYLAND.

MRS. B. W. COCKRAN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The Maryland State Federation is progressing with a steady growth along all lines of activity.

Its policy has been directed towards fostering the develop-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ment of the individual clubs, and co-operating with existing organizations in all matters of civic and philanthropic reform. It has been the clearing house for woman's work in the State without committing itself to any definite policy that might limit its field of usefulness.

It is now organized with State Chairmen, corresponding to the Standing Committees of the General Federation.

During the past year, fifteen clubs have been admitted, making our present membership fifty-three clubs, seven of which belong to the General Federation. Of these, we are proud to mention the Improvement Association of Sandy Spring, organized in 1857, and the Associated Blind Women of Maryland.

We are glad to report our State quota to the English Scholarship fund of the General Federation.

We have also provided the salary of a Woman Probation Officer for Female First Offenders in Baltimore City.

The past year has been marked in Maryland by much legislative activity involving questions of City, State and National interest. Unsuccessful efforts:

1. Proper Licensing of Employment Bureaus in Baltimore.
2. Effort to secure a woman on Baltimore School Board.
3. Bill making women eligible for appointment on County School Boards.
4. Merit system appointments (New City Charter failed to pass).

The following bills were passed:

1. White Slave Traffic (Maryland sent letters to all State Federations, asking them to take similar action).
2. State Care of the Insane.
3. Appropriation to Tuberculosis Commission for Chronic Cases.
4. Pure Food and Drug Bill.
5. Enlarging Health Board by five new Bureaus.
6. Amendment to Child Labor Law.
7. Midwife Bill.

Response has been made to all requests from the General Federation in the interest of National Legislation.

Earnest work has been done in promoting public sentiment

in the counties in favor of a State School Attendance Law, the present law applying only to Baltimore City and Allegany County.

The visit of the President of the General Federation last December is an occasion long to be remembered by the Maryland Federation.

Over two hundred club women attended the breakfast given in honor of Mrs. Moore, and her address at the meeting that followed, has brought about a closer affiliation of the State with the National organization.

A large and enthusiastic attendance at the State Annual Meeting, April 28th and 29th, shows a growing interest in Federation activities.

The Conferences on special lines of work, held by State Chairmen the day previous to the meeting, were well attended, and proved most helpful, while visits to the Walters Art Gallery and the Maryland Institute Art Exhibit, were popular diversions.

Resolutions were passed at this meeting requesting the interest of the General Federation in suppressing the White Slave Traffic, in the study of Infant Mortality and Social Hygiene, and in the continuance of the Civil Service Reform Committee as one of its Standing Committees.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MISS GEORGIE A. BACON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The Massachusetts State Federation is composed of 247 clubs. Its individual membership is more than 40,000; 123 cities and towns and 140 localities being represented. Its growth in efficiency and loyalty has far exceeded its growth in numbers. The influence of the Ninth Biennial has been largely responsible.

Reorganization has been a feature of its work. Its by-laws have been amended, rules for the guidance of its executive board adopted, the duties of officers carefully defined and more evenly divided, committees on Meetings and Outlook established, and greater attention given to harmonizing its standing

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

committees with those of the General Federation; all with a view to a clearer understanding.

Interest in the work of the standing committees has increased and broadened. Small measures have not been neglected but large issues have received greatest consideration.

The protection and preservation of the home have been emphasized through measures for the conservation of health, the purity of foods and the teaching of thrift. The needs of childhood have found expression in playgrounds, home and school associations, and efforts directed toward full equipment for the duties and privileges of life.

The conservation of natural resources has been urged through the study of forest conditions, bird protection and the wastes of civilization as shown in the labor of little children. The ideal State has been promoted through pleas for improved surroundings, better citizenship, the advance of the Merit System, and legislation that tends toward the true, the great.

Past efforts have reached successful conclusions in the establishment of a Massachusetts State Child Labor Committee and the appointment of a commission to investigate the whole system of factory inspection.

The dangers of the common drinking cup, the extermination of the house fly, a saner, safer and more patriotic celebration of July 4th, and savings bank insurance as an alternative for old age pensions, suggest some new features of the Federation's work.

Conferences for the purpose of securing closer relations between clubs and federation have proved the most effective method yet devised. Presidents, secretaries, treasurers have met in helpful discussions along various lines. Federation committees and club counterparts have together considered general conditions, the adaptation of work to local needs, and efforts necessary to insure certain results.

Inter-federation relations have been established with the other New England States, a committee appointed to consider the needs of all, the needs of one, and, as a joint endeavor, work in behalf of the preservation of New Hampshire forests has been begun.

Programs of exceptionally high standard, audiences that have taxed the seating capacity of every auditorium, and

enthusiasm that has lived beyond the moment, have characterized the regular meetings of the Federation and have in large measure demonstrated to clubs and public the value of woman's co-operative work.

The past is filled with glorious achievement, the present urges us to renewed zeal, and the future beckons us to that success which "'Tis not in mortals to command—we'll do more—we'll deserve it."

MICHIGAN.

MRS. FLORENCE G. MILLS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The spirit of federation has been abroad in Michigan. To her roll-call, 226 clubs respond, an increase of forty since the last Biennial.

Civics and philanthropy lead in number of clubs interested, but Civil Service Reform work has been unsurpassed at a time when its adoption as a State law was a live issue.

Art, Education, Library Extension, Industrial, Child Labor, Historical and Household Economics all have done special work.

We have remodeled our Legislative Committee and for greater strength now have a member in each congressional district. Our new child labor law gives better protection to the working child and woman.

We have made progress in school legislation and at the coming session of our Legislature, will introduce a bill of our own, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Pensioning of Indigent Children of School Age."

Many clubs are working for protection of our forests and reduction of taxes on wood-lots and re-forestation. Michigan now has two United States Forest Reserves.

The Davis Bill also received the active support of our club women.

Complying with the request of the General Federation, we have established two new sub-committees: Waterways and Public Health.

We have combined Reciprocity and Club-organization,

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

creating a bureau of information, containing a scrap book for the preservation of the history of the Federation.

The Lucinda Hinsdale Stone scholarship is a work that Michigan women are proud of. During the four years of its existence, we have loaned to eleven young women, various sums to help them through college. All, save two of these, who graduate this year, are now teaching. The sum total of the loans is \$1,650—a splendid memorial to the woman who did more than any other toward opening the doors of the University to women.

Several individual clubs, besides maintaining private scholarships, have contributed toward the Alice Freeman Palmer scholarship, the sum of \$869.

Our efficient Chairman of Corrections and Charities has net-worked the State to secure a correct and careful data of conditions and needs of our almshouses that we may carry on an intelligent campaign in the interest of these "forgotten people." This Committee also made an effort to get our law changed so that women would be eligible to the office of superintendent and commissioner of the poor.

As a step in the right direction, we record with pleasure the appointment of one of our ex-presidents upon the Board of the Industrial School for Girls.

Believing that organization and co-operation are the key-notes of advancement, we have our representative in the National Education Association and the Humane and Audubon Societies, in the State Civil Service League. Our Forestry Chairman is a director on the Board of the State Forestry Association. Three members of our Public Health Committee are vice-presidents and directors on the State Board for the Prevention and Control of Tuberculosis. This Committee also co-operates with the State Board of Public Health in the distribution of its literature, sending out last year over fifteen hundred bulletins.

MINNESOTA.

MRS. C. G. HIGBEE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs has accepted

gratefully the opportunities which have come through recognition and co-operation and which have made it possible to become a larger and more potent factor in the life of the State. It has aimed to adjust its working plan to the increase in membership and in interest.

To facilitate the work, the following committees have been established or revised:

1. Library and Reciprocity combined.
2. Girl's Industrial School Committee merged into Committee on Charities and Corrections.
3. Health and Hygiene composed of vice-presidents of districts.
4. New Handicraft Committee.
5. Art Committee made associate with State Art Commission.

Organization has been perfected in three remaining Congressional districts. Successful annual meetings have been held in the now thoroughly organized nine districts of the Federation.

The annual State meetings have been held, each marked by members and by influence. The annual of 1910 was so fortunate as to enjoy the presence of the President of the General Federation, Mrs. Philip N. Moore.

Two mid-winter meetings have marked the highest point in attendance and enthusiasm.

Educational work has been broad and varied:

1. Two Loan Scholarships have been established.
2. One hundred dollars contributed to English Scholarship.
3. Preventive education against the White Slave Traffic by disseminating knowledge of dangers.
4. Preliminary work for Institute for Household Economics at State Fair grounds.
5. One hundred and twenty-five appropriations received for Girl's Industrial School.
6. Interest awakened in Welfare Work in mercantile houses, factories and packing plants.

CO-OPERATION.

1. By invitation of the Governor of Minnesota, the Fed-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

eration co-operated with other organizations in the First Minnesota State Conservation Congress.

2. Also in the work of securing the Governor John Albert Johnson memorial.

Also closely allied with the Minnesota Association for Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, Minnesota Child Labor Committee, Minnesota State Forestry Association, Minnesota State Art Commission.

Honored by being one of five Federations invited by the National Corn Exposition of Omaha, Neb., to participate in program and promote Federation interests in the Northwest.

Clubs added to Minnesota Federation, thirty-one (31) net.

MISSISSIPPI.

MRS. DAISY B. LAMKIN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
I beg to report that the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of sixty clubs and 1,300 members, has done excellent work in the different departments of the General Federation. The Health Committee, but recently appointed, cleared \$125 from the sale of Red Cross stamps, with which it will aid in the fight against tuberculosis.

The Education Committee contributed \$100 to the English Scholarship fund, and made loans amounting to \$350 to girls needing assistance.

The Legislation Committee, by the use of circular letters and petitions, secured the passage of a bill by the State Legislature for a State Training School for Teachers, also a better Child Labor law. The Art Committee has induced many of the clubs to hold exhibitions, devoting the proceeds to buying pictures for the schools. We hope to have a Traveling Art Exhibit of our own next year.

The Literature Committee has a contest each year and the best thesis, original short story and poem are read before the convention.

MISSOURI.

MRS. EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION: Missouri sends hearty greetings to her sister states here assembled.

Our best gift to you has been our President—the Chief Executive of this organization—but we bring other proofs of interest in the objects for which the Federation stands. Our State Federation now numbers 158 clubs, an increase of thirty-two since the Boston Biennial, and we have eighty-one clubs belonging to the General Federation instead of sixty-nine, as last reported.

Our work has been enlarged by the creation of a standing committee on Civics and Health; a sub-committee on Parents and Teachers' Meetings added to the Education Committee; and a department of Waterways to Forestry. A new Scholarship Loan Fund is reaching substantial proportions. To facilitate the administration of this, our best normal schools, colleges and universities are placing scholarships at the disposal of the Education Committee.

In legislative work, we have aided in securing laws requiring county supervision for public schools, and juvenile courts in counties having 50,000 inhabitants. We are now supporting a pension act for public school teachers; emphasizing the need of making women eligible for service on school boards; and working for both State and National parks in Missouri.

"Art in the market place" is the motto of our Art Committee. Exhibits for all classes of people have been held; scholarships in art schools donated; and art craft exchange established in one city; and art collections, catalogues and study-outlines distributed, besides art folios and books sent to the Canal Zone.

New civic associations in many places are giving children a right start in local patriotism. Play-ground and annual-outing-day-for-poor-children movements are growing. Medical inspection and better sanitation for school children, the enforcement of compulsory school laws, and wide-spread interest in the fight for public health mark Missouri's progress.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Though nature is prodigal in her gifts, we see the need of conserving our resources. The Forestry Committee has secured wider observance of Arbor Day; has sent out literature and lecturers, and recommended suitable books on forestry, birds and insects for use in public libraries. The Missouri Federation is asking the State Legislature for Forestry and Waterways Commissions.

Our Home Economics movement is growing through the impetus given that subject at our State University, and the introduction of Domestic Science in high schools.

Our Philanthropy Committee is trying to deal with the social conditions that lead to disorder and crime.

Public sentiment for Civil Service Reform increases through literature given publicity in our State Library Commission, prizes awarded to high school contestants, and an endeavor to have civic service rules applied to city officials.

Several clubs maintain libraries in small towns.

The Wednesday Club, of St. Louis, has built a fine house, and the Kansas City Athenaeum is at the beginning of a similar enterprise.

A Woman's Building, erected on the State Fair Grounds, will be dedicated next Fall.

Each year brings the Missouri Federation a clearer understanding of what should be done for a State that is so richly endowed by nature as to need only those things which an enlightened public conscience can supply.

MONTANA.

MRS. J. J. MC CORMICK.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The perfected organization of woman's work and influence can only come after years of effort. Looking backward over the brief six years of Montana State Federation history, we rejoice that progress has been made. Each year has marked a stronger construction and increased working power, but only in the coming years can our ideals of organized woman's work be realized. Our first year book was issued in 1910. Mrs. T. J. Walsh and the executive board formulated a clever plan for simplifying the club work by including a map showing the

vast area of Montana divided into districts and giving the names of the clubs, towns and cities. Montana State Federation has thirty-two clubs and a membership of approximately 1,300.

The annual meeting for 1910 will be held June 14, 15, 16 in the beautiful little city of Kalispell—a city that will be famous in history because of its nearness to Montana's newly formed national park—Glacier Park.

The State Federation has ten standing committees, all striving for a more concentrated system of working with every club. The effort is to arouse interest and enthusiasm through study and investigation along the line of work taken up by each committee to the end that whenever a club attains to an intelligent understanding of the subject in hand it begins systematic and harmonious work with the committee. While the State Federation is doing all in its power to further every good within in its province, we feel that we must stand each year for some definite purpose. Last year the Federation began a campaign for better laws affecting the home and school. They succeeded in getting some of these laws passed and expect to see all of them on the statute books after our next legislative session. A movement was started to aid the Anti-Tuberculosis League in building a sanitarium, where those affected with tubercular diseases can receive proper care and cease to be a menace to the public. Last year the Helena Woman's Club issued 100,000 stamps, the sale of which started this fund.

This year the Butte clubs have organized a health league and they are beginning strong active work in the good cause. In fact, every club in the State is awakening into a new enthusiasm. In the coming year, we expect a regular whirlwind of agitation, not only for the tuberculosis crusade and sanitarium, but for the better and enforced pure food laws, supervised playgrounds, good roads, civic beauty—everything that makes for cleaner and more wholesome living, morally and physically.

Because of the enormous size of our State and the long distance between the larger cities, we have many difficulties unknown to the smaller and more thickly populated states, but through the combined efforts of our progressive people and the rapid development of our manifold resources, this

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

great State, with the dimensions of an empire, is rapidly taking its place in the front ranks of the nation.

NEBRASKA.

MRS. FREDERICK H. COLE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs reports that at its State Meeting the constitution was changed requiring all clubs to elect officers at a uniform time.

It is the hope that while the change has wrought havoc in this year's mailing list, the eventual outcome will be that of reaching clubs promptly with all official communications.

During the biennial period just passed, twenty-seven clubs have been added to the State Federation; the six districts of the State have completed their organization; each having its own per capita tax with which to pay expenses of the annual district meeting at which it elects its officers. The district vice-president is a member of the State Executive Board.

The work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and State Federation is informally discussed at these district meetings, and a program presented along lines undertaken by the committees of the State, which are co-ordinate with the committees of the General Federation. The district vice-president has general supervision over the clubs of her district; the State President is expected to attend every district meeting.

No new legislation has been attempted; close watch has been kept that the splendid Pure Food and Child Labor Laws remain unchanged, and that they be enforced; also that the library commission have an increased appropriation with which to carry on its work. Juvenile court system is in force in our large cities. At the next session of the legislature, the Federation expects to work toward the passage of a civil service reform law covering the State institutions.

Two State organizations—the Graduate Nurses and the Home Economic Association—have been added to our working force; through the latter has come wider opportunity to work for social and material upbuilding of home life on the farm.

The Education Committee has three scholarships aggregating \$1,950, \$1,600 of which is a gift to the Federation.

The Industrial, Household Economic and Educational Committees are working to introduce industrial training in schools; all are better understanding the moral and economic value of such training.

Much is being done for civic cleanliness and beauty. The Forestry and Waterways Committees' plans have received special commendation from the General Federation Chairman.

The Art Committee has made the clubs see in a tangible way the benefit of federation, because they have given to federated clubs only the use of three traveling galleries of original paintings and the box of pottery.

Plans are completed for purchasing portfolios of English, Flemish and Dutch Art, for use of clubs, with which the Library Commission will furnish sets of reference books. Committees receive assistance through Reciprocity Bureau and Library Commission.

The Nebraska Executive Board met in Omaha when the National Corn Exposition had as its guests and speakers the State Presidents of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota, who left a distinct impression of the dignity and value of the club movement in the development of the nation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MRS. WILLIAM BURLINGAME.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The New Hampshire Federation has a membership of eighty-four clubs, representing between five and six thousand women.

Through the Scholarship Fund of the Education Committee, five young women are being fitted for teachers at our State Normal School. These young women are pledged to teach in our rural schools for a certain length of time.

As women of New Hampshire we are intensely interested in the White Mountain Forest Reserve, and we are deeply indebted to the Presidents of other State Federations for coming to our aid in asking their congressmen to vote for the Week's bill, which, if passed, will do much to assist in the preservation of the Appalachian and White Mountain forests.

Our Civic Committee is working to make our cities and towns more healthful and more beautiful. A campaign of

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

cleanliness is well under way. This is a work in which every one can take part. The children are taught not to throw paper or fruit skins into the streets: receptacles are provided for rubbish. The children are encouraged to plant gardens and prizes are offered for the best vegetables and flowers raised by children under fifteen years of age. One of our clubs asked the publisher of the local weekly paper to allow the club to use one page of one publication for articles on the needs of the town. These papers were written by men and women setting forth the needs of the town and suggesting improvements. Our river banks, the park; care of the lawns; my first impressions of the town, etc., were some of the subjects. These suggestions were acted upon by many of the citizens and a general cleaning up followed.

Throughout the State, we have been working for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. During the past two years our clubs have earned more than \$2,000 for this purpose.

We have also just placed in our new sanatorium a piano for the use of the patients.

The Civil Service Reform Committee is working along the line of institutional betterment. As a State, we are far behind our sister states in reformatory work.

We shall continue to work until a State Workhouse or Reformatory is established for the custody of prisoners committed for minor offenses.

Our Industrial and Child Labor Committee is thoroughly awake to the necessity of constant vigilance in regard to child labor, and while we believe that New Hampshire is comparatively free from this crime against childhood, yet we know we must be constantly watchful.

We have two memberships in the Library Art Club and our clubs have free use of its exhibits.

But above and beyond all else, we must be interested in the homes of our State; and to this end we are working in our Household Economics and Food Sanitation Committee.

We trust that from the thousands of homes represented in our Federation there may go forth influences which will make us "In Principle like our Granite: in Aspiration like our Mountains: in Sympathy swift and far-reaching like our Rivers."

NEW JERSEY.

MRS. FRANK A. PATTISON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: In 1910, a circular letter, including the foundation of the work planned in eight departments, together with a "code of ethics" as to our relation to each other, and to outside organization, was sent to all clubs and county officials.

A Department of Music was formed, and an Annual State Musical Festival planned: object—to raise the standard of appreciation, give critical audience, and encourage originality in composition. New Jersey sent a resolution through the Resolutions Committee, to the Board of Directors at its meeting December, 1909, to be presented at the Cincinnati Convention, that a Department of Music be formed in the General Federation, and although word was received from the Board that it was deemed "inexpedient to do this at present," we hope the Federation will act favorably in this matter.

The value of art in home environment is being demonstrated. The ideal town, and the benefit to citizens in striving toward such conditions, is made prominent. Health, than which nothing is more important, is a feature of our Federation work, individual, public, social and state. The protection of trees, birds and wild flowers; industrial education and better school regulations; legislation in all worthy subjects. The passing of the bill formerly known as the "Olwell Bill" has been one of our successes this year, making for better child labor conditions in our State. Also a Woman's Reformatory Bill, which will give New Jersey that needed institution. Civil Service, or the Merit System, is gaining ground and interest through public school essays and club study.

The conservation of heat and steam in household economics is being demonstrated through modern appliances, especially in the fireless cooker, and in co-operation with the public service through the applied use of gas and electricity.

Literature is a field through which originality in the form of story, thesis and poem contests, is made prominent. Better education, and the value and future of the public library, is an important part of our work.

Sociology, or the betterment of social conditions, and the

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

endorsement of the George Junior Republic methods is still another department of effort.

But constant bettering of organization is perhaps the keynote of all, as only fine machinery and fine system can give birth to fine work.

NEW YORK.

MRS. ELMER BLAIR.

TO THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: In reporting the work of a State Federation, motives and efforts, as well as achievements, must be considered. The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has heard the cry of "Service" and a desire to respond has dominated her endeavors.

We work through committees modeled in the main after those of the mother body, of which we have tried to be a living, sympathetic part. We know something of the value of "team work" and aim to apply it to your policies. All of our clubs are not yet "in tune," but it is only a question of patient and persevering educational effort until all are in line.

Since the last biennial convention, we have doubled our membership, which now numbers about one hundred thousand. In that fact alone lies tremendous latent power, and its development is being recognized by our State government and many of our larger charitable and philanthropic organizations. Our great State Education Department gratefully acknowledges our aid in establishing industrial education in the public schools. Through our Industrial and Child Labor Committees, unlawful marketing of products of contract convict labor, to the great detriment of working women, has been investigated by our State Commissioner of Labor and remedial measures are in sight. The State Superintendent of Weights and Measures has successfully availed himself of our resources to expose frauds and institute reforms in determining quantities of necessities sold at retail. We have materially assisted in abolishing the common drinking cup evil, and in furthering the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. We have labored not unsuccessfully for municipal art, civic service reform and conservation of our grand natural scenery and resources. Our Bureau of Information and Reciprocity has trebled its scope

and usefulness. Our Legislative Committee has brought about official recommendation to our Legislature, backed by gubernatorial sanction, of Women's Courts in our metropolis. We have taken a stand for segregation of crime in newspapers. Children's playgrounds and gardens and infant milk depots in populous centers are among our contributions to humanity. We are inculcating higher standards for club papers, encouraging the culture of the speaking voice and working for a more intelligent appreciation of music.

But perhaps the most notable undertaking of the present administration is the creation of an Endowment Fund of \$25,000, whose income shall augment our future resources and establish a scholarship for girls in an American college. At our annual convention last November, this fund was started with a gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage. Before adjournment, other contributors had materially increased the amount, and ever since our clubs have been responding so generously to the calls of the Finance Committee as to leave no doubt in our minds that the close of the present club year next November will witness the consummation of our project.

Summed up, we believe our labors of the past two years have enriched our lives and broadened the horizon of the club movement.

NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. EUGENE REILLY.

MADAM PRESIDENT: Our State Federation has reached a height from which we may review the small beginnings, the increasing numbers, the grand work and the influence exercised by our organization.

Since the last Biennial, twenty clubs have been enrolled. There has been added more to it, than numbers indicate, for with every new membership, there has been aroused a living interest, thoughts awakened and ideals elevated.

The true club spirit, self improvement and loving spirit for the general good has a firm hold in our State, but for several reasons, Art has not been stressed or has not kept pace with other club work.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The reports that have come to the Civic Department are most encouraging. One of our newest clubs having raised \$2,200, most of which has been used in restoring and beautifying the Hall, now the Library, and Club Room.

The Department of Education has directed its main effort toward raising \$100 toward the "English Scholarship" and \$80 has been contributed toward the establishment of a second fund, known as the "Federation Normal Fund." Ten free scholarships have been placed at the disposal of the department from the State University, and several of our leading colleges. A number of parent and teachers' meetings have been held in various school localities.

The work, as mapped out by the Forestry and Waterways Department, has successfully materialized. Clubs realize the practical value of the work.

The Household Economics Department has endeavored to introduce Domestic Science in the curriculum of public schools.

The Industrial and Child Labor Department has been working for the Stonewall Jackson Training School. They have united with the Kings Daughters in paying for the first cottage on the grounds. The cottage cost \$5,000 and has a memorial tablet commemorating the noble efforts of the women to aid and encourage the unfortunate boys.

In the work of Library Committee, North Carolina club women have reason to be exultant, not alone over their success, but because their introduction to Legislature was in the interest of such a magnificent measure as the Library Commission Bill.

The State Literary and Historical Association has established a Literary Commission, and a feeling of appreciation of the work accomplished by the clubs has resulted in the co-operation of the two State organizations.

The Musical Clubs are endeavoring to improve the class of music in the public schools.

The Publication Chairman has kept the clubs informed, through the columns of the *Keystone*.

The Health Committee has instituted a rigorous campaign against tuberculosis and the hook-worm.

Reciprocity is generally observed and the Chairman has charge of the "Fine Arts" evening at the State Convention.

The entire program rendered on this occasion was original work produced by North Carolina women.

Our club women are enthusiastic and are prepared to carry on to success the great objects of the Federation.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MRS. N. C. YOUNG.

In the past two years we have grown from fifty-seven clubs in number, with a membership of 1,124, to sixty-five clubs, with a membership of 1,332. Our last annual meeting at Valley City was by far the largest attended convention we have ever held; not only in numbers, but in spirit, was a marked growth and development evidenced. At that time we had the very great pleasure of having with us Mrs. Moore, General Federation President, who gave us much of her cheerful and sane enthusiasm. We also had with us Mrs. Welch and Mrs. Guldin and also our own Mrs. Amidon. We held a federation session full of the spirit of true federation.

We have developed the work of our committees by giving, each year, one session of the annual meeting into the charge of one committee. The Educational Committee had charge of an afternoon session at our last meeting and gave us a fine and healthful program from which we were able to understand much better the work of the Committee.

We have put our heaviest work for the past two years into the raising of funds for the building of the Sakakawea statue. This is our first money raising enterprise, and while it has been uphill work, it has now enlisted the co-operation of our women not only toward erecting the statue, but in developing and preserving the history of our young State. The prospects are now very bright that by our next fall meeting the money will have been raised to complete the necessary fund and we shall unveil the statue of Sakakawea on the Capitol grounds at our city of Bismarck. This will be the first monument of any kind erected by the women of our State.

At our last Board meeting, a committee was provided to make a study of Federation committee work and to prepare a report for consideration at the next Board meeting, looking toward a revision of our list of standing committees. This

report, as prepared, contemplates making our standing committees conformable to those of the General Federation, and of strengthening our work in many lines.

During the past two years we have made good progress in the organization of district federations, and district meetings have been held in all of our districts except the new Tenth Judicial District just added. This district lies in the newer part of our State and at the time of its creation there was no federated club within its boundaries. Already we have two federated clubs so that we now have a District Vice-president looking after the work in that field, and other clubs are being organized and applications are coming in for membership in the Federation.

The work is now commanding the attention of the most earnest women of our State and prospects are in every way bright for better things to come.

OHIO.

MRS. ADDISON F. BROOMHALL.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: In the Central Square of Ohio's Capital City stands a monument. The figures about the central shaft are seven of Ohio's great statesmen; surmounting the shaft stands the figure of a woman, symbolizing Ohio, and with outstretched hands, she is saying, "These are my jewels."

That statue was made seventeen years ago. Today the mother in Ohio does not stand on a pedestal looking down upon her statesmen, but she stands with her feet on the ground, looking into their eyes and saying: "How are you administering affairs of state for my child, for my home and posterity?" And the good chivalric Buckeye statesmen are responding nobly.

Ohio has a board of lady visitors to State Institutions, and women factory inspectors. Since the last Biennial, Ohio has passed a Civil Service Law, a law prohibiting the practice of white slavery, a law providing for the pensioning of incapacitated teachers who have served twenty years, laws for relieving conditions at the Girls' Industrial Home, and a law providing

for the merit system in our public schools, in all of which Ohio women have had a share, under the leadership of our splendid committee upon State Institutions and Legislation.

Ohio has 330 clubs in the State, each doing efficient work.

The Committee on Conservation of Ohio's natural resources includes Forestry, Waterways and Mining Interests, and promises splendid results. The Art Committee is preparing a traveling art gallery for the State; Ohio sends out more than 2,000 traveling libraries and the Library Committee will soon have a list of good books for busy working girls. The Literature Committee furnishes good club programs, and the Bureau of Exchange and Information is in constant demand.

Health and Household Economics are watchwords in Ohio. We are studying industrial, educational and civic conditions, and keeping ever on the alert to be informed in all things that involve the welfare of the home, for we believe that "Intelligence is influence and influence is responsibility," and that the intelligence and enthusiasm of Ohio women constitutes Ohio's best asset.

OKLAHOMA.

(OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY.)

MRS. JOHN THREADGILL.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Statehood came to Oklahoma on November 16th, 1907. Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory were united and entered the Union as one State, Oklahoma. In accordance with the laws of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which recognize only one federation from each state, it became necessary for the two territorial federations then existing in the new state to unite and form one organization. This union was accomplished on November 5th, 1908, and the Oklahoma State Federation was formed. The district plan was unanimously adopted, and five districts, corresponding to the five congressional districts, were organized. Our beloved National President, Mrs. Moore, was Chairman of the temporary organization and it is to her wise guidance that we owe much of the success of the first year and a half of administration under the new regime.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Our best department is Civics. One hundred and twenty-five club towns are thoroughly alive to the advantage of clean and artistic cities. Sanitation and artistic improvement of streets, alleys, school grounds; drinking fountains placed; thousands of trees planted; trash cans placed; and insistent war pledged on mosquitoes and flies. One club gave its town a well-equipped trash burner; Alva and Nowata have established rest rooms, with free coffee and good literature for farmers' wives. Club women of Oklahoma are largely instrumental in placing around the city a twenty-six mile boulevard, connected with three large farms, containing 160 acres, 640 acres and 744 acres, respectively. Four hundred dollars' worth of bonds have been voted by the city for the laying and improving of this boulevard and these parks.

Our child labor law prohibits children under sixteen engaging in occupations injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb; prohibits boys under sixteen and women and girls from working in mines; labor scholarships are provided for indigent children, when necessary, to enable them to attend school.

Education Committee outlines programs for use of clubs; advocates the following:

- Enforcement of compulsory education law.

- Improvement and consolidation of rural schools.

- Extension of kindergarten as part of public school system.

- Merit system for teachers.

- Separation of schools from politics.

- Domestic Science and Manual Training in all public and state schools.

- Reduction of number of studies and text books in schools.

- Women on school boards.

- Women on library boards.

Our educational loan fund for poor but worthy girls now contains over three hundred dollars.

Household Economics department active and fine exhibits of cooking and sewing are shown at our State conventions.

Two gold medals are offered for original composition in music (vocal and instrumental) and two gold medals for original composition in literature (prose and poetry). Ten per cent. of our clubs are strictly musical clubs.

Tuberculosis Committee raised \$200 by sale of Red Cross stamps, organized state association among physicians and others and had most complete exhibit at State Fair and Federation Convention, 1909, with stereopticon lecture by regular physician.

Committee on Legislation reports passage of Child Labor Law; Juvenile Court Law; law establishing state training school for delinquents and incorrigibles under sixteen years of age (building now under construction); state reformatory for youths between sixteen and twenty-five, now receiving inmates; strict white slave law; law abolishing use of public drinking cups (now in effect); law regulating sale of cocaine and other habit forming drugs; defeated attempt to lower the age of consent for girls. They are supporting legislation for conservation of our natural resources; preservation of Hetch-Hetchy Valley; also Senator Owen's bill, creating National Department of Public Health.

Women of Oklahoma have right of limited school suffrage, and the policy of the present federation administration is to arouse club women to the importance of the active exercise of their right to vote on school questions, thus hoping to lead them into a wider field in Civil Service Reform, in connection with all of our state institution for care of the incorrigible youth, the criminal, the insane, the blind, etc.

Oklahoma is yet undergoing the formative stage in her laws and institutions.

OREGON.

MRS. SARAH A. EVANS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DELEGATES: The Oregon Federation has increased 50 per cent since the last Biennial, and now numbers fifty-one clubs. It has been our policy to concentrate our strength and expend our energy on a few definite objects.

Our major work has been to increase and maintain a scholarship loan fund. It was established a little over three years ago with a capital of only high hopes, and indomitable courage. Today the more substantial fund has reached \$2,239 and fifteen young women are being assisted to an education by it. The last Wednesday in January has been designated

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

"Scholarship Loan Fund Day," and on that day every club in the State is expected to do something to increase the fund. The day grows in popularity, and last January our fund was increased over \$900.

Individually our clubs are more active in civics than along any other line of club work.

Our Educational Committee has perfected an arrangement with our State University, whereby it will send members of the Faculty to the clubs, free of expense, to lecture on any subject the club may desire, and the clubs are actively assisting the University in its extension work.

Public Health, particularly in its relation to tuberculosis, has received special attention through a most active committee, who is co-operating and working in conjunction with our State authorities. Through the efforts of our committee, "Tuberculosis Sunday" was generally observed in the pulpits throughout the State. The State health authorities also use our Committee to disseminate its anti-tuberculosis literature. The clubs throughout the State sold over \$1,000 worth of Red Cross stamps at Christmas time for the tubercular work of the Visiting Nurses Association.

Our Irrigation and Conservation Committee is also in close touch with the National and State workers. Each year the Chairman of this Committee attends the National Irrigation Congress as a delegate from the State Federation.

Our club women took an active part in the now historic milk fight, with the result that Oregon is rapidly getting pure and wholesome milk. Market inspection in all our towns has also been one of the things our Food Sanitation Committee has been working for.

It is encouraging to find a number of our clubs preparing to put Household Economics in their next year's course.

Civil Service has been kept constantly before us, as we have an enthusiastic member on the National committee, and several object lessons in our State we cannot forget.

Our State Bureau of Information is gathering together much valuable material, and it is hoped to make it valuable to both State and National organization.

We take pleasure in presenting to the General Federation four new clubs this year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MRS. EDWARD W. BIDDLE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Pennsylvania reports an increase of twenty-six federated clubs, advancing the total membership to more than twenty thousand women. The attendance upon, and manifestation of sustained interest in, our annual conventions, have indicated that the enthusiasm for the work to which the Federation stands committed has in no wise abated in the past two years; on the contrary, it has been stimulated by the unceasing opportunities presented for the rendering of service. Expansion has been particularly marked in the departments of civics, education, forestry, horticulture, health and social hygiene.

A standing committee on Civics has a member in every county in the State in which there is a woman's club, and municipal advancement is in consequence rapidly becoming a general movement. It is well known that Pennsylvania has long held the leadership in women's work for forestry. As a natural sequence, in a commonwealth so rich in farm lands, her women are now accentuating the science of agriculture for themselves and are developing opportunities for their own training—especially in horticulture.

Tuberculosis camps and dispensaries are among our chief concerns, and the clubs have in these consistently supplemented the work of the State Department of Public Health. Perhaps no question of more vital import has ever been laid before our Federation than that discussed at its last annual meeting by Dr. Robert N. Willson of Philadelphia, in an address entitled "A Physician's View of Woman's Need of Education in Social Hygiene." Certainly no subject ever appealed more directly to our women, or impressed upon them more strongly the personal responsibility that rests upon each one to uphold the movement for public education on lines of morality.

The most important project that we now have in process of development is the formation of a State Educational Alliance. In this will be represented all such organizations as are interested in anticipated legislation for the advancement of our system of public instruction. While we have not contributed to the English Scholarship Fund of the General

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Federation, we are endeavoring to create scholarships for girls in Household Economics at the Pennsylvania State College, and have secured through the clubs three thousand dollars for that purpose.

The special advocates of better child labor legislation in our commonwealth have been the Child Labor Association and the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women. Through the co-operation of these two organizations, the child labor laws were last year brought to a worthier standard than they had ever before attained. Numerous playgrounds have been sustained through the medium of the clubs, and school gardens have grown in numbers; indeed, all questions that touch the welfare of the child, whether it be in the home, in the school, at play or at work, are embraced in the doctrine of duty of the women's clubs of Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

MRS. IRA D. HASBROUCK.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
Our little State offers you greetings, fraternal and loyal, from her thirty-five hundred federated women.

The admission of nine new clubs to the Federation has increased our membership to thirty-six clubs, every one of which filled out and returned the General Federation department blanks.

We have adopted new by-laws, and a new schedule of taxation, which will materially increase our income, and put us on a working basis better suited to the needs of our growing organization.

For eight years we have labored for better child labor laws. At last we know the joy of success; we now have an educational test in English, a reasonable physical test, and no child working in department stores or mercantile establishments after 8 P. M.

For three years we have joined in a union movement against the bill board, and again this year we score a success.

The Federation and the clubs have co-operated with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of the State, selling last year 33 per cent. of the state aggregate of Christmas stamps.

Three Anti-Tuberculosis Associations have been the direct outcome of the interest and activity of local clubs, which clubs have met wholly or in part the salaries of the nurses.

We are aiming to establish the observance of a "health day" in the public schools, and we have submitted to the school superintendents a list of health rules, requesting that they be pasted in a book of every child.

We have communicated with every city mayor and town council, asking the enforcement of the anti-spitting law of the State.

Pure milk has been a subject of much concern, but we find it an impractical one to handle alone. As our supply comes from many states, a "uniform milk bill" seems to offer the only satisfactory solution of our problem, and that of our neighbors' and our neighbors' neighbors; hence our appeal to the General Federation.

We have a new Scholarship Committee which will act in conjunction with a committee from the Rhode Island Collegiate Alumnae Association, the chairmen of both committees being ex-presidents of our Federation.

Through the work of a joint committee representing several organizations, but largely financed by the Federation, a thorough investigation has been made of the housing conditions in our cities. The results of this work will ultimately be presented to the Legislature, with the purpose of obtaining a state tenement house law to regulate the building of tenement houses and to prohibit conditions detrimental to health and morals.

Rhode Island's largest work is that of her Traveling Library Committee. We have in circulation 107 libraries, with nearly 700 volumes; a larger circulation, I believe, in proportion to our membership, than that of any other Federation. This Committee also distributed last year 22,000 magazines, 500 pieces of hospital literature and scrap books galore.

And the half of Rhode Island's story is yet untold!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MRS. J. M. VISAUSKA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs includes

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

seventy organizations, representing over five thousand members. Our Federation work is accomplished by the following eight departments.

1. *The Department of Education* has at its disposal ten scholarships of free tuition in schools and colleges of South Carolina, and one (equivalent to \$150 per annum) at the State Normal College. All scholarships are awarded by competitive examination. There are nineteen Free Kindergartens in the State, and three Training Schools for Kindergartners. This Department is working for compulsory education and the introduction of Free Kindergartens in public schools.

2. *The Department of Art and Handicraft* encourages our women to cultivate crafts peculiar to their section, and in the employment of native material. It proposes bringing to residents of rural districts a knowledge of the world's artistic masterpieces through the medium of a traveling stereopticon.

3. *Domestic Science* is studied by ten federated clubs, and there are three Schools of Domestic Science in the State.

4. *Forestry and Civics* is the watchword of twenty clubs. Charleston's Junior Civic League numbers 900 children, and other towns are adopting this method for the Civic Education of future citizens.

On March 10th, South Carolina's first Municipal Playground was dedicated in Charleston, and placed by the city under the supervision of the Civic Club, with power to equip and direct the same.

5. *The Health Department* will work for the establishment by the State of a Sanatorium for Tubercular Patients, for school inspection and better sanitation in public carriers, buildings, etc.

6. *The Department of Literature and Reciprocity* has, for three consecutive years, conducted an evening's Fine Arts Session at the annual State Convention, when the two papers, selected by the Committee, from the literary contest, have been read. This Department has on file 276 year books and programs, and 136 papers, the constant call for which attest our club women's appreciation of this Department's usefulness.

7. *The Library Department* reports ninety libraries in

circulation, and for three years has worked for a State Library commission.

8. *The Department of Music* arranges the musical program for the Annual Fine Arts Session, and aids by programs and suggestions organizations desiring to engage in musical study.

The State Reformatory and Industrial School, which owes its existence largely to South Carolina's club women, does effective work. The Federation is now pledged to aid in procuring legislation to establish *Juvenile Courts*—those important adjuncts to reformatory work.

The South Carolina Federation was one of the first to adopt an official organ, and still claims, with pride, the *Keystone*, which, for eleven years, has kept the women of this and other southern states in touch with each other, and with the General Federation, of which South Carolina is a loyal and devoted part.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

MRS. JULIUS H. JOHNSON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
South Dakota has Federated Clubs, 54; Membership, 1,200.

Art. Many clubs have placed copies of masterpieces in public school rooms and public libraries. Eight clubs have devoted their entire time to the study of art during the past year, while most of the clubs have given one program or part of a program to the subject.

Civics. Certain days have been set aside for cleaning up the city, the town or the village. Seeds have been distributed among the school children, and prizes awarded for the best garden, the prettiest flower bed, and the cleanest yard. Practically all the clubs in the Federation have done some effective work in stimulating civic pride, by giving a program or an entire day to practical work; or by securing the co-operation of the town authorities for cleaner and more beautiful cities.

During the past two years the playground movement has appeared in our State. This year we hope to see in operation a playground system in at least two of our cities. In some of the smaller towns the school yards have been provided with basketballs and teeters.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Education. A more general interest in the public schools, and co-operation between parents and teachers have been brought about through club women. In some of our cities this has been done by the Child Study Clubs, made up largely of school patrons. Teachers are welcomed as club members and have been very helpful in securing thorough work. The larger part of our club work is educational. Of our fifty-four clubs, thirty have made special study of history; twelve have devoted their time to literature; eight have studied art, and three current events.

Many of the clubs have carried on lecture courses, securing the best talent obtainable in several of our towns.

South Dakota's share (\$100) of the General Federation scholarship fund has been raised through the efficient services of the Chairman, Miss Emma C. Hall.

Library Extension. Four Carnegie libraries in our State trace their beginning to local clubs. About twenty clubs have aided in starting small town libraries or have donated books to already existing libraries. The State Federation owns a traveling library of about 185 books.

Health and Hygiene. Wall cards have been printed, circulated and posted, warning against the danger of tuberculosis.

Legislation. During the recent session of the Legislature the South Dakota Federation took active part in securing the passage of a Pure Food Law; in securing Juvenile Courts; and the passage of the Constitutional amendment now pending before the voters of the State, which will give women the ballot. It is with a fond hope that we may come to the next biennial as enfranchised citizens that many of us are denying ourselves the pleasure of attending the Cincinnati Biennial, as every woman is needed in the State now to carry this amendment at the polls in November, 1910.

TENNESSEE.

MRS. JAMES M. MC CORMACK.

MADAM PRESIDENT: The Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs is in the forefront of organization, working with a commendable spirit for educational, philanthropic and civic betterment.

Within the past two years, twenty-seven new clubs have affiliated with our State Federation. Our enrollment is over five thousand members. We were largely instrumental in securing the passage of the following legislative enactments, namely:

The General Education Bill, giving 25 per cent. of the gross revenues of the State for educational purposes, thereby providing for a well correlated public school system from the primary grades through the university; birth registration and Vital Statistics and the State Library Commission.

The passage of a Juvenile Court law by the same Legislature was more directly due to our club women, as this measure was drawn up and presented through the Nineteenth Century Club of Memphis.

In civics and health we have forged to the front, having within the past two years advanced from second to the last place in the Union doing organized work on behalf of health to second in line following New York, which holds the premier position. (See survey February 19th.)

Five thousand dollars were realized from the sale of Red Cross Christmas stamps. Traveling tuberculosis exhibits have been sent to thirty-five counties in Tennessee, chiefly county fairs, where lectures and demonstrations were given. Visiting trained nurses have been installed in several of our large cities, women sanitary inspectors employed—all through the instrumentality of the women's clubs.

Five social settlements in the mountains of East Tennessee are supported solely through contributions from federated clubs and individual members of those clubs.

We have over one hundred traveling libraries consisting of more than five thousand volumes, which are circulated freely throughout those sections of the State where there are no public libraries.

Our clubs have established free kindergartens, museums for historic relics, boy's aid societies, story tellers' leagues, a work shop for blind persons, who have lost their sight after reaching the age of maturity; child rescue missions, temperance work, art loan exhibits, domestic science classes, lecture courses, and last, but by no means least, endowed a ward in a local sanitarium.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Materials have been provided and garments made for inmates of orphanages, musical entertainments given to inmates of charitable institutions, and visits paid to hospitals, home for incurables and penal institutions.

While we have accomplished much that is praiseworthy, we regard our work as only begun. In the endless succession of new desires, new hopes and new needs, we realize the great possibilities of our organization.

The record of our activities emphasizes beyond peradventure that the State Federation is the logical center of the non-esoteric body of splendid women working in clubs and coteries, through which influence and information radiate. Coming together, we measure our strength. Thus we learn that the individual point of view is not a complete one, and that co-operation not only insures comprehensive culture, but it becomes a potent factor in the propaganda of communal needs.

Tennessee's best asset is her State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Federation's best asset is her harmonious constituency.

TEXAS.

MRS. S. J. WRIGHT.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: A growing appreciation of the value of federated work and of concerted action is shown by the reports of the five District Presidents and of the Chairmen of our fourteen standing committees, rendered at the last annual meeting of our Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and by the statement that during the last two years fifty-nine new clubs have been added to our State roster.

Education is striving to help especially small towns and rural districts.

During the last two years, thirty-eight girls have received scholarship appointments presented our Federation by many of the leading educational institutions of the State. We have also set aside five \$100 loan scholarships to be given annually to a young lady at each of our State schools, viz.: four Normals and the College of Industrial Arts for Girls.

The total amount loaned through our Educational Loan Fund secured in the districts is \$2,263.77. During the three years of the existence of this fund, twenty-one girls have been made its beneficiaries.

The kindergarten movement is growing in public favor, fourteen towns now maintaining one or more kindergartens. In some places these are associated with training schools, a day nursery, playground associations and settlement work.

Growth in artistic appreciation, as well as in general culture, is shown in the fact that sixty-one clubs are now giving music and art space on their programs, some of them studying either of these exclusively. A few scholarships in art are already tendered the Federation, while eleven in music have been placed with young ladies of musical taste and ability.

Nearly all clubs are studying history, either directly or indirectly a portion of the course of study. Many of them have special programs for Texas Independence Day and for San Jacinto Day.

Our Literature Committee, the Chairman a college instructor, reported a great advance in character of Year Books from Clubs and in courses of study as shown therein. A State Literature Contest has been recommended and adopted.

Our Civics Committee, with its sub-divisions of "Health" and "Parks and Playgrounds," has shown fine progress along all lines. Forty-five clubs reported study of Pure Food questions.

A general tendency has been manifested to train our young women to a systematic and intelligent understanding of the emancipation of women and children through the correction of the effete laws affecting them, which are still on our statute books.

Our Federation was largely instrumental in the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution for the betterment of school conditions, especially in rural districts. In legislative work, we were successful in having the bill passed favoring a State Library Commission. Also the passage of a bill founding a State Juvenile Trades School (an Industrial Training School for Juvenile Delinquents), securing two women on the Board of Control.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

We hope at the next Biennial to report all departments named and acting in exact conformity with those of the General Federation, to whom we extend at all times our allegiance and co-operation.

UTAH.

MRS. C. H. MC MAHON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The Utah Federation consisting of twenty-eight clubs and representing 1,000 women, sends greetings to this Biennial.

While the Utah Federation is not so strong numerically as other state Federations, yet it has made itself felt in legislative halls, council meetings, civic conditions and the cause for children.

By having one member from each of the Federated Clubs represented on the Standing Committees and having the chairmen of each Standing Committee represent Utah on the corresponding committees of the General Federation, renewed interest and activity has been given to all committee work. The individual club has, by this method, been brought into direct touch with the General Federation. A Humane Committee has been added to the list of Standing Committees.

Two Special Committees have been appointed for some necessary work outside the regular committee routine. The first committee assisted the Retail Clerks Association in its campaign for the early closing of stores. With the support of two unfederated clubs, The Woman's Relief Society and the Mutual Improvement Association, the committee brought about a permanent early closing in Salt Lake City. This committee will undertake to have the ordinance relating to the Sunday closing of stores more rigidly enforced.

The other Special Committee, consisting of the chairmen of the Civics, Sanitation, and Health Committees, established a pure milk supply depot for the benefit of invalids and children. The patronage of this depot justifies the establishment of others during the summer months.

The Red Cross Committee called on all the Federated Clubs to assist in the sale of Red Cross stamps, in order that a tent thoroughly furnished and equipped, might be secured

for tubercular patients. The response to the call was hearty, enabling the committee to carry out its cherished plan. Two patients have already availed themselves of the opportunity to use this tent.

The club women of Ogden assisted by the Industrial and Legislative Committees, succeeded in having a complete change in management in the state Industrial School at Ogden which resulted in a far reaching good. These two committees were also instrumental in having the Juvenile Court bill passed after it had been pigeon-holed by the Judiciary Committee of that body. The united efforts of these committees resulted in the establishment of separate detention homes for boys and girls.

Prompt action on the part of the club women prevented the passage of an undesirable liquor bill through the Salt Lake City council.

The Utah Federation has also been a loyal supporter of education. It maintains two scholarships for young women in each of the following schools: The University of Utah, the Utah Agricultural College, and the Branch Normal of the University of Utah. An educational loan fund has also been established which has enabled several young women to complete their courses of study. The Y. W. C. A. of Salt Lake City and the Archaeological Society have received appropriations from the Federation.

VERMONT.

MRS. O. C. ASHTON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Since the last Biennial, Vermont has made a distinct gain of five Clubs and 763 members. We now have thirty-one Clubs and 2686 members. We have changed the time of our Annual Meeting from Fall to Spring.

Our Chairmen of Committees have given unstintingly of their time and talent, and activity and progress are evident in every field of work. Recognizing that health and education are prime factors in the successful career of every man and woman into these two lines we have put special effort. We have co-operated with the State Board of

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Health in circulating 50,000 pamphlets on "Consumption, its Prevention and Cure." We have placed wall cards, sold Christmas stamps, using proceeds to good purpose. The Brattleboro Club opened an out-door camp July first and maintained it until November 12, 1909, caring for seven patients. During the winter the patients were under supervision of trained nurses in their homes. \$1,916. was expended and the Club has \$590, to begin with this year.

Our Educational work without interfering with lectures, and the usual routine, has been directed toward establishing a Normal School Scholarship. We placed our first beneficiary August 31, 1909. We pay the entire expense of her two years training she pledging herself to teach two years in rural schools. The second girl will enter at the fall term of 1910. We also have the nucleus of a loan fund. \$2,900. has been contributed to libraries and schools.

Domestic science has been made a department in the Rutland High School through the influence of the Woman's Club, which gave the equipment, and through the Chairman of the Federation Educational Committee, Elementary Agriculture and Forestry have been introduced into the Waterbury High School. State-wide interest has been awakened and we shall agitate until these two courses are made a part of the regular curriculum of every high school.

All phases of civic work are gaining attention. One Club in its thirteen years of life has expended \$12,000 in improvement of a village with less than 2,000 inhabitants. Forestry is of vital consequence and appeals to every woman. Vermont women are past masters and post graduates in that part of domestic science which relates to cooking. Not a recipe known to the Art but has been demonstrated—even the products of the fireless cooker. Art—500 words would not tell of the impetus given by the enthusiasm of our Chairman. Child Labor, too, deserves an entire chapter. Our Law says, that every minor under sixteen must have completed the nine years of grammar school before being allowed to work. Our Chairman has discovered a flaw, documentary proof of age is not required. She says this must be corrected. Pure milk will engage attention this year. Civil Service Reform and Water Ways are new Committees, but making splendid beginnings. We are alive and growing.

WASHINGTON.

MISS JANET S. MOORE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Since the biennial meeting of 1908 the federated clubs of Washington have increased in number from ninety to one hundred twenty. Standing committees report active work along their special lines. Free libraries have been given to several cities and to rural districts; libraries are being maintained by women's clubs in a number of towns, the circulating county library has come into existence; the traveling library, which was the child of our state federation, has been taken over by the state; we have a member of the State Library Advisory Board.

Art exhibits have been held; lectures on art have been given; views, paintings and books have been placed in schools; a Municipal Art Commission is being formed. Civics committees advocated and aided beautifying public grounds, street cleaning, instruction in schools on sanitary living in the home, rest rooms for women and children, reserving lands for public parks in small towns and cities, play grounds, practical recognition of Arbor Day, a rational Fourth, prevention of the spread of tuberculosis, medical inspection in the schools, school nurses; at the coming session of the legislature this committee will recommend introducing a bill abolishing the public drinking cup and towel.

Legislation: The office of female labor commissioner has been created and is now filled by a competent woman; the Eight Hour Labor bill for women has passed, as has also the Nurses Registration bill; other bills of value to women and children are being prepared for legislation; juvenile courts have been established in several of the cities.

The subject of Pure Food has been thoroughly agitated: Results; market inspection, milk and water supplies improved, food sanitation observed. A Pure Food Council organized in Tacoma; in this city the office of Food Inspector has been created by the city council and is filled by a woman; many articles of an educational nature written by our state chemist and published in the leading papers.

Conservation: Lectures have been given by Mr. Mills of the U. S. Forestry service in Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Walla Walla; recommendations have been made that Forestry be taught in the public schools; letters have been written to our national representatives bespeaking their aid in conservation legislation for other states as well as our own.

The laws of Washington are favorable to women and children so the work of our Industrial Committee so far as child labor is concerned is preventive rather than remedial.

A Scholarship Loan Fund has become part of our educational work; we now have something over five hundred dollars in the fund and four girls are receiving aid.

The Thurston County Educational club has been organized for the purpose of forming women's clubs in the rural districts with headquarters at Olympia.

The Musical clubs have raised the standard, and cultivated an appreciation of the "divine art" by lectures and concerts of a high class.

The historical committee has preserved landmarks, collected manuscripts, relics, photographs, diaries of pioneers, etc.

Four new state standing committees have been formed: State Institutions; which includes the interests of the Blind committee, Literary, Press, and interests of the Home. These new committees are all actively working and accomplishing excellent results.

The Club women of Washington bear the Federation motto steadily in mind and order their club work "To Increase Light."

WEST VIRGINIA.

MRS. CHARLES S. MORRISON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, then fifteen in number joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the St. Louis Biennial. Thirty-one Clubs are now enrolled in our State Federation, with a membership between thirteen hundred and fourteen hundred. Numerically we have grown. Progress and development are indicated in other ways. Re-

ports from Standing Committees and individual Clubs show a better comprehension of the purpose of the General Federation, and an increasing interest in the welfare of others. Pulpit and press have ably seconded efforts towards civic cleanliness. The best papers throughout the State give generous space to educational articles supervised by the Federation Press Committee.

Many Clubs are working for cleaner streets and more sanitary environments, beautifying small parks, planting trees and persuading railroads to make their station surroundings attractive. Still others, are inaugurating play grounds and helping to maintain them. Children unlawfully employed have been taken out of factories and returned to school. Where necessity has demanded, night schools have been supported. In some cities shorter hours for both pupils and teachers have been secured through Club women, and through the same influence shorter hours have been obtained for clerks.

Curfew ordinances have been pressed to adoption, and domestic science introduced into some of our public schools. Steps have been taken towards obtaining a better milk and water supply. Conditions in county asylums have been investigated and needed comforts provided for the inmates.

Club women throughout the State sold hundreds of thousands of Christmas stamps to aid in the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. Sixteen traveling libraries are now in circulation. A permanent library has been established in a small town, and a generous contribution made towards the purchase of a piano for a high school. Art exhibits have been held and pictures donated to schools.

In more than one city, first-class lecture courses have been provided. Recently several music Clubs have united with the State Federation, adding a new note of harmony. Higher education too is coming to its own. For the past two years a scholarship has been provided for a student in an eastern university.

The State Committee on Waterways has offered a number of cash prizes for essays written by school children on Waterways, their relation to commerce, health, comfort and permanent prosperity.

To summarize: the West Virginia Federation stands for

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

a happy, care-free childhood, for compulsory public school training, and for the higher education when possible, for industrial instruction in the public schools for the benefit of the individual that the mind and eye may respond to the cultivated intellect, for such reasonable hours of labor that there may be leisure for the refined pleasures of life, with compensation just and liberal enough to provide for the family comfort; and last but not least, the West Virginia Federation emphasizes the exaltation of all moral and uplifting influences that make for the integrity of the manhood and womanhood of the state.

WISCONSIN.

MRS. R. H. EDWARDS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION: The clubs of Wisconsin have been actively at work during the past two years. Each of the eleven districts have held district conventions and some have held two. Beside conducting these, the vice-presidents act upon our Health and Publicity committees. The work of the latter is to bring before the public in every local paper the work of the State and National Federation. Its motto is "The Press is our ammunition, use it." Our Health committee raised sufficient funds to buy a Traveling Health Library to put in the state field. The list of books is the one recommended by the General Federation committee. The Health committee disposed of 14,000 Red Cross stamps. We have such an excellent Anti-tuberculosis association in our state that we did not feel that we were justified in selling the General Federation stamp but pushed the sale of the Red Cross stamp which directly aided the association.

Our Loan Fund committee has raised over \$1,200 for the Higher Education of Wisconsin women. \$600 has been loaned to worthy applicants and \$500 is pledged to be loaned next fall to a most promising young woman.

Our Landmarks committee is doing educational work along historical lines and our clubs have helped to mark Indian mounds. A fund is now being raised to place a marker on the site of the old Capitol of Wisconsin at Belmont.

The work of our committees has been unusually strong and

their reports show continued progress as well as unity with the plans of our National organization.

The chairman of our Education committee attended the National Education Association at Denver last year and served as Secretary of the Department of Women's National Organizations.

In the Univeristy of Wisconsin, a course has been outlined in "Moral Instruction for High Schools" for the Senior year for the use of High school teachers, indicating that the question of Moral Ethics is being taken up from the proper end, the preparation of the teacher to teach morals. Segregation of classes in Physiology in High Schools should be another step, and that too needs to be begun by preparing the teacher for the special instruction in hygiene for the sexes.

The club women of Wisconsin will work to have the Legislature provide for more women factory inspectors, as we now have but one in a state which has a large number of women employed in factories. The Civics work is growing rapidly and quite an impetus was given it by the stirring address of Mrs. Moulton delivered at our convention at Waukesha last October.

The benefits of federation, the power of efficient organization, and the promise that united effort gives to club work have been emphasized at district, state and club meetings. The history of Wisconsin club movement shows forcibly that the cultivation of all that is best in home life, in education, for the protection of the young, helpless, and unfortunate has been made, and that these as well as civic improvement, social problems, and the preservation of the home and child are now vital questions with us. May we continue to practice the true statesmanship which is "The art of changing a nation from what it is into what it ought to be."

WYOMING.

MRS. B. D. BROOKS.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS:—I have to report to you a healthy growth in the Wyoming State Federation. Since the last Biennial we have increased, in the number of clubs, 25 per cent., and new clubs are being organized in various sections

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

of the State, which we hope will join with us in the near future.

We have held two annual meetings, and are now making plans for the one at Casper, Wyoming, October 4th, 5th and 6th. The lack of railroad facilities prevent as large an attendance as we should like, but we hope for better things in the future.

Much interest is being taken in Civics work, and last fall we had an excellent report from the Chairman of the Civics Committee, also enjoyed a talk along this line by Mrs. Moulton of Ohio.

We are doing good work in Household Economics. Our Chairman of that Committee has published a second Study Outline, and this is being very generally circulated in other states, as well as in our own. Our hearty support has been given the State Pure Food Commissioner in his work, and much interest is shown in this department.

The Legislative Committee succeeded in having some changes made in the laws for care of woman prisoners, also juvenile delinquents.

Our Press Committee has been enlarged to embrace all Club towns, and we find our frequent Club notes in local papers interesting to all.

We established a Loan Scholarship fund, starting with two hundred and fifty dollars at the last Annual meeting. We hope to formulate plans and bring this money into use very soon.

The Committees of Forestry and Waterways have been combined, and as this question is of vital importance to us, we are endeavoring to keep in touch with the work of other states, and make progress accordingly.

The Educational Committee has done much in the way of making school rooms more attractive and urging the enforcement of the Truancy Law. Kindergartens are also receiving attention.

The Traveling Library and Literature Committee is doing good work in sending boxes of books to out of town communities.

The Health and Humane officers receive hearty support from us, and we are pledged to assist when called upon.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION, MAY 16, 8 P. M.

We deeply appreciate the fact that our Federation, though small, is honored by an officer of the General Federation, and I regret very much that we are not able to send a better delegation in numbers to the Biennial, but, though far away, we are with you in spirit.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1910

THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MRS. J. E. COWLES, IN THE CHAIR.

The morning meeting of May 17, was devoted to reports of Credential and Nominating Committees. Under the topic, "Administration," there were reports from Industrial and Child Labor Committee, and from Legislative Committee, and four addresses. A greeting was given from Mrs. Mary I. Crans, President Woman's Auxiliary Railway Mail Association, which holds affiliated membership. Addresses and reports follow:

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL, NEW YORK, CHAIRMAN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
To be brief and yet as comprehensive as clearness demands, this report will deal with the problems which come within the scope of the Committee's endeavor under four heads:

The Child.

Conditions surrounding Young Girls and Boys.

Industrial Conditions as they Affect Women.

How to Help Men and Women in the Working World.

Since the Biennial of 1908, advanced legislation to protect the child from being forced into labor has been secured in gratifying measure. The National Child Labor Committee in its Supplement issued in 1909, shows that its labors have not been in vain, and that in its own might, and with the co-operation of women's organizations throughout the country, there is a perceptible decrease in that child labor which is so dark a blot on our industrial system.

The Chairman has felt that constant agitation toward the securing of uniform legislation, helping to get enforcement of

good laws already passed by the States, a never ceasing activity in pushing for legislative enactment the Bill for the establishment of a Children's Bureau at Washington, was the work of this committee in relation to the child. By invitation of Mr. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee we were represented at the Hearing of this Bill, held at Washington, April 23rd, and testified as to the keen interest felt by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in this much needed measure. No doubt the provisions of this Bill will be specifically referred to by the Legislative Committee and I will not encroach upon it by a more detailed mention of the proposed law.

The responsibility for Child Labor remains fixed—

First, in the parents, who through ignorance or shiftlessness permit their children to labor and who gladly receive their children's earnings.

Second, Legislators who do not enact laws against Child Labor and provide the means for their enforcement.

Third, the careless public, which does not intervene to save the child and educate the future citizen.

Fourth, Capitalists who desire cheap labor and employ children because they are cheap.

At this time it is pretty generally accepted that certain standards are possible to attainment in the near future. They have been attained in whole or in part in a number of the States. Means of enforcement are defective in many States where good laws have been passed; active public sentiment is also lacking. Auxiliary legislation such as marriage license laws, birth registration, and parental support laws are needed—but on the whole, the outlook is most encouraging.

Many communications have been received and responded to from all sections of the country—many have come through our splendid Bureau of Information. Much literature has been sent out. We have not gone to the expense of compiling any special statistics, as there has been available to us for distribution the pamphlets of the National Committee on Child Labor which goes so exhaustively into all branches of this subject. More inquiries have been made as to opportunities of caring for and making something of defective children, many

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

stunted by too early forcing into some industry, than along any other distinct line.

The State Presidents and chairmen of Child Labor in the States have been written to in the interest of the Children's Bureau Bill, and have responded well to appeals.

When at fourteen and sixteen years of age, young girls and boys lawfully enter the industries, a tremendous responsibility rests upon the whole community that the conditions, mental moral and physical, under which they work, shall be of the best. To prevent such conditions being of the worst, often taxes the wit, wisdom and patience of those who are striving ever to bring about a higher standard. The formative years of these little soldiers of industry need the best kind of welfare work that can be conceived or carried out. We have a sub-committee of which our Vice-Chairman, Mrs. McKissick has had charge, for welfare work. It has looked after both young and old, but we have aimed to get the young people started right and especially to secure for them necessary recreation, and amusements of a wholesome character.

The heritage of a child up to maturity ought to be happiness and joy in mere living.

Every woman can help to make things better for the development of strong bodies and happy hearts, for the building of a strong, safe citizenship, by interesting herself in the welfare conditions of young workers in her own community—in her own immediate neighborhood. We have tried to enthruse women to bring about these better things.

Millions of women are in the industries. They are frequently almost as helpless as the children in obtaining redress from oppression, or in securing improved surrounding and better pay. Club women should be constantly urged to have in mind the needs of their industrial sisters, and to bend energy and influence to the improvements of conditions under which they toil.

For more than a year your chairman has been especially interested in securing some amelioration for the many thousands of women—thirty thousand in one industry—whose work and wages have been sadly cut down by the competition of contract convict labor. Let there be no misapprehension as to the difficulties of this subject. The problem is a tremendous

national one, and will be nationally dealt with, but the problem to the working women is a very pressing one just now. We all wish convicts to work—they must be employed. But they can be, and ultimately must be so employed that justice shall be done to the State, to the convict and to the free worker. They at least need not be put on lines of work which being exclusively woman's work outside of penal institutions, does not benefit the male convict to become expert in, and does most materially interfere with the work and wages of innocent women.

This committee has been represented at Hearings on this big subject before the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives. This work was first started in the State of New York, through the State Commissioner of Labor realizing how much of such convict made goods was being poured into the State and how many women were being deprived of a livelihood. He made a thorough investigation with startling results. Your chairman secured his co-operation for this purpose. She had the assistance of the President of the New York State Federation of Woman's Clubs. Other States, other Commissioners of Labor have become interested and there is now a National Committee on Prison Labor for the purpose of studying the problem and offering a constructive program for its solution. The president of this organization has honored the National Committee on Prison Labor by becoming a member of it and many other well known women are a part of it to become intelligent on this subject.

There are many industrial problems which directly affect the men, the women, the children, the home. The Compensation for Workmen's Accidents, the Old Age Pensions for Workmen, are both measures which vitally affect the homes of the poor and which should command our earnest attention. We shall hear from Mr. John Mitchell specifically on these topics and resolutions have been submitted bearing upon them. Resolutions dealing with other activities of this committee have also been prepared and submitted by your Chairman.

And now—what has been gathered from the answers to the five questions sent out by this Committee, a detailed resume of which, by States, is appended. It is most difficult to make a summary, or having made one, to feel that it is correct. On

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

the face of the returns comparatively few clubs are interested in the Child Labor question, in the conditions under which women work, in any legislation to improve things for our great industrial army. Yet I know that in many of our States which by these returns are doing least, have in reality thousands of women in and out of organizations who are earnestly striving to do the very things in which "No Activity" is returned on the question slips. *It naturally hurts my feelings very much to see that a wide awake Western Club called the "Searchlight" takes no interest whatever in any of these things, or that a "Child Nature Study Club" in the South has never taken up the subject of child labor, or that a Mother's Club in the North cares nothing for either women or children!* I cannot but wish that our women would turn more from the tragedies of prose and poetry to the human tragedies which are enacted hourly under our eyes and which could be turned into pleasant domestic dramas if we would but care more for the welfare of the people we can see and know, than for the creations of any mind, however brilliant. Still, great women in great States are pushing forward towards high ideals through practical methods, and the standards of industrial life are ever growing higher—and we are helping.

Your chairman has co-operated with the National Child Labor Committee, Child Labor Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, National Committee on Prison Labor, Woman's Committee on the Industries, and other organizations, in the pursuance of her work. She urges clubs to have an Industrial and Child Labor Committee and to give one or more sessions a year to some phase of the industrial questions, for these are the vital topics of our national life. She is always glad to furnish data and suggest speakers.

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION OBTAINED AS TO
ACTIVITY AMONG THE CLUBS IN THE WORK OF THE
INDUSTRIAL AND CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.**

- ALABAMA.** 59 Clubs reported; 25 answered one or more questions.
- CALIFORNIA.** 132 Clubs reported; 20 per cent. interested in Child Labor Laws; 5 per cent. in other industrial questions.
- CANAL ZONE.** 8 Clubs reported; government conditions so good no need of activity in these lines.
- CONNECTICUT.** 31 Clubs reported; 25 per cent. active in Child Labor and Factory Legislation.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** 4 Clubs reported; 3 interested in industrials.
- DELAWARE.** 22 Clubs reported; 5 per cent. active in industrial matters.
- FLORIDA.** 50 per cent. of Clubs responding show activity.
- GEORGIA.** 5 reports, all keenly interested and active.
- IDAHO.** Claim best Child Labor Laws in country.
- ILLINOIS.** 173 reports; 65 per cent. active in industrial topics.
- IOWA.** 12 reports; 10 per cent. active in securing protective laws.
- KANSAS.** 70 reports, but only 5 per cent. activity.
- KENTUCKY.** 60 per cent. active in child labor legislation.
- LOUISIANA.** 40 per cent. activity in securing new laws and enforcing old.
- MASSACHUSETTS.** 51 reports, but fully 80 per cent. activity in all industrial conditions.
- MICHIGAN.** 110 reports; 35 per cent. activity in the committee's work.
- MONTANA.** 5 per cent. of the clubs interested on industrial lines.
- MARYLAND.** 28 reports; 8 per cent. activity in child labor laws.
- MINNESOTA.** 30 per cent. activity, particularly in factory conditions.
- MISSOURI.** 27 reports, but only about 10 per cent. activity.
- N. CAROLINA.** 5 per cent. interest in child labor legislation.
- N. DAKOTA.** 15 per cent. activity in industrial conditions.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.** 29 reports; 5 per cent. activity in welfare work.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

- NEW JERSEY.** 40 per cent. interested in child labor and industrial laws.
- NEW YORK.** 65 per cent. activity in all industrial questions.
- NEBRASKA.** 20 per cent. interested in industrial legislation.
- OHIO.** 35 per cent. activity, but planning much greater interest for coming year.
- OKLAHOMA.** 45 per cent. activity in industrial legislation.
- PENNSYLVANIA.** 86 reports; 45 per cent. activity in all such questions.
- RHODE ISLAND.** 50 per cent. activity, responded to all questions.
- S. DAKOTA.** Only about 3 per cent. activity shown.
- TENNESSEE.** 60 per cent. activity in all industrial legislation.
- UTAH.** 35 per cent. activity on all industrial questions.
- VERMONT.** 132 reports; only 2 per cent. interested in child labor law.
- W. VIRGINIA.** Only 2 per cent. interest shown in child labor legislation.
- WASHINGTON.** 70 per cent. activity and keen interest in industrial questions and progressive legislation.
- WYOMING.** 10 per cent. activity in welfare work.

THE DEATH ROLL OF INDUSTRY.

JOHN MITCHELL,

EX-PRESIDENT, UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS: I count myself fortunate in being afforded the opportunity of presenting, even briefly, to this representative organization, a few suggestions upon a subject that is of great concern to all the people of our country, although it affects more immediately the men and women and children engaged in industrial pursuits. While I regret the fact that women have not yet secured the right to participate in the legislative affairs of the state and nation, nevertheless, the influence that women have always exerted in the enactment of laws for the protection of wage earners—especially of wage earning women and children—cannot be overestimated, and I feel quite safe in assuming that any legislation calculated to reduce to the lowest possible minimum the number of industrial accidents and to provide suitable and adequate compensa-

tion for those who fall victims to the inevitable hazard of industrial pursuits, will receive the hearty, earnest, and unanimous endorsement of the great organization you are delegated to represent.

The victories of peace have their price in dead and maimed as well as do the victories of war, and the bread of the laborer is eaten in the peril of his life. Whether he work upon the sea, upon the earth, or in the mines underneath the earth, the laborer constantly faces imminent death; and his danger increases with the progress of the age. With each new invention the number of killed and injured rises. Each new speeding up of the mechanisms of industrial life, each increase in the number and size of our mighty engines brings with it fresh human sacrifices. Each year the locomotive augments the number of its victims, in each year is lengthened the roll of the men who enter the dark and dampness of the mine never again to return to their homes and loved ones. And many are killed without violence. Thousands of wage earners lose their lives in factories, mills, and mines without the inquest of a coroner. The slow death which comes from working in a vitiated atmosphere, from inhaling constantly the fine, sharp dust of metals, from laboring unceasingly in constrained and unnatural postures, from constant contact of the hands or lips with poisonous substances, lastly the death which comes from prolonged exposure to inclement weather, from over exertion and under nutrition, from lack of sleep, from lack of recuperation, swells beyond computation the unnumbered victims of a restless progress.

However sure the precautions, however perfect the arrangements, it is inconceivable that the gigantic industrial movements of the American people should be conducted without some fatalities. The industrial structure is a huge machine, hard running and with many unguarded parts, and many of the fatalities, many of the deaths in general are simply and solely the result of conditions beyond human control and inseparable from the ordinary course of existence; but thousands of easily preventable accidents and fatalities occur each year, and it is from these that we strive to secure relief.

In the United States the number of persons killed and in-

jured is not even counted, but from the estimates made by actuaries of insurance companies it is calculated that not less than five hundred thousand serious or fatal industrial accidents occur each year. Indeed, one of the most competent insurance actuaries has declared that in 1906 between thirty and thirty-five thousand persons were killed and approximately not less than 2,000,000 were seriously injured. As a matter of fact, however, the death roll is longer than is evident from official figures. No one can compute, of course, the number annually yielding up their lives or compelled to become a burden upon their friends or relatives or dependent upon the charity and munificence of society, who have come to their death or disability as a result of disease contracted in their occupations.

It is a strange commentary upon our boasted American civilization that in this country three times as many persons, per 1,000 employed, are killed and injured in the course of their employment as in any other country in the world. It is not my purpose to disparage the institutions of my own country, because I believe that with all our failings, with all our sins of omission and commission, we have in many respects the best government ever instituted among men, but I cannot blind myself in the fact that in the matter of providing protection for the life and safety of the workman and compensating him for the injuries sustained in the course of his employment, we are lagging far behind the nations of the old world. It may be said that this is not a parental government and that the state should not be called upon to regulate our industrial relations, and while I agree that "they are best governed who are least governed," I contend, nevertheless, that it is a proper function of the government to throw around the weakest of its citizens all the safeguards and all the protection possible.

In a letter to the Exposition of Safety Devices and Industrial Hygiene held under the auspices of the American Institute of Social Service, Mr. Roosevelt, then President, expressed thus his views upon this subject:

"As modern civilization is constantly creating artificial dangers of life, limb and health, it is imperative upon us to provide new safeguards against the new perils. In legislation and in our use of safety devices for the protection of workmen

we are far behind European peoples, and in consequence in the United States the casualties attendant upon peaceful industries exceed those which would happen under great, perpetual war. Many, even most, of these accidents are preventable, and it is not supportable that we should continue a policy under which life and limb are sacrificed because it is supposed to be cheaper to maim and kill men than to protect them."

In the matter of the health and safety of the workman society has not yet learned its full lesson. There was a time when the criminal law was a matter of private settlement and a man could relieve himself of the murder of his neighbor by making a "blood payment" of so and so much money to the kinsmen of the murdered man. Our attitude toward industrial accidents is still much the same. If the employer pays a ludicrously inadequate sum to his injured employe or to the widow of a workman who has been killed, society assumes that he has performed his full duty and that his concern in the affair has ceased. As a matter of fact, most large employers relieve themselves of financial responsibility for the death or injury of their workmen by a system of insurance in employers' liability companies. In consideration of the payment of a small fee for each person employed, these companies guarantee to defend in the courts all suits instituted for damages and to pay to the plaintiffs in such suits any judgment that may be rendered against the employer. Because of this system, it frequently is less expensive to permit a workman to be killed or maimed than to provide adequate safeguards against his injury.

The United States is now the only industrial nation that has not abandoned the old system of employers' liability and substituted for it the more humane and infinitely less wasteful principle of compensation for losses sustained by workmen as a result of industrial accidents.

In considering this question it is well to remember that more than one-half of all accidents are occasioned not through the fault of either the workman or the employer but are due to the inevitable risks of industry. It is also important to know that of the many millions of dollars paid by employers for liability insurance, less than twenty-five per cent. actually goes to the relief of the victims of accidents or the dependents

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

of those who have been killed. Is it not high time that the business judgment and the humanity that characterize the American people in all other relations of life, should assert themselves in this respect and that we should delay no longer in abandoning a system which has proved so productive of waste, injustice, and suffering? We cannot afford to be less considerate of the well being, the security, and the happiness of our wage earners than are the people of other nations. Indeed, it would redound to the honor and glory of our country if we should point the way and take the lead in legislation for the protection of the life, limb and health of our workers and in compensating them for the losses sustained in the course of their employment.

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN STATE LABOR BUREAUS.

MRS. PERRY STARKWEATHER, MINNESOTA.

MRS. PRESIDENT AND LADIES: I have been asked to tell you how to establish a Department for Women and Children in your state administration and probably the easiest way will be to tell you of how it was done in Minnesota.

I wish that every woman here would consult a wonderful book that has been issued by the Federal Census Bureau called "Women at Work." Look for yourselves and see the number of women who were at work in your state in the year 1900. Look at the percentage of women at work between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Then compute what they earn by saying: if this number work 300 days in the year and earn 90 cents per day they will earn—so much. I think the result will surprise you.

I thought that there were 30,000 women employed in Minnesota and I went to the Labor Committee of the Legislature and said: "Gentlemen: There are 30,000 women who are at work in Minnesota. If they work 300 days in a year and earn an average of \$1.00 per day their earnings are \$9,000,000 per year. Our creamery industry is worth \$30,000,000 per year and we have forty men to look after its interest—don't you think that we should have at least one woman to look after the interests of \$9,000,000 worth of women?" I urged that a

woman be appointed to investigate conditions that surrounded women at work and recommend such legislation as would best conserve their general welfare. The measure was passed in both House and Senate without a dissenting vote and when Governor Johnson urged me to take up the work I did so.

I urge that in every state you should establish a Department or Bureau for the welfare and care of women and children. And don't forget that the girl is a child until she is eighteen, the boy is a child till he is twenty-one. It is not a difficult matter to establish such a Bureau. Be practical. Have not only your plans but your laws plainly and clearly presented—and other states will do as Minnesota has done.

I want to call your attention to the imperative need for a school law that will provide for a yearly school census. Minnesota has a Compulsory Education Act, that is nearly perfect. Through its provisions, that give to the members of Bureau of Labor the power and authority of Truant officer we have placed in school since last September more than 9,000 children. Now, you all realize that child labor is bad, but child loafing is a thousand times, ten thousand times worse. The child at work is a menace to himself and in some measure to society—the child loafer is a virus that harms all which he comes in contact.

Every state in the Union has more or less stringent game laws. In almost every instance they provide that if a quail is shot out of season, if a partridge, a fawn, a deer, even a bear—is shot out of season or within certain prescribed times, the hunter is fined, his gun is confiscated, his hunting outfit is taken from him and he undergoes the further loss of not being permitted to hunt for the entire year. Moreover—and here is the milk in the cocoanut—the person who secures the conviction of the individual who disobeys the law is regarded. He is paid by the state because of the information he gave and the conviction he secured is worth the reward the state gives for the preservation of its game. Shall we take better care of our game than our children? Shall we reward with money for the conviction of a man who kills a pheasant, and seal with fear the lips of the man whose testimony would prove the killing of a fellow workman might have been prevented by better care on the part of the employer? Shall

the taking of a trout ten inches long at a certain season of the year be made so easy of conviction and punishment that the offense is becoming every day more rare and permit our children to be maimed, or injured every day more frequently?

You heard Mr. Mitchell refer to the fear of fellow workmen to testify against the careless employer. How natural a feeling is this and only by taking away the fear can the findings of all the facts in every case be brought about. You will remember that a reward for the conviction of the offender against the game laws is given. Not for 'information' but 'conviction.' Suppose the same rewards were to be offered by the states for the conviction of offenses against the health, the life or welfare of our children. Suppose we were to paraphrase our game laws and make them apply to humanity. Might it not be hoped that offenses against such laws would be as effective as for game? And game laws in every instance, have as a part of their penalty the confiscation of the instrument with which the offense was committed. The rod, the seine, the gun, the rifle. Suppose a man should know that if he put a child to operate a dangerous machine and the child was injured that not only would he be fined but he would suffer the confiscation of the machine. Do you think there would be as many children at work as there are now? Let us then adopt a slogan: "Give as good care and as much protection to the child as you do to the game." Surely everyone would subscribe to so modest a request. Mr. Mitchell has told you of how pitifully the unfortunate who are injured sink into oblivion, how soon they become a charge upon general society. Yet we meet them every day and their sorrows should be our sorrows if we are Christian women. Shall we be less active in our care for this great army of the soldiers of industry than we are for the smaller army of the soldiers in war? What can we do? Ladies, we can do much if we will but try. Men make laws. Women, just such women as you, are all the time writing the greater higher law—the law stronger and mightier than any written upon the book—the law of Public Opinion. Inform yourselves thoroughly upon these vital and living subjects. Get information as to the truth of conditions and then spread abroad the knowledge you have gained. None of you realize

your own influence. Here within sound of my voice is influence enough to overturn or build up a kingdom.

I urge upon you, get information. Establish in every state a department where all that pertains to the welfare of women and children may be recorded. Do not wait for a great Federal Bureau. That will come fast enough when you have one in every state. Minnesota is a great and progressive state but there is no state in the Union that is not taking care for the future of its citizens. These citizens are the children of today. Our sons will be the fathers and our daughters the mothers of a coming people. Let us so rear and teach them that they in turn may leave the world better than they found it. Don't let them forget that culture and art and science and any and every aid to a broader, higher life is but a means to the end that they shall be better fathers, better mothers, better citizens.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY, CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The real work of this Committee began in December, 1908, when we were directed to concentrate our efforts on four objects of National Legislation, to wit:

1. Placing works of Art on the free list.
2. Appalachian Forest Reservation.
3. Anti-Tuberculosis Bill.
4. Children's Bureau.

Later we were instructed by the Council to work in the interests of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley preservation.

The plan of work, as outlined to me by Mrs. Watkins, then Chairman of the Committee, was, that the three members of the Committee in Washington should be ready to give information as to the progress and condition of the Bills we are to work for to our Chairman, who in turn passed the word through circular letters to Presidents of Clubs directly Federated, and also to the Presidents of State Federations. Unfortunately, Mrs. Watkins was obliged to resign her chair-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

manship at the end of one year, and at the earnest solicitation of the President, Mrs. Moore, the present Chairman accepted the position.

Our first work was in behalf of a Federal Child Bureau the object of which is to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, physical degeneracy, orphanage, juvenile delinquency and juvenile courts, desertion and illegitimacy, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children of the working classes, employment, legislation affecting children in the several States and Territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the health, efficiency, character and training of children."

A Bill was introduced in December, 1908, in the 60th Congress to establish a Child Bureau under the Interior Department, by the Hon. Herbert Parsons in the House; Senator Crane of Mass. introduced the same bill in the Senate. A hearing was granted by the Committee to which the bill was referred, and your present Chairman appeared before the Committee with many distinguished leaders in work of this kind, but no action was taken during that Congress. The same Bill was re-introduced in the present Congress by Senator Flint of California in the Senate and again by Hon. Herbert Parsons of New York in the House of Representatives.

Your Committee has co-operated in every way possible with the National Child Labor Committee which has established offices in Washington in order to promote the passage of the Bill. Your President, Mrs. Moore, wrote officially to many Senators in behalf of the measure and assured them of the interest women have in getting authoritative information on all that concerns the welfare of children. While the Bill was before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I had occasion to appeal for assistance to several State Presidents and I wish now to publicly thank the President of the State Federation of Indiana and the President of the State Federation of Pennsylvania for their effective and timely work in behalf of this measure. At this writing the Bill has been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and is now on the Senate Calendar for consideration.

The bill as reported leaves the work to be done in the Department of Commerce and Labor instead of establishing a Bureau under the Interior Department; we hope that it may become a law within the life of the sixty-first Congress. We are at this writing hopeful that it will pass the Senate at this session.

As to the placing of works of Art on the free list, I am pleased to report that one of the provisions of the Tariff law of 1909 permits the importation of works of art free of duty provided they have been in existence twenty years. This provision admits the work of the great masters while protecting the native artists of the present day.

The Bill to provide for the Appalachian Forest Reserves aroused a whirlwind of opposition and certain statesmen announced as their ultimatum that the bill could not pass in its present form.

Mrs. Rufus Williams, Chairman of the Health Department, has been untiring in her efforts to promote all that would tend to the establishment of a Department of Public Health under the Federal Government. President Taft said that "The economy of the Union of all health agencies in the National Government in one bureau is wise." President Roosevelt said: "I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the National Government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities for instance, should join with all the state authorities in waring against the dreadful scourge of turberculosis. I hope to see the National Government stand abreast of the foremost state governments."

Senator Owen of Oklahoma has introduced a Health Department Bill in the Senate and the "Committee of One Hundred" of the American Association for the advancement of Science is working actively for this bill. It is endorsed by Mrs. Williams, Chairman of our Committee on Public Health, and at the request of the Committee of One Hundred, I am sending out literature to our Clubs asking for the active interest of the mothers of this Country.

The Hetch-Hetchy Valley bill has been supported by the active interest of Mr. John Muir who has sent the literature broadcast. Constitutional questions are here involved, and

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

especially State rights and Federal control. The Senate Committee on Public Lands states that these water rights, because of being within the State of California solely, are not properly the subject of Federal legislation.

The present Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger, has taken up the question of the action of his predecessor, Secretary Garfield, and cited all parties in interest to appear and be heard both pro and con. This takes the matter for the present out of the legislative halls.

We have accomplished what was desired as to free art, and the Federal Child Bureau Bill is favorably reported and a majority of the Senate are favorable to its passage.

The Owen Health Bureau Bill should now claim our active interest.

The Constitution of the United States preserves to all citizens the right of Petition. Marriage could not take this right from a woman in the United States even while she was laboring under the disabilities of the common law. Our sisters in Great Britian have not this right. During the past year petitions have been pouring in in behalf of the Child Bureau. These petitions are presented almost daily by the Representatives and Senators, and they are printed in the Congressional Record. Letters to Representative, unless from personal friends are usually deposited in the waste-paper basket, after a polite acknowledgment, but a petition to the House of Representatives or to the United States Senate, when presented, must be filed and noted in the Record.

To use this right of petition intelligently and wisely should be the effort of all earnest women. Undoubtedly it is too much the custom to sign papers of all kinds without knowledge or purpose. Women should not dissipate this power and influence; they must be educated to use it wisely. Many legislators claim that the letters received from women do not show an intelligent grasp of the conditions sought to be remedied, nor of the effect of the proposed legislation.

I most earnestly warn the Federation of the danger of claiming for our Federation, with its hundreds of thousands of members, a great political power, or, that the chairman of any one Committee, can set this body in action at a word.

We are all working for righteous legislation, but we

should not follow like sheep the first one that purports to lead. The men are beginning to say, "here is an influence for us to control, let us get our women to send letters and petitions to their representatives." It may or may not be a wise measure. Take the time to discuss it in your club, at home, and study it from all sides.

Some very absurd stories are told of the way petitions and letters are obtained. To illustrate, the chairman of this committee was interviewed in a New York paper, when the Tariff was under discussion in the spring and summer of 1909. As a result her mail increased to more than a hundred letters a day, and sometimes fifty of these letters were identical in form and substance. The climax was reached, however, when two typewritten slips were received one morning headed: "Send this one to Senator Aldrich" and the other "Send this one to Mrs. Mussey." The poor employe of the mills had obeyed her employer literally, and instead of copying his letter as he intended she should do, she had sent the original draft. This is an extreme case, but it illustrates the conditions that give opportunities for criticism. Understand the bill you favor, its object and effect, and then either join the other members of your club in a wise petition or write a brief but convincing letter to your Representative. Then watch him, see how he votes, and let him know that you are aware of his attitude. Men are fond of calling women "the power behind the throne!" Let us see whether women have power to secure for children the same consideration from our legislators that they give to the Tariff, Interstate Commerce Legislation, etc. If we can't accomplish this, it is time we tried the ballot. The American man is the best on earth, but we American women owe the duty of inspiring him to the best and the highest in all lines of activity.

The returns from the Clubs as to legislative work are most interesting and I regret that some were received too late to be included in the tabulation.

In the long ago, when the General Federation of Women's Clubs came into being with my old teacher, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown as its founder and first President, we were very earnest about excluding politics and religion, but as we have drawn nearer together in the twenty-two years of our

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

organized existence, we have become less timid. We are proud that our Presidents have been called to the White House to take part in a Conference concerning the welfare of children, and sent to the Isthmus of Panama to aid in establishing American homes. We believe that this recognition of intelligent American womanhood is but a prophecy of what is to come.

It is not strange however that out of 3192 Federated Clubs only 532 report any activity in legislative work. Their reports are however hardly just, to themselves. Some have appointed Legislative Committees, showing a desire to work if called upon; in other Clubs, the individual members have worked when not formally organized.

Many Clubs are organized for purposes quite foreign to legislative work.

They may be purely literary or musical and come together to enjoy a pleasant program. But it often happens that some strong leader will drop a word which will touch the tender heart of a sister and before they know it, the program will include an article of Judge Lindsay's on the Juvenile Court, or on the conditions of the children and women wage earners. They are studying the agitation for Pure Food Laws, and that for suppressing the White Slave Traffic, and before they know it, they will not, as one Club said, "leave legislation to men," but will realize that they and their children must have a word to say. Effective legislation cannot be had unless supported by public opinion. Women, and particularly Club women, have much to do with moulding this opinion.

It is true that the questions sent out could be improved upon another year, and I think more care should be given by the officers in preparing these reports. Some of the Clubs say that they have never been advised as to the measures we are supporting. Others are doing fine local work. In Arkansas they are working for the preservation of the old State Capitol, for compulsory education and a Child Labor law. In Alabama they are working for child labor laws, and collecting information to be published as to laws affecting children and women.

In every State there are Clubs working for the protection of children. Many work for the closing of saloons and the

abolition of the liquor traffic. There is a growing interest in all local regulations relating to health. In Colorado they report, "We all vote and are interested in good legislation and good laws." Some Clubs are informing themselves, and others are informed, but not working. One Club says, "When Club women realize that an interest in legislation is one form of patriotism they will be more eager to study it."

In Kentucky they want school suffrage. In Maryland they are not only trying to get equal suffrage, but also to get a law permitting women to serve on School Boards.

The request comes from several clubs for "a primer as to legislative work." It seems to your Chairman, that there is a serious lack of information. Ignorance of the law does not excuse the offender, but in this field woman has been discouraged from eating of the tree of knowledge.

There should be a manual published giving the laws in each state governing property rights of married women and concerning guardianship of children. It should include public rights as to membership on Boards of State institutions, as well as political rights, both local, state and federal. It should include all that touches child and family life. With such information before each Club the individual members would be able to work intelligently both directly and indirectly for right legislation.

I desire to thank the thousands of women all over the country who have supported this Committee in its efforts to secure consideration in the halls of Congress, and I especially desire to thank our President, Mrs. Moore and our Board member on the Committee, Mrs. Philip Carpenter, and all my Committee for their cordial support.

During the past winter, a class for the study of Current History was conducted in the Chicago Women's Club, under the auspices of the Philosophy and Science Department, by Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, a member of the Club.

It was not the purpose to give a summary of current events, but to study matters of current public interest, trying to understand their causes and probable results, and the arguments both for and against all debatable questions of public policy. It was believed that increased knowledge and understanding of public affairs would stimulate keen and intelligent interest

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

in the discussions in legislative halls and in the Press, and would greatly increase the effectiveness of woman's influence in helping to form a just and righteous public opinion in all matters relating to city, state, and national betterment.

The class was fully justified by results, interest and attendants steadily increasing, and by unanimous vote study along the same lines and under the same leader will be again pursued next winter.

The following is a list of subjects taken up last year because they were those uppermost at the time in legislative chambers. Their development and crystallization into law will be followed by the class in future study:

The English Budget:

Methods of Taxation,
English Land System,
Old Age Pensions,
Naval Disarmament,
Home Rule for Ireland,

The English Election:

Control of Finances by the House of Commons,
Veto Power of the House of Lords,
"Tariff Reform" or Protection for England,

The Russianizing of Finland:

The Turkish and Persian Revolutions:

The United States Congress:

Independence of Legislative, Executive and Judicial
Departments of the Government,
Centralization of Power vs. State Rights,
Anti-Cannonism,
The Payne-Aldrich Tariff,
Conservation of Natural Resources,
The Pinchot-Ballinger Controversy,
Postal Savings Banks,
The Sherman Anti-Trust Law and Control of Monopolists.
The Standard Oil and Tobacco Decisions and Re-hearings before the Supreme Court.

The Illinois Legislature:

Party Government vs. Control by Factions,
City Government by Commission,
The Short Ballot,
Direct Primaries,
Deep Waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf.

TABULATED LIST OF REPORTS FROM CLUBS.

LEGISLATURE	No. Activity	No. Clubs Federated	No. Reporting	Legislative Committee	How Work		Objects			Increased Interest
					Petition	Personal	Town	State	National	
Alabama	52	67	59	3	2	5	3	4	1	2
Arkansas	2	12	7	3	3	4	4	6	..	7
California	120	..	166	14	35	28	20	30	11	19
Canal Zone	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	5	103	40	18	18	27	18	20	18	18
Connecticut* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	4	14	10	3	5	4	6	6	1	5
District of Columbia ..	..	14	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
Florida .....	..	36	14	7	10	7	9	10	3	6
Georgia	1	..	8	1	4	6	6	6	3	3
Idaho* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	86	315	182	39	58	66	31	36	14	54
Indiana	40	..	54	5	9	7	7	6	1	12
Iowa	10	354	42	4	10	7	6	5	5	9
Kansas	48	..	58	2	3	7	5	7	2	6
Kentucky	2	..	32	18	18	26	21	25	1	23
Louisiana	8	..	11	2	2	1	3	3	3	1
Maine	21	..	29	1	6	5	4	3	1	3
Maryland	8	50	27	9	11	12	13	12	7	14
Massachusetts	18	83	66	12	12	9	7	7	..	7
Michigan	41	219	102	37	34	27	32	30	4	35
Minnesota	?	200	24	7	12	10	8	15	1	7
Mississippi	1	..	12	5	7	8	9	10	2	5
Missouri	20	156	52	24	19	17	16	15	5	16
Montana	12	32	18	2	6	5	4	5	2	2
Nebraska	27	..	45	4	7	12	9	10	4	8
Nevada* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	22	?	31	3	7	7	6	7	3	4
New Jersey	9	121	38	9	11	13	12	12	6	8
New York	7	256	31	10	15	14	12	13	7	12
North Carolina	22	..	28	2	2	2	1	4	..	2
North Dakota	29	66	44	6	13	10	7	7	5	7
Ohio	76	327	133	15	50	34	20	29	6	25
Oklahoma	33	163	52	11	10	9	9	9	3	7
Oregon	8	49	15	4	4	6	5	7	1	5
Pennsylvania	33	..	86	24	41	38	27	28	17	25
Rhode Island	17	36	36	14	7	7	5	5	2	8
South Carolina	13	..	20	3	2	3	1	2	..	1
South Dakota	9	..	15	3	4	3	1	3	1	3
Tennessee	4	80	16	5	10	7	7	6	..	5
Texas	32	..	70	9	18	17	16	17	2	13
Utah* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	18	31	23	3	4	4	4	4	1	4
Virginia	2	14	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	1	120	13	2	11	8	7	5	3	7
West Virginia	9	22	10	..	..	1	1	1	..	1
Wisconsin	6	164	48	13	31	24	17	21	9	21
Wyoming* .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	882	3192	1785	365	532	507	401	453	158	420

*No report.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN ON LEGISLATION.

NANETTE B. PAUL, LL. B., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since the beginning of organized society, woman has exerted an influence upon its government, but that influence has been sporadic, and exercised generally through the affections. There have been great women rulers in perhaps every civilized state. Cleopatra, Elizabeth, Victoria, and others, come to mind. More often, however, women have stood behind the throne, and reigned as the sympathetic wife, the virtuous mother, or the cruel and heartless mistress.

In Greece during that half-century of unexampled splendor when it gave to the world men never surpassed in science, poetry, art and in the administration of a democratic government, why do we hear nothing of the women? Because tradition and social convention rigidly excluded them from all participation in government, and the ceremonies of religion. But in spite of rigorous custom, the genius of the woman-mind would not be entirely subdued. By the sacrifice of her virtue, the Greek woman could obtain the intellectual companionship she craved, and often exerted a moral influence upon the greatest men. The name of Aspasia will be coupled forever with that of Pericles, not because of her beauty, for she was plain, but for her wisdom and indirect participation in public affairs of that famous republic.

During the golden age of Rome, women had many rights but it is not related that they used them in the defence or in the upbuilding of the empire; perhaps, because a military organization never has appealed to the woman-nature. Later, however, when Justinian gathered the scattered laws of the empire into one coherent whole, Theodosia stood at his side, cheering and encouraging him, as well as rendering assistance in technical details. In the transition from the ancient to the modern ideals, from the monarchical to the democratical form of government, women as well as men have felt the stimulus toward a more general participation in public affairs. With the opening of doors into regions of history, literature, and art, women unconsciously peeped into the apartment of law and justice. Their curiosity was aroused and their ambition stimulated to explore. Their innate ideas of right soon caused

them to see many things in the existing order to improve or to condemn. But neither their co-operation nor their criticism has been welcomed always by the party in power. They have learned, however, that never was there greater need of the ingenuity, adroitness and perserverance developed through long centuries of subservience, than at the present time in the effort to influence legislation.

We, as women, can rule no longer by the heart alone. We must add the influence of the head. If we enter and hold the mental and moral spheres occupied heretofore only by our brothers, we must learn to wage war with the same weapons. We have entered one field of endeavor after another with varying degrees of opposition. The domain of law and legislation is about the last into which we are to effect an entrance. It may prove the most difficult. We shall succeed only as we call into action all the training of the past centuries, with all the forces of our complex natures, carefully educated and wisely directed.

The judicial attitude of mind is not wholly a masculine characteristic; under favorable conditions and the necessity of development, it has responded to the feminine impulse. Indeed this quality is rapidly growing as women dispassionately discuss public questions in our various societies. There is every reason to hope that we may have our Solomons in the near future.

We can point already with pride to a woman judge in Chicago, who is not only giving satisfaction in the performance of the duties of her office, but who, by the esteem she is inspiring in the hearts of the people of her jurisdiction, is paving the way for the election of other women to the same unusual position. I speak of Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCullough. Of course, it is understood that Mrs. McCullough was conversant with the law of her district before she was selected to administer it.

There is an inadequate knowledge of the functions of law among women. Law may be, as some one has wisely said, only beneficence acting by rule; but granting the truth of that statement, without knowledge of the rule our attempts to benefit others are liable to be frustrated.

We no longer expect a young girl to assume control of a

home and succeed in its management without some previous training; we do not put a pattern into the hands of our daughters and require them to make their gowns without some preliminary instructions; and yet we presume to enter the broad realm of law and legislation with no training, no study of the principles upon which our society rests, no comprehension of the far-reaching effects of premature legislation, and no understanding of the peculiar and delicate structure of our Federal Republic! We expect in ignorance of all these fundamental facts to accomplish by our untrained effort in a few years what the world may have been wrestling with for ages.

When a reform is contemplated, our first duty should be to discover where the remedy lies. May it be accomplished by the State or National law? The Federal Constitution has limited the powers of the National government, but there are cases when only a trained jurist can detect the line of demarkation. Certain it is, however, that all questions of a domestic nature are left to the individual States. Legislation governing marriage, divorce, hours of labor, care of children, etc., may be secured from the State; while the right of suffrage may be obtained by either National or State law. If uniform action in the States is desirable we women may accomplish that, approximately at least, by planning such legislation in meetings like this, and carrying it into execution in the particular State of our residence. But we must remember that in no department of the complex structure of human society is there greater need for prayerful, constant, and efficient training than in this one of legislation.

Do you realize that but yesterday law and religion were the reverse sides of the same shield? That even now the foundation stones of the structure of our civil law are the ten great commandments that have held humanity in thrall since the birth of civilization? That the laws of both States and Nation are but the attempt to apply those same commandments to new and perplexing conditions?

As we look at the various branches of the great law tree we are amazed at the variety of its manifestations; but as we follow them down to the huge trunk, we find a logical and natural development for every one. By such contemplation

we readily see that every alternation proposed to the existing laws must be considered in its relation to the whole; that lopping off one branch a little too much may promote an undesirable growth in another.

It is not to be implied that every woman should enter a law college and pursue the three years' course leading to a Bachelor's Degree before she sanctions a reform, the need of which is patent to the most casual observer. That is not possible. But it is desirable that each one of us manifest the same respect toward the law of our land that we show in our attitude toward other phases of social reform.

We could not think of attempting to modify the creed of the Presbyterian, Methodist, or other church, without first acquainting ourselves with the form of the creed as it stands, its historical development, the effect of such change upon its adherents, etc. Yet such action would effect the lives of but relatively few. When we demand alterations in our law do we observe the same obviously necessary precautions, although such change may effect the entire population?

We can none of us ever hope to know the law in all its ramifications; no lawyer ever has or ever will. He does not hesitate to admit such fact. But he knows the principles, how to apply them to a given case, where to look for precedents, etc. We must gain more knowledge of those principles, if we accomplish what we wish in the way of influencing legislation.

You may ask how such knowledge may be acquired? Do you not study history, literature, art, sociology, economics, in fact, everything but law, in your clubs? You do not go to college for a special course in order to acquire some general information along these lines; why may you not accomplish something in the same way concerning the origin and growth of our common law? You enjoy the study of these other subjects without presuming to be a specialist; why should you not acquire a general knowledge of that science which transcends all others in its application to human affairs, without thereby expecting every woman to become her own lawyer?

There will be always room for teachers, practitioners and specialists in every department of science, however generally a knowledge of the principles upon which the science is based may be disseminated. It is also true that the more general

the information regarding the foundation principles, the higher the standard of the specialist; the greater the responsibility required of him toward his clients and patrons. In order, however, to study the underlying principles of the legal science, there must be qualified leaders. Here as elsewhere the steps of the student must be wisely directed. These leaders must of necessity have had a college course or such practical training as will not have caused them to lose sight of principles in the technicalities of practice in office or court.

Many colleges are open to women, but not all, nor a sufficient number. It is one of our first duties to demand that the doors of every law college in the land be opened on equal terms, exacting equal work and granting equal recognition, to every applicant, regardless of the style of clothes he may happen to wear. While this should be true of every professional institution, it is absolutely essential in those teaching law, and training for service in the affairs of government. Do you know that ninety per cent. of the members of all our legislative assemblies are practicing attorneys, or men otherwise trained in the law? Woman is making her way into the law-making bodies slowly but surely, and her preparation should be similar.

The study of the law is no longer something to contemplate as a distinguishing factor in a woman's life. It must be accepted soon as a matter of course. Urge your daughters to take the law course, now. The discipline it affords her will enable her to add the knowledge of literature, art, etc. by her own effort later, besides giving her a breadth of view, an insight into social and political conditions which no other line of study can furnish.

Millions of dollars are spent annually on education. Should not some part of that vast sum go toward institutions which will give our women balance, and preserve us from becoming top-heavy with culture? The criticism is already made that we are being educated away from our husbands and brothers. If such a danger exists, nothing will correct it more effectually than a general study of law.

One young girl sometimes doubted the wisdom of spending three years on a profession which she had no intention of practicing. But since her marriage she has realized its usefulness, for she remarked: "My husband brings home his cases

and we go over them together. He is so pleased that I can understand them. Most women, you know, are so stupid about such things." So long as such mutual interests exist in the home, is an appeal to the divorce court probable?

Perhaps it would be wise to count the colleges in your State that invite women into the law department. It may surprise many that in our Capital City, the seat of the law-making body of our free Republic, but one educational institution permits women to enter the department of law, and that is the Howard University for colored youth. Is the colored woman more capable, or does she need more law, than her white sister? In order that we white women may prepare to practice in our courts, or to acquire some general information of business and other branches of the law, we are forced to maintain a separate institution. Such an anomalous situation is of course the result of deep-seated prejudice, and is not perhaps surprising, but that men are willing and eager to give their time to teaching in an institution founded for women, and directed by a woman Dean, and without compensation, surely points to the new order when women shall have equal advantages even in this field.

In this great state of Ohio, a woman cannot act as a notary public, nor has she a place on State board controlling the insane, imbecile and other unfortunate citizens, many of whom are women. In the near future women are to take their places naturally not only in law colleges, and on state boards, but in the courts, the legislatures, and on the bench, dispensing justice with a fine a discrimination, and with perhaps a clearer insight into the needs of the individual. She will then have the right to exercise the symbol of a free citizen, the ballot, and her influence will be more effectual, because of her recognition as an equal factor in the social organization.

Hitherto, American women have influenced legislation by sending in petitions, wet, perhaps with the tears of our earnestness and enthusiasm; have buttonholed our congressmen at dinners and teas, pouring into their reluctant ears the facts or fancies of our crusade; have taken them out in automobiles to view the exhibits, etc.; always compelled to implore their interest and action as a favor. But when the intellect of women is trained in the same schools with her brothers, her judgment

developed by the same tests, her social vision extended to the same horizon, her co-operation based upon equal privilege and equal knowledge, then will her influence be co-equal in the field of legislation. That such influence will be altruistic, and broad in scope, considering the welfare of the discouraged man, the helpless child and the fallen woman, there is no doubt. Whenever her hand has touched the legislative lever, it has turned toward the home, the sweat-shop, and the slums.

The opportunities of sturdy, of philanthropic and charitable endeavor in which many of you are so earnestly engaged today, is possible because of the influence of some women upon the men who make our laws; and the control which many of you exercise over your own property has been wrested from your husband by the intelligent and determined influence of a few women in the past. The fact that the liquor men and other classes which thrive on the weakness of human nature, are a unit against women suffrage indicates their fear of her as a legislator.

The time for cajoling legislation is past. It will be accomplished hereafter by reason and clear understanding of the conditions calling for improvement. We, thousands of women trained for the work, banded together, may become an invincible power for straightening out the tangles in our legislative skein, or we may prove, without such preparation, the destructive force which will draw the tangle into a more hopeless snarl.

When Prussia seeking to rise from the wreck of the Napoleonic invasion, asked the great Humboldt for aid in re-organizing the stricken kingdom, his reply was: "Whatever you would put in the State, you must first put into the schools." To which we would add, "and into the women's clubs."

The result of our influence will depend upon the attitude we assume. Unbiased, educated effort, cautiously and wisely directed, seeking what is right, because it is right, not because we want it, will prove the co-operation needed and welcomed by our best citizens. Mere numbers of names, without the balance of a sane, sound leadership will place the result of most of our efforts in the scrap-basket which stands on the left hand of every congressman's desk.

We may with profit copy the example of the peasant

women of Switzerland, who, while their husbands and brothers are leading the American tourist over their glorious snow-capped mountains, don the men's cast-off clothing and thus arrayed carry on the work of the farm, tending the cattle and the goats.

Let us then clothe ourselves with the masculine garments of a legal education, a discriminative judgment, and a comprehension of the peculiar structure of our Federal and State organizations. With such a preparation, and with the enthusiasm already aroused wisely directed, success cannot long hide her shining face from our view.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

MISS ELLA HAAS, STATE FACTORY INSPECTOR OF OHIO.

LADIES OF THE CONVENTION: During almost two years now that I have been interested in factory inspection, I have had a most wonderful awakening.

I want to plead with the mothers of this audience this morning, or with any woman who has any influence with the employers of labor, to use your influence which God has given you for the protection and for the preservation of the womanhood of our country.

Today we have in our list of wage earners over six million women. If only one million of the six do not marry you have over five million American homes that must be represented by these wage earners. Think of that army that are coming to us for the next generation. Think of the condition of the offspring of these homes, and yet we say our institutions are a great burden to the State.

I made the statement to the Ohio Legislature a few weeks ago, that while we had a grand body of men representing our government in our State House today, I made a prophecy that in the next generation we could not have the standard of manhood that we have today unless some conditions are changed, because the members of our legislative bodies do not come from the lap of luxury. The majority come through the trials of life, and unless we have better mothers in our State we cannot have better men. We will have to meet the degenerating conditions that must come.

In visiting one of our institutions, I was impressed with some conditions that I found there, and yet I want to make the statement very clear why I felt as I did. The president of that institution is a very strong church man. The other officers of that institution were very much the same type of men, and yet, ladies, when I went through that institution and pointed out things here and there that were not according to the laws of our state, one man that stands very nobly for the cause of Christianity, said, "Why, Miss Haas, that seems to be a joke. These people are nothing to us but numbers. They are not men and women."

Take that one thought home. If I only had time to give you that one thought it is well spent, because I know there are women in this audience that are the wives, mothers, or sisters of some of the best manufacturers of our country, and plead with your husbands or your brothers, that the women who are helping to make the business, who are creating the money going into your bank account, are worthy of being more than numbers, for those women will be the mothers of the next generation and their children must be the voters of this country. They are going to have their influence wherever they go regardless how poor they are.

Perhaps just a thought of my own experience would be helpful to you. I went to one of the tobacco warehouses which I know is being supported by a great deal of money. The dust there was so thick that I know 40 per cent. of the operators in that room were constantly coughing. I was not able to talk three minutes without coughing. I said to the Superintendent: "Have you no way of ventilating this room any better than it is this morning?" He replied: "If we open those windows on that side, they complain of taking cold. If we open the windows over here the same thing occurs." The roof of the building was a series of sky-lights and yet the architect and the contractor and everybody connected with the construction of the building had never realized the line of work which would have to be done in that building and every window was nailed fast. I asked what it would cost to have every second, third or fourth window so it could be opened. "That is just a minor matter—too ridiculous to talk about," I was told. "It is a matter of cold judgment. Would your

corporation be willing to spend this amount? These women cannot give you the best service, their lungs are filled with this dust and they cannot give you the right service. It is a matter of cold dollars and cents, man; put these windows in and you will get better returns from your people." "Will you go in and talk to the Manager of the Company?" "I will be glad," I said. I met the manager and said: "Won't you consider changing some of these windows?" "I think we can, but it never occurred to us."

Ladies, there are thousands of manufacturers in our state today that are just as ready for the suggestion from your mind, more ready than they would be from me, because of my position.

Why not interest yourselves in the women of our country that are making the industries of our country? I will guarantee this morning that a great number of the industries of our own State are today the lines of work that in my mother's time were done in the home. Whose fault is it that these institutions have been incorporated? The women's? No. The men have incorporated the institutions. Has the machinery been invented by the women? No. The men invented it.

The men are drawing the women out of the homes into the industries. Now, I say, every employer of labor in the United States owes the women that he takes into these institutions, such conditions that they can go out, and without any shame, face the world, saying, "I am a pure woman when I leave this institution."

Ninety per cent. of our wage-earning women have not one hour left in which to prepare for wifehood, or motherhood.

I am advocating an eight-hour day from my own experience. I know that in my own life when I was working ten hours, and it was necessary to be at my press at 6:30, I had not time to learn to cook, and when I got home I had not time to learn how to bake tea biscuit, and I was not fit to go into any man's home and be the proper wife or mother of that home. Do you want your daughter to be robbed of that God-given privilege? Now think of the other mother.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

GREETINGS.

MRS. MARY I. CRANS, RAILWAY MAIL ASSOCIATION.

I am very glad and proud to stand here at this time and bring a brief word of greeting to you all from the twelve hundred women who constitute the Women's Auxiliary of the Railway Mail Association. The 15,000 Railway Mail Clerks in the land have an organization for caring for legislation for themselves and for accident insurance. We were organized as an Auxiliary to that organization.

We were first organized to promote sociability of the clerks, and the advancement of their families, but we very soon found out that we could help ourselves better by helping others, so we were soon federated with our State Federation, and almost all the branches are affiliated with their State Federations.

There are 41 branches in as many states in the land, and through affiliation with the state organization and with the State Federation we are going along with you, doing the same kind of work that you are, and we mean to grow in numbers and good work until we shall be known of all men and shall fully justify the General Federation of Women's Clubs taking us into affiliated membership.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1910

THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MRS. J. E. COWLES, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting Tuesday evening was devoted to the Department of Literature and Library Extension, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Chairman, and to the Department of Education, Miss Laura Drake Gill, Chairman. The general subject of the evening was "Development." The incidental music was given by Mr. Sidney C. Durst on the organ: Prelude, Maestoso, Op. 174, No. 6, Sheinberger; Adagio, Durst; and Interlude: Liebestraum, Lemare. The addresses follow:

THE THEATRE AND THE PEOPLE.

DR. RICHARD BURTON.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

(Dr. Burton spoke in part as follows:)

The theatre is an amusement—herein lies its peril, and at the same time its high principle. Its peril, because we of puritan descent (and I should be most interested privately to see how large a per cent. of this audience were included), and so inheriting an unfortunate, and I think, unfair prejudice against it, are in danger of making the drama low by thinking it so. Give a dog a bad name, you know, means a great deal. We incline here, I think, to forget that bit of Latin wisdom: "The abuse of a thing is nothing against the thing."

An amusement like the theatre can influence the world with its splendid ideal more vitally for the reason that it is regarded as pleasure. It reveals the nature of a person, of a people, as work itself does not. It catches humanity off guard, so to say, in a childlike mood, and hence it has been said: "Let me make the songs of the people, and I care not who makes the laws." It goes deeper into the very heart of man. When we may say a piece of creative work was done sportively, in a spirit of sport or play, we mean it was more truly self-express-

sive. It is this sense of boy-like, creative activity which is in mind.

You remember the great Old Testament words: "When He marked out the foundation of the earth, then I was with Him as a master workman, and I was truly His delight, sporting always before him, and my delight was with the sons of men."

The theatre has its roots in this deep craving for play, for sport, for joy, and in this sense play is not a luxury, as a leading education has recently said—not a luxury so much as a necessity.

Every child desires to act. Every child is a little mummer, every moment by day and night. It throws a new meaning in that line of Shakespeare: "And all the men and women simply players."

The theatre has its root in religion; the ancient Indian myth plays, the Greek altar, the European Cathedrals, everywhere in history you find the drama illustrates that truth.

We have been reminded of late of this older union of religion and the stage by such plays as "Everyman," "The Servant in the House" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." The Church has always been aware that a stage play is regarded by an audience as a piece of life, which exercises a corresponding power. I say the church would not have tolerated the notion that a drama bears no relation to life and therefore is relieved from all moral responsibility.

The veteran actor, Henry Irving, when past sixty, was presenting Tennyson's beautiful play "Becket," when some one remarked that the actor had done a great deal for that Tennyson play; whereupon Irving answered: "It is nothing compared with what this play has done for me. It has changed my whole view of life." It seems to me that that is remarkable testimony coming from such a man. If a play can effect such a result in the case of a player with fifty years of make-believe behind him, what can it not do for the average player?

Here then is the most democratic of all story-telling, responding to the deep dramatic instinct that is in us all, influencing untold thousands daily, and millions a year, and therefore its use or abuse offers a vital, practical educational problem in the United States.

What is being done? That is what I have come from Minnesota to ask and try to answer so well as I may.

Do we realize what the playhouse is, and are we handling it to show such realization? Have we a government officer known as a supervisor or censor of the theatre? That were absurd, you say, I ask you bluntly: "Why so?" We have a conservator of our forests, and are the souls of the people not as well worth conservation as sticks and stones? Is there not here the sacrifice to the great god Commerce? Moreover, the Director of the Français, the best theatre on earth, is an officer of the state. Why then is it utopian to suggest a like possibility in our own blessed land? I cannot see that it is pseudo-idealistic to suggest it.

Has any state or city in the nation awakened to a sense of responsibility in this matter, except where some private citizen has left his town, money for a municipal play house? This has occurred in Red Wing, Minnesota, Saginaw, Michigan and Northhampton, Massachusetts. Out of the thousands of cities in this country these sporadic object lessons, of course, help a little, but we must confess that sound, broad thinking has only just begun in this important social question, but the movement has started. Here and there a prophetic voice is heard, here and there a significant step has been or is being taken.

In her recent book "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets" Jane Addams writes these significant words: "The classical city provided for play with careful solicitude, building the theatre as they built the market place and the temple, and it came to anticipate the highest ideals of the poet when the sounds of pleasure released the national life."

She agrees with me that it is in the play mood that you can take humanity and do something with it. Only in the modern industrial cities have men concluded that it is no longer necessary for the municipality to provide for the desire for play. A sentence of hers that will bear repetition is "the insatiable desire for play." After her twenty-five years of superb social service, her thought is very much what Matthew Arnold had in mind when he said: "The theatre is irresistible—organize the theatre."

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

ALICE WILLIAMS BROTHERTON.

FOREWORD.

When in "As You Like It," Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the "melancholy Jaques" that speech beginning:

*"All the World's a Stage,
And all the men and women merely Players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts;—
His Acts being Seven Ages.—"*

we recognize that the Dramatist is speaking not in his own words but in those of the jaded libertine, the jaundiced sneering satirist to whom the Senior Duke says frankly:—

*"All the headed evils
Which thou with license of free foot hast caught,
Thou wouldst discharge into the general World."*

Therefore, we are not surprised to find on analysis that every phase of man's life, represented as seen through sin-darkened eyes, is contemptible. Every figure in the procession that defiles before the reader is mean, undignified, even revolting—the crying Infant, the dawdling School-boy, the mawkish Lover, the bullying, swaggering Soldier, the obese pompous Justice, the shrivelled Miser, the doddering Imbecile—these are the *distorted* images of Humanity seen by the morbid Pessimist, whose springs of life are poisoned at their source.

Unluckily for us, Shakespeare never found time or occasion to sum up for us his *own* view of the other side of life, the healthy, cheery view of the sane, courageous soul.

Nor was he likely to have drawn for us as a companion-picture the *Seven Ages of Woman*; for it is only within these last seventy years that our sex has attained to more than three or four Acts in the Drama of Life. We live longer and more fully than our grandmothers, or even our mothers. The broadened horizon, wider range of interests, thronging opportunities for service, not only prolong but enrich life.

So (with apologies to the *Elizabethan*), I venture to show you the happy normal life of Woman made possible by the chivalrous generosity of the best American manhood (which

has created for Woman an ideal environment), and by the Clubs which lift us into the World-current of ideas and of work.

First, the Infant,
Dimpling and crowing in its artless glee.
And then the care-free School-girl, curls a-toss.
And shining eyes a-twinkle, trips along
The flowery, bowery country lane to school.
The Maiden next or the gay laughing Belle,
Just poised upon the brink of womanhood;
A social queen, ruling her little court
By grace of beauty and of courtesy.
Soon the fond Bride, resigning wider realms
To be queen-regnant of the happy hearth;
To find the primal Eden, dewy-fresh
And flower-bestrewn, that world within the World
Which wedded souls may still tread hand in hand.
—O Love, first lord of life and foe of death,
The miracle-worker, burthen-lifter, guide
And guard of honest hearts! Shall ill befall
A Land so long as altar-fires of home
On every side, from Northern Lake to Gulf,
From Sea to Sea, gleam with thy sacred flame?
The Mother, next, high-priestess of the Home;
The link that welds the Present to the Past,
The world-old channel of life for humankind.
In the safe shelter of the ingle-nook
Loaf-giver, guardian, nourisher of life,
Heart of the household, comforter, and nurse—
Each hour its duty, and its guerdon, brings;
Now, wifely-wise, to soothe a husband's cares,
To hold the household routine to its course,
To gaze into the baby's eyes and watch
Within the depths a new-born soul arise;
To sift from childish prattle meanings clear,
Tutor her boys in sturdy principles,
In lighter hours be comrade to her girls:
These are the tasks that fill her daily round.

—O hours of cradle-song and twilight tale,
Of prayers above low-pillowed golden heads—
Hours all too brief, gone ere your worth is known,
Days all too full for any thought of self—
Dear hours and days of happy Motherhood
Too swift you pass, too soon our nestlings fly!

The sixth scene shifts into the Matron hale
With graver brow and statelier step and slower,
Fit pilot for the young adventurer's bark
Across the treacherous reefs and shoals of Time.
The skill long trained in strenuous household needs
Is deft for earnest work in broader fields.

Now, the arms empty of their nurselings reach
To lift the down-trodden and the desolate;
Before the cowering slave of brutish sin
To hold the aegis of chaste Womanhood;
Palms hallowed by their years of ministry
Outstretch to plead for civic decency;
The heart that brooded over childish hurts
Grows strong to sympathize and aid and bless
All orphaned Childhood robbed of childhood's rights.
And life's long Indian Summer glides away
In dedicated service to mankind.

Last scene of all, beneath the silver crown
Of Age droops low the reverend Grandame's head;
Waiting the call awhile she lingers yet
Beside the dying embers of the hearth,
Alone, yet not alone, for Faith is here,
And Love, and Peace, and Memory in the dusk
Tells one by one her rosary's shining beads.

Till Death draws near, in no grim skeleton-guise
But in the white robes of God's messenger
Bearing the blessed key that opes Time's door
Into the fair fields of Eternity,
Where Past and Future form one perfect Now;
And being merges in the wider Life
Sans pain, *sans* sin, *sans* tears, *sans* aught but joy.

PROPOSED USE OF THE ENGLISH SCHOLARSHIP.

MISS JULIET STUART POINTS.

(Miss Points spoke in part as follows:)

I should like to extend to the Federation of Women's Clubs my very deep personal gratitude for the opportunity that is to be given me for study in England, for a deeper insight into, and a broader outlook upon this terrible but fascinating problem of modern life.

Education means useful functioning in society, and functioning not merely as a unit, not merely for ones self, but for others. I suppose that most of our worthy citizens at the present time would consider that education had fulfilled its highest purpose if it had produced a group of human beings, happy, prosperous, successful in life, with some idea of the requirements of their fellow men. But, after all, this is a medieval idea and must take its place with the other medieval ideas in the past.

We cannot take the purely personal, selfish view, which the medieval student took, and we cannot take the purely cultural view, which I am afraid most modern students take. We must take the modern view, which is the product of the conditions of the present time—the view that society must demand that education function truthfully. If society is pouring a vast amount of money into this educational system and demands something in return, we must think of society as a vast machine where each cog, each little wheel must be perfect in order that the machine may not be destroyed, must be perfect in itself, and must work perfectly with every other part.

We know that nowadays society is being influenced by intelligent opinion. There was a time when anybody thought he had a right to have an opinion on anything, but that time has long gone past, I think. At present it seems that we require as much scientific knowledge to solve the problems of the causes of poverty, of trades-unionism, as we require to solve the problems of the origin of species, or of the theory of comets. We cannot, any of us, speak on these questions offhand. We have to know about them.

We trained women are the ones, not altogether, but largely perhaps, who have some of these questions to solve. I think

that upon every one of us rests a moral responsibility to understand the social questions of our time—not merely to have a philanthropic interest, and to want to do things out of the kindness of our hearts, but really to *know* something about them, if our public policy is ever to amount to anything—if our social work, so-called, is ever to produce any results. If it is going to be more than picking up water in a sieve, *we must intelligently understand the causes of social factors* and that is what I am going to try to learn in England.

I think I have a fairly deep sense myself of the necessity for the women of America working on these very problems. I am going to study economics and sociology. I am going to try to find out more than I know at present of the laws that govern society, and then try to make use of these laws.

There is a choice of Universities open. In this case one may go to Oxford or Cambridge or London. It is said that the best place to study economics and sociology in England at present is the London School of Economics. This school was founded some fifteen years ago. It has accomplished wonders for the advance of sociology, not only of England, but of social problems throughout the whole world, and I think that much may be obtained by studying with men of that calibre.

I hope not merely to listen to the lectures, but mean to do some work myself on some of these questions. That is, I hope to do some practical research work during my residence in London. This will be made much easier on account of the proximity of the British Museum. I hope to find out the method of finding out things. In the British Museum there are documents which are not to be found in any other library of the world, which throw light on our present social conditions, and the study of documents at the time of the industrial revolutions, throws more light on present economic conditions than the study of any other period whatsoever.

I am also, as I suppose we all are here tonight, deeply interested in the question of women's work, of women's position in society, of what it was, what it is, and what it will be, and I think that perhaps no work could be done in the name of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which would be more valuable than an investigation into the entrance of women into industry, and its effect upon modern life.

This, then, is the plan that I have outlined for my work in England. I have tried constantly to remember, that after all this scholarship goes to but one person, that it entails many sacrifices not only on the part of those who contributed to it, but also on the part of those who need the money which was applied in this way. These considerations make me feel it necessary to make practical use of my time in England and also afterward, not only during the tenure of this scholarship, but after I am through with my work. I hope that the training I will get there of whatsoever character it may be, will equip me better for fighting shoulder to shoulder with all the other public-spirited women who are represented by the delegates present in this audience, for the establishment of a better environment, of a better and greater opportunity for happiness for the downtrodden ones, not only of our own sex, but of all humanity.

EFFICIENCY IN GETTING THINGS DONE THROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,

DIRECTOR OF THE N. Y. BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH.

Acting for 800,000 American citizens, the General Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken to work during the next year for five universal needs of the American child:

1. For better equipped, better ventilated and cleaner school buildings.
2. For more numerous, larger and better supervised playgrounds.
3. For medical school inspection, and school nurses.
4. For physical education and instruction in personal hygiene.
5. For instruction in normal schools in wise methods of presenting the essentials of personal and sex hygiene.

This five-headed program will be welcomed as never before by teachers in private, parochial and public schools, because it will be understood as never before. Examination of public school children for defects of vision, breathing, teeth, lungs, etc., is mandatory in Colorado, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Permissive or optional laws have been passed for California, Con-

necticut, Minnesota, Washington, the District of Columbia and Maine. In Vermont, sight and hearing are tested in September of each year. In Ohio, cities must have physical examinations while rural districts may. In Indianapolis children in private and parochial schools, as well as public schools, must be examined. More than two-thirds of 550 cities having 8,000 or more inhabitants have already begun such examinations even in the absence of specific laws authorizing or compelling them. Playground movements are started in 400 cities. The common drinking cup has been found guilty and sentenced to extinction in California, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. California, South Dakota and Wisconsin have recognized the State's obligation to insure properly constructed and properly ventilated school buildings even in rural districts. Everywhere instruction in personal hygiene is compulsory. Full page illustrated stories about school hygiene, dental clinics, playgrounds and physical culture, and almost daily notices, are no longer strangers to our newspapers. The contents of magazines and the official utterances of leading educators prove that State Superintendent Joyner's comment regarding North Carolina is true wherever the Stars and Stripes fly: "The subject of children's health is being discussed and thought over possibly as much as, if not more than, any other subject that concerns our people today."

Nobody challenges the child's right to the five benefits for which you will work this coming year. In most States the propaganda stage is passed. The time for execution has come. The question is no longer "Shall we?" but "How shall we?" "When shall we start?" and "How efficiently shall we keep at it?" The country will respond heartily to any sustained effort to fill in the gap between what we know ought to be done for the child's physical welfare and what we are actually getting done through our schools.

By directing the attention of 800,000 women to these five distinct but related fields, the General Federation of Women's Clubs is in position to correct two fundamental errors which influence the thinking and the doing of the world's largest givers. No one who has once seen the immediate importance of your program to over 20,000,000 children that are, and its indirect importance to millions upon millions yet to be, could

continue to believe what Mr. Carnegie still believes and repeatedly says—that it is almost impossible to find worthy objects for his beneficent interest. Just one day's study of your program would prove conclusively to Mr. Rockefeller that he, too, is fundamentally wrong when he says in his autobiography: "There is not, and never will be, money enough to do the world's uplift work."

There will never be money enough to make mouth breathing a thing of beauty, or to prevent adenoids and enlarged tonsils from dimming the intellect, bad teeth from injuring nutrition, and depleted vitality from inviting tuberculosis. All the philanthropists in the world put together have too little money to make air pure in a badly ventilated schoolroom, to keep germs of disease and indifference from breeding on unclean floors and walls, or to make a stuffy indoor playroom a fit substitute for an outdoor playground.

There is not and never will be money enough—or time enough, or women enough—to execute the Federation's program for the physical welfare of school children, if we go about it the wrong way. But there are women enough—and money enough and time enough—to carry that program far beyond our present dreams, if we go about it efficiently.

The first effect of announcing any comprehensive plan for human uplift is to inspire all who read with a desire to cooperate. If, however, nothing happens but *talk*, and if enthusiasm dries up into disappointment, the reader is apt to become an obstructionist, less open-minded and less willing to give enthusiastic support to later uplift programs. Indifference or inefficiency or fickleness or procrastination in the name of a good cause is apt to do more harm than active work in a bad cause. Since men and women often work inefficiently with the best of motives, I want to suggest two or three pitfalls which it seems to me important to avoid in striving to execute your statesmanlike program.

It is inefficient to impose new obligations upon the school without providing the machinery, the workers and the funds necessary for discharging those obligations. It is inefficient to expect the American school to redeem its pledges to the American child without the intelligent support of the American parent, taxpayer and press. It is inefficient to forget that the

American public school is but one of very many agencies necessary to bringing up children properly, and that any attempt to help the school child which weakens these other agencies and relieves them of responsibility, will ultimately injure the child by weakening and crippling the school itself. For schools to "go it alone" without reference to other established agencies that have been evolved by civilization is to interfere with the future efficiency of the schools, as well as with the future efficiency of all other social and industrial agencies.

It is inefficient to try to get done through the public school that which outside agencies can do better. It is inefficient to tempt or to compel the public school to undertake that for which it is not intended and for which it can never be fitted. It is inefficient to try to get anything done through the public school which overloads the school or the school teachers. It is inefficient to ask the American school to act as a substitute for mother, home, hospital, clinic, church, police department, street cleaning department, health department, museum, factory and relief society.

It is inefficient to be informed with regard to, or interested in, only a small fraction of the problems confronting the school, and only a small fraction of the work done by it. It is inefficient to condone shortcomings in that for which the schools are intended, on the ground that they are doing brilliantly work transferred from home or dispensary or employment bureau; to leave educational duties undone or to do them shabbily will manufacture problems that can never be compensated for by spicing and enriching the curriculum. It is inefficient to applaud or to coddle a city superintendent or teacher or trustee who would rather work with an uninformed, spineless public than with an exacting, because intelligent, public. It is inefficient to be more interested in the sub-normal, a typical child than in the normal; in children's diseases than in children's health; in fresh air for tuberculous children than in fresh air for all children. It is inefficient to divert public attention from one hundred per cent. to three or ten per cent. of the school problem or the health problem.

It would certainly be inefficient to concentrate the interest of 800,000 earnest women upon the physical welfare of the school child at the expense of interest in the educational

progress of that child and the educational efficiency of the school curriculum, teacher, attendance officer, principal, superintendent and trustee.

At the next Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs the world will ask you to compare work accomplished between now and then with work outlined today. Two attitudes toward this challenging question are suggested by my two boys of five and three. On their playroom blackboard the other day were carefully printed a number of words of three and four letters. Under certain of these words was a little twisted sign that looked somewhat like an "s." When asked what that sign meant the older boy said he put that under the words which he had not printed well enough, and that "s" stands for "sorry." What did his younger brother do when his words were not printed well enough? It developed that this lad of three has invented a "double" by the name of George, and when his work does not square with his own efficiency test he says: "O, George did that."

Will you frankly write a little "s" where the world can read it under such of your achievements as has not measured up to your undertaking, advertising that you see, and are sorry for, the gap between what you wanted to do and what you may get done? Or will you individually and collectively invent a "double" and shift the responsibility to "George?"

Success in avoiding these and other pitfalls of inefficiency in getting things done through the school depends very much upon the beginnings of your year's work. Of the 800,000 women in your Federation even the most active will give but a few days of a few weeks of the next two years to executing your program. If you rely upon what you can do with your own hands and your own eyes, very much can be accomplished, although relatively little compared with the needs and the opportunity. If, on the other hand, you spend the energy which you can spare for this work through existing agencies, you can hitch your program to hundreds of thousands of men and women who give the greater part of five days of forty weeks every year to tasks immediately connected with the five objects of your program. You cannot take the place of school teachers and city superintendents and principals and mayors and taxpayers. You can interest them in your program, which is likewise their

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

program, and support them in its execution. You can make this program a vital part of their thinking and their doing. You can give them information and make suggestions which will influence one hundred per cent. of their working hours and working energy. You can secure for them the co-operation they need from their communities.

With respect to the five goals of your program I am venturing to suggest certain detailed next steps likely to be needed in your home communities, including a list of cities that have begun medical inspection and school nursing. Before turning to these particulars, however, I should like to suggest ten more general opportunities for leadership and support which confront your organization and which relate to the efficiency of your next year's work:

1. *That you co-operate with State superintendents of education in securing model laws for promoting school hygiene from the thirty-six State Legislatures that will meet next winter.* The time to organize for legislation is between now and the summer vacation. If between your meeting this week and the meeting of the National Education Association in July you get in touch with State superintendents, county superintendents and city superintendents of education, you can be of great assistance to the Boston meetings and can, perhaps, be the means of crystallizing in every State a movement for legislation next winter. Not only are you more likely to get results from your own members if you begin at once, but a day now is worth a month next fall in getting ready for next year's legislation. Likewise, a week between now and the close of school next month will save almost a year in those cities that have not yet begun physical examination and medical inspection.

2. *That you organize to be of assistance to the superintendents of instruction in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines who are anxious to secure school physicians, school nurses and other health protection for their school children.* Address Commissioner Edwin G. Lexter, San Juan, Porto Rico; Superintendent W. H. Babbitt, Honolulu, Hawaii; Superintendent Dana B. Barrows, Manila, Philippines.

3. *That you offer to co-operate with some Boston agency and with the Massachusetts State Board of Education in exhibiting at the National Education Association's meetings in*

Boston during next July laws, pamphlets, instructions, record cards, notices to parents, etc., having to do with the physical welfare of school children, more particularly with physical examination and medical inspection. Among the 20,000 visitors to the Boston meetings there will be at least hundreds whose intelligent and interested co-operation is essential to the success of your program. At a majority of the meetings one or more aspects of your program will be discussed. Giving visitors definite, constructive suggestions for their own communities will accomplish infinitely more than can long range correspondence during next year. It is not unlikely that Mrs. E. H. Clement, of Boston, who has been endeavoring to work out educational uses for the moving picture and illustrated lecture, would co-operate with you by giving demonstrations that would include not only *fac-similes* of necessary records, laws, etc., but physical examinations and treatment of physical defects. .

4. *That you formulate simple instructions to guide local committees desiring to assist in school matters.* After one year with your program it ought no longer to be true of any city, what is now true of many cities, that for every person intelligently interested in school work, there are ten interested in almshouses, juvenile courts, jails, rescue homes and charitable relief.

5. *That you appoint special committees on school budgets and issue clear instructions to your members, showing how they may help school superintendents secure the funds necessary to do any new work proposed by you.* It is no kindness to a superintendent or mayor or school child to propose new work requiring additional expenditure when it is too late to make that expenditure for another whole year. Unless special attention is given to the school budget before the end of the present fiscal year, the mistake of the New York Child Welfare Exhibit will be generally imitated, namely: A grand display of the needs of the child in November, 1910, *after* the budget for the year 1911 is irrevocably voted. Thus any constructive benefits resulting from an exhibit which will cost probably \$75,000 and will attract national attention must be postponed for fourteen months, so far as city work is concerned, whereas the holding of that same exhibit in October, 1910, would make possible

and certain many constructive benefits dating from January 1, 1911.

6. *That you arrange to co-operate with the committee of five recently appointed by the National Education Association to devise and to recommend uniform school records and reports.* For fifty years futile efforts have been made to secure uniform adequate school reports. The present effort promises to be more successful, partly because leading city and State superintendents have determined that the school story must be more adequately told, and partly because the United States Commissioner of Education and the United States Bureau of Census have taken an active lead for the past four years. Only yesterday an important conference of school auditors convened in Washington upon the call of the auditor of New York City's schools and of the United States Commissioner of Education.

You can publish a list of questions for your members to ask about the monthly and annual school reports issued by your city, county and State superintendents. You can ask the questions which will bring out the story which the school only can tell. What the world thinks about Mr. Rockefeller's giving is infinitely more important than any single thing that Mr. Rockefeller can do; likewise what the world thinks about the program confronting the school is more important than any single thing that the school can do. Towns, cities, states and nation will listen to the story told by the public school. There are energies within society which will attend to these problems if we can persuade the leaders in school work to tell us the truth about their handicaps and about the location of their problems.

Democratic management of public schools never will be possible until we have more facts than have ever yet been available. To get more facts we must have more records and better reports. The time will come when a pension, not a halo, will be given to foremost educators and civic leaders who boast that they can learn about schools without school reports. The time is also coming when the wheel of fortune will give way to the searchlight as the emblem of school policy, and when the kindergarten rank of school administrators will no longer worship "*King Guess*" and will openly dare to honor "*Proof*."

When school reports disclose our nation's greatest needs

and vast opportunities, will no longer be easier to get \$100 to study the boll weevil, the south pole or irrigation than to get \$10 to study where and why our system of universal free education is neither free nor universal nor educational. Whenever the general public is without desire to challenge or without ability to test curriculum, method and environment, it is simply gambling, and to determine school policy by guesses is a worse form of gambling than was ever conceived on race track or stock exchange.

Could any sadder commentary on the failure to apply efficiency tests to schools be found than the fact that of all the insects and sciences, inventions, misfortunes and suicides that were subjects of White House conferences during the Roosevelt *regime*, school management and the nation's responsibility for adequate education drew forth not even an interview? Yet President Roosevelt would much rather talk about simplified breathing than simplified spelling, if only he could see the significance of your program.

7. *That you prepare suggestions through your various journals not only for public meetings, and women's clubs, but for lectures and sermons on the public platform and in the pulpit.* Of particular assistance would be the co-operation of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, merchants' associations, etc., which, under the aggressive leadership of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, are coming more and more to interest themselves in health and educational projects.

8. *That you undertake to interest one or more magazines of national circulation in pressing upon the public and upon officials the importance of your program, and its next steps.*

9. *That you conduct a bureau of information and correspondence which will be of service to local committees of your organization and to other organizations desiring to further one or more parts of your program.* A brilliant illustration of what such follow-up work will do is afforded by the National Playground Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. While its success in large part is due to the backing of the Russel Sage Foundation, it should not be forgotten that it secured this backing because of its definite, constructive, workable plan. A levy of five cents in currency or in stamps upon each member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs would produce a

fund adequate to execute your program and to affect the spending of millions of dollars by our municipalities and States. Would not the influence of your 800,000 members be appreciably increased if public officials and taxpayers knew that you had taxed yourselves for continuous, cumulative, educational work in support of your own program?

10. *That as part of your program for the individual child you interest all your members in the almost unlimited possibilities for good of an efficient, adequately supported United States Bureau of Education.* The time is coming when the United States Commissioner of Education will not be expected to serve a constituency of 90,000,000 with a smaller appropriation than any one of scores of private charities and associations are given for a few hundred constituents. Instead of being the least popular of all national departments, the United States Bureau of Education will come to exercise, as it should exercise, a greater educational influence than any fifty universities combined. It never ought to be possible again for a separate children's bureau to be urged on the ground that the United States Bureau of Education is not and cannot be equipped to ask necessary questions about the welfare of school children.

As for the five planks of your platform, let us remember that everybody believes in what you want to get. It is well not to belabor a convinced jury with exhortation. What is needed is not argument, but a bill of particulars. To indicate where you may be of immediate help. I am submitting returns from 411 city superintendents of schools, showing what their cities were actually undertaking to do for the physical welfare of school children April 1, 1910, and what further steps they then definitely planned to take before the end of this school year. This information was obtained in answer to inquiries sent out by the Bureau of Municipal Research for Miss Dorothy Whitney, who had in mind your plan to "make known everywhere and to get done everywhere what is known to be necessary everywhere for the physical welfare of school children." In this list you will find (see separately printed tables) that returns are given for 411 cities having an aggregate population of 22,200,000. Effective beginnings of work for the physical welfare of school children have been made in those cities as follows:

- 198 (+8?)—inspect for transmissible diseases.
- 237 (+4?)—examine for defective vision.
- 156 (+14?)—examine for breathing troubles.
- 124 (+12?)—examine for defective teeth.
- 59 (+8?)—have begun to take note of tuberculous children.
- 86 (+11?)—have effected special co-operation between the schools and local dispensaries and hospitals.
- 66 (+5)—have one or more school nurses.
- 39 (+10)—give house-to-house instruction of parents in the physical care of children.
- 91 (+10)—circulate among parents cards of instruction.

Experimental beginnings have been made in several cities, as indicated in the foregoing parentheses, with respect to which superintendents have written "just begun," or "not very thorough as yet," or "volunteer workers thus far," etc. For 129 cities having a population of 2,700,000, superintendents report that examination and corrective work had begun on April 1.

Population figures are given because better results are generally obtained by quoting experience in cities of the same size as that which one is urging to take some forward step. The names of State superintendents are given because the school hygiene crusade has reached the point where they need the support of citizens and where, also, they are in position to help small cities and rural districts by sending blank records, reports, cards of instruction, etc.

In making detailed suggestions under your five general headings, I have tried to select next steps which it is practical for busy women to take, and which it is reasonable to expect the committees of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to take between now and your next biennial. It will be noticed that for the most part the suggestions are quite as applicable to parochial and private schools as to public schools.

**FOR BETTER EQUIPPED, BETTER VENTILATED AND CLEANER
SCHOOL BUILDINGS.**

1. Arrange to have each room in each school building inspected at least once during school hours and once during cleaning hours.

2. Have at least one inspection made before June 30, so that vacation time may be used for necessary repairs and im-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

provements; reinspect in early winter when ventilation defects will show better.

3. Send to school principals, superintendents, trustees and the local papers a list of specified rooms in specified buildings where ventilation is bad, floors unclean or equipment unsatisfactory.

4. Demand the abolition of "dry cleaning" and feather dusters.

5. See whether teachers and pupils are afraid of unclean air and unclean floors and find them repulsive.

6. Interest State superintendents in issuing instructions and questions for general distribution; for illustration send to State Superintendent Edward Hyatt, Sacramento, Cal.

7. Have your State follow Wisconsin's example in paying a bonus of \$50 a year for three years to rural schools which comply with a minimum requirement of ventilation, cleanliness, etc.

8. Do missionary work with school janitors and cleaners, so that they will appreciate their opportunity to promote or to injure the health of their community; help secure pay enough to buy cleanliness.

9. Support your State superintendents of education in demanding that all new school buildings comply with a minimum requirement of equipment, ventilation and sanitation.

10. Learn whether automatic perfect ventilating schemes force in or keep out clean air.

FOR MORE NUMEROUS, LARGER AND BETTER SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS.

1. Prepare a list of all school buildings in your city.

2. Show on a map which school buildings have no playgrounds adjacent and which existing school playgrounds are too small.

3. See that adequate playgrounds are allowed for all new school buildings.

4. In urging more playgrounds make a comprehensive plan and map showing all the playgrounds needed so that behind your demand for each new playground will be the needs of one hundred per cent. of your city's children.

5. Have estimates prepared of the cost of securing land

and equipping a playground for each needy section, emphasizing the importance and economy of ample reservations in not-yet-congested districts.

6. In working for playgrounds work also for large parks within which plots shall be reserved for play.

7. In urging better supervision, state candidly the amount of extra expense involved; at the same time show your city officials how many school children will be directly benefited by the proposed slight increase for supervision, and how it will increase the return to the city from all the money spent through its school and health budgets.

8. Begin by obtaining permission from city officials and private citizens to utilize vacant lots.

9. Pending acquisition of ample playgrounds, make play in certain streets safe and attractive by diverting traffic to selected streets and by providing supervision of street play.

10. For convincing information, guides and methods of work consult the National Playground Association, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. For rural districts get in touch with Dr. George J. Fisher, National Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Playgrounds, 124 East 28th Street, New York City.

FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL INSPECTION AND SCHOOL NURSES.

1. So define "medical school inspection" that it will include the physical examination of school children for defects of vision, breathing, teeth, lungs, etc.; and so define "school nurses" that it will mean instruction of mothers in their homes and at schools in the reasons for and methods of removing physical defects.

2. Help secure State legislation making it compulsory in every school district to have every school child thoroughly examined at least once a year.

3. Secure cards of instruction, blank forms, etc., from your State Superintendent of Education, and show them to trustees, editors and leading citizens and professional men.

4. Secure a descriptive report regarding home conditions and physical defects by the Committee on Physical Welfare, of School Children, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

5. Secure the book "Medical Inspection," by Gulick and Ayres; "Civics and Health" may also prove suggestive.

6. If examinations have been begun, see that all children are benefited and not a few only, estimating the additional expense necessary to do one hundred per cent. of the task of examining, and following up to secure removal of defects.

7. Learn from State Superintendent Katherine M. Cook, Denver, Colorado, or State Commissioner of Education David D. Snedden, Boston, Mass., how far teachers have been found successful in discovering physical defects.

8. If no examinations have yet been made, interest at least one physician, one dentist and one oculist in making preliminary examinations of 50 or 100 children that will prove to your city that the children of your private, public and parochial schools are no exception to the rule established in hundreds of cities and rural districts. *Fully two out of three children have physical defects that require medical, dental or ocular treatment, and that interfere with their health and their school progress.*

9. Demonstrate by home visiting that it is relatively easy to persuade parents to do what they ought to do to remove physical defects of children. Parents may be interested in "before and after" pictures which illustrate how much better a child looks after adenoids, enlarged tonsils, enlarged glands have been removed, after eyeglasses have corrected eye strain, etc. In most large cities there will be many parents whose willingness exceeds their financial ability; therefore the need for interesting individual professional men in securing from existing hospitals and dispensaries special attention to school children, in organizing new hospitals and dispensaries, or in arranging special hours with private practitioners.

10. Write to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East 22d Street, New York City, for information as to its "adenoid parties" and its free dental clinics; to Magistrate Peter T. Barlow for information regarding the Free Dental Clinic for Children, at 419 East 121st Street, New York City, where a nurse from the health department "completes her cases," i. e., secures treatment; to Dr. W. R. Woodbury, 145 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass., for information regarding the "Dental

Awakening" in this country and abroad; to Mrs. H. Ingram, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City, for facts about the co-operation of teachers with a private relief and fresh air agency.

FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION IN PERSONAL
HYGIENE.

1. From the outset combat the idea that children in rural districts do not need physical examination and remedial follow-up work. *Congestion is a crowd of germs, and not a crowd of people.*

2. Persuade teachers to undergo physical examinations. In the long run we cannot promote the physical welfare of school children by breaking down the health of school-teachers.

3. Provide, as do Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut, that janitors and school buildings shall also have physical examinations.

4. Convince teachers that clean air, clean blood and vitality among their children will make their own work easier.

5. Find out with respect to each room in each school whether children are interested in personal hygiene by interesting them first in social hygiene. As play with others gives the best physical education, so others' happiness or others' repugnance gives the best reason for personal hygiene.

6. Find with respect to each room in each school whether the laws of hygiene are being practiced. Nothing today hampers the movement for better and more playgrounds more than bad ventilation in public schools and in homes, which reduces energy and zest for play. An open window is the best possible apostle of ventilation.

7. Learn whether nervous strain at school or compulsory home study unfits the child to benefit from the physical education given at school, or to enjoy play hours; and whether the kind and degree of formal instruction varies with the child's physical needs and capabilities.

8. Find with respect to each class whether instruction in physical education is given *through* play or *instead* of play.

9. Follow New York's example and have children marked for progress in physical education. For information address Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Physical Director, Board of Education, New York City. As the *New York World* says: "That Johnny

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Jones shall hold his head up, breathe properly, brush his clothing, keep his muscles in condition and be cleanly in appearance will, in fact, have about as much to do with his success and happiness in life as the things a studious youth can easily learn out of his books."

10. Interest private and parochial schools in carrying their instruction and practice at least as far as public schools.

FOR INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS IN WISE METHODS OF PRESENTING THE ESSENTIALS OF PERSONAL AND SEX HYGIENE.

1. Through State committees make a thorough canvas of normal schools to see whether, by whom, how and how often the essentials of personal and sex hygiene are now being taught; particularly whether knowledge of these essentials is a requisite to obtaining a certificate either from the normals or from city examining boards.

2. Secure the physical examination every year of normal school students; teachers who have never related personal hygiene and sex hygiene to themselves are not apt adequately to present the essential facts to children.

3. Find out whether the physical environment of students at normal schools promotes personal hygiene, and whether the social environment promotes the right attitudes toward sex health. Free, wholesome, pleasure-giving social relations will always be an important supplement to formal instruction in sex hygiene.

4. Follow the example of the City of Manila in teaching sex hygiene through instruction of girls in care of infants and infant-feeding.

5. With respect to sex hygiene, emphasize in arguments and literature the normal rather than the pathological; sex health rather than sex disease; normal rather than abnormal sex relations.

6. Have your State follow the example of Massachusetts and "provide for pupils in the normal schools instruction and practice in the best method of testing the sight and hearing of children;" go farther and include breathing and mouth hygiene tests.

7. Arrange for volunteer committees to inspect normal schools regularly for ventilation, cleanliness, equipment and practice of hygienic laws.

8. Arrange mothers' meetings at normal schools when future teachers may discuss children's physical needs.

9. Ask your county superintendent to work out a sample treatment of personal and sex hygiene for teachers' institutes.

10. Ask your State superintendent to print the facts about hygiene taught and practiced in normal schools.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1910

THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, MRS. J. E. COWLES IN THE CHAIR.

The morning meeting of May 18, was devoted to the report of Resolutions Committee and other business. "Glimpses of Rural Conditions in America" from the Board of Directors were ordered printed.

GLIMPSES OF RURAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICA BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. OPENING.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE.

You will recall the investigation into the conditions of the farm and home, made by the "Rural Life Commission" under authority of President Roosevelt.

The results of that special inquiry were never made public, inasmuch as Congress refused to appropriate money to print the findings.

The inquiry instituted by *Good Housekeeping* supplemented the above, since the co-operation was obtained of five Agricultural Journals of the first class in sending out letters with lists of questions to approximately 700,000 readers.

The result was extraordinary; answers from a thousand women, with facts, feelings, hopes, ambitions, possibilities and probabilities.

The bulk of the correspondence came from women, whose letters show that they are not having for one reason or another what President Roosevelt called "a square deal."

Sometimes conditions cannot be changed.

The letters are not illiterate; many of the women have been school teachers, and nearly all have had good education; —many are eloquent in deeper modes of expression than rhetoric.

The volume of data which these letters present is of high value industrially, from a sociological point of view, and with reference to sanitary conditions.

The study of public schools and country churches will gain largely from this material.

There were letters from nearly every state in the union. At the conference of your president and the Editor of *Good Housekeeping* it was decided he should write a letter to the Board for its meeting in San Antonio, March, 1909—hoping the Board would see some way of assisting in such a national problem.

The letters were distributed among the Board members, according to the states to which each was advisory, and they were carefully read. The reports at the December Board meeting were so interesting, it was deemed wise to bring to you in most condensed form some bare outline of result.

Only the merest fraction could we utilize to assort and digest;—we believe it is beyond the power of any but a commission, giving its entire time to the work.

If we can, however, interest you to make inquiries, to assist wherever possible, to recognize the needs of many outlying, lonely, homes—the first effort will be successful.

Our very resourceful Chairman of Programme gave the suggestive headings to the section from which the Board member comes—and I will take time only to name the states each one covers in her advisory territory.

Mrs. Carpenter, New York, New England.

Mrs. Dawson, New Jersey, Delaware.

Mrs. Blankenburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Poppenheim, South Carolina, most of the Southern States.

Mrs. Allen, West Virginia, Ohio, Maryland, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Kinsey, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee.

Mrs. Sherman, Illinois, Colorado.

Mrs. Johnston, Kansas, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Welch, Minnesota, the Dakotas.

Mrs. Keefe, Nebraska, Iowa.

Mrs. Shiek, Wyoming, Montana.

Mrs. Hancock, Utah, Nevada.

Mrs. Evans, Oregon, Washington, Idaho.

Mrs. Cowles, California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

MRS. PHILIP CARPENTER.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
The reports from the women of the rural districts of New England—the farmers' wives—show them to be very human, and very much what all New England women are.

Most of them are happy in their farm life. They love the country, the hills, and the woods, and they do not—as many seem to think—yearn for city excitements and pleasures. They like an occasional day or two in the city, but the home life of the farm, the stillness and peace of the fields and forests, have a strong hold upon them.

They knowing well the life—would have their sons farmers, and their daughters farmers' wives. They think it a clean, wholesome, healthy life—the healthiest in the world.

But for a few disadvantages they say that the life would be ideal.

I will name a few of the discouragements that weigh heavily upon the New England rural women.

They feel the scarcity of ready money. Products are exchanged, and much actual cash does not appear.

There is great loss in the sale of their crops, their milk and butter and eggs. Some *other* person seems to be always getting the money that is made between the producer and the consumer. The profits of the work do not reach the pocket of the worker.

The difficulty of getting hired help is also a burden that weighs heavily upon the rural wife and mother. Her one pair of hands must do so much, that there is little or no time for recreation or rest, and she often feels the truth of that old couplet. "Man's work is from sun to sun, Woman's work is never done."

Some, in fact, *most* of these rural women have little or no pin-money. A few have a chance to earn a little. Some have the egg and butter money, or at least half of it. Some do a little sewing outside. Some sell vegetables, and feathers for pillows.

A few have no money at all; never seeing a cent. One woman said, every cent was doled out to her grudgingly, for

some farmers' wives—poor unhappy things, are ruled with rods of iron by selfish men. But this last is not peculiar to the farmer's wife. It is the way of *all* the world. There is unhappiness and stinginess and selfishness in all walks of life. Some women will always be bitter, be they in a hidden farm house or a city palace.

The farmer's wife has not the constant call for money that is a part of the life of the town woman. A woman in the streets of the city without enough in her pocketbook for carfare, or a sandwich would walk far and go hungry. The farmer's wife has the horse and buggy, the good luncheon in the basket under the seat, and there are few demands upon her purse.

Many of the New England reports spoke of the *good* things about the rural life of the farm. One woman said that one of the encouraging things about farm life was that she "got enough to eat." Others spoke of the sure home, the independence and freedom, the simple outdoor life for the children, the variety of work—all these were mentioned as beautiful things about the country life.

Some would like to become expert in certain lines. Lessons in milinery, cooking, handicrafts and dressmaking would be acceptable to many. Even the accomplishments were desired, as lessons in china painting and embroidery.

Most of the farmer's homes have plenty of magazines and newspapers. The Grange seems to mean a great deal to many, especially the meetings where the wives can attend also. Lectures, church sociables, picnics and a few women's clubs create diversion for the rural women. But women's clubs are not so desirable or helpful for these scattered, busy women, as some other forms of entertainment. Few of them can leave the home, the work and the children for a whole afternoon. The outing most desired seems to be the one that includes both husband and wife. It is then easy for the wife to go. There is some one to go with her, and a team ready to take both to the meeting place.

The chief desire of the rural women in the way of improvement about the houses of New England is to have more porches or piazzas, and more bath-rooms and running water. You will remember that the average old New England house was built long before these things were thought of as necessary. There

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

were no bath facilities save the Saturday night tub, into which all the children were plunged in succession. The piazzas were often only three or four feet wide, were sometimes only a small square porch, and often there was only what New Hampshire used to call a "door-rock" to sit upon outside in the cool of the evening.

These things are what the rural New England woman wants most. In the west, where the modern cottage prevails, they are found in almost every home, but memory will call to your mind the dignified, large-roomed, weather stained New England farm house, but without piazza or porch, bathroom or running water.

But, why do we separate the rural women from any other New England women? I find that she wants the same things that I want. She is my sister. We understand each other, and we can and will help each other.

HELPFUL SUGGESTION IN SOME OF THE REPORTS.

Extend the Rural Free Delivery.

Cheapen telephones.

Promote industries which use farm products.

Arrange milk routes to take milk at doors.

Secure direct marketing for farm products.

Lower express rates.

Provide a parcel post.

Create a sure market for home manufactures.

Have government source of obtaining good books easily.

THE SANDY SHORES. (New Jersey and Delaware).

MRS. IDA W. DAWSON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: When God thought of the children, He created for them a fine playground on the New Jersey coast, from Sandy Hook to Cape May, which they enjoy the entire summer, while the Atlantic ocean kisses their feet and their nearest neighbor on the East is Europe.

The State is contemplating one continuous "Ocean Avenue" drive along the entire coast.

All Delaware is divided into three counties. Hence, the State Federation "flower" is the *three-leaved* clover. Clover

suggests rural life, most prosperous in Delaware, where apples, peaches and melons are of the finest. No letters came from Delaware farmers' wives; "no news always means good news."

The club women have worked for compulsory education throughout the State, and having succeeded, are now turning their thoughts towards good roads. Meetings of the Grange are enjoyed by the farmers' wives.

In New Jersey, the large estates of millionaires have changed otherwise barren spots to parks of remarkable beauty. There are no very large farms. To a great extent garden produce is raised.

Farmers' wives mention good roads, trolley connection with towns, rural free delivery, telephones, the Grange, the Church, the Women's Club, the State Agricultural College; these account for the preference for life on the farm, rather than in the city.

I am asked to emphasize another rural class, illiterate, and therefore sending no letters. Between two rich farming belts in South Jersey is our belt of "pine woods," delightfully healthgiving. The ground is sterile, but where it is boggy, cranberries are raised. In and among these woods are scattered some twelve hundred people, living for generations in shanties, often seven people in the same room. They are illiterate because no one there cares to have our good school law enforced. They live by picking cranberries, gathering florists' moss, raising pigs. They are shy, they resent curiosity, and dissolve from view should a stranger approach.

The State Federation raised a small amount of money to pay for a librarian to take charge of six traveling libraries scattered through these pines. She goes from station to station, and is civilizing these people, telling them stories of the outside world. She has an average attendance of thirty-four each library day. Some walk miles to get there. Through her efforts, thirty boys and girls have gone out into the world to gain an education and make a living.

In the mountains of North Jersey these back-woods people also exist, with even a lower standard of morality. They live way back from the railroads, making their living by burning chaircoal, killing animals, and alas, by stealing.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The school board is helping them; our State Library Organizer, whose loving sympathy brings out latent good, has started several classes in lace-making with great success. The lace brings in a revenue and unites the people to the outside world. These facts may help some other state in solving a similar problem.

THE PENN SETTLEMENTS.

MRS. L. L. BLANKENBURG.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The fertile soil and sylvan beauty of the shores of the Delaware river attracted William Penn and his friends. Between the river and the mountains there are today many model farms and prosperous farmers. The Pecqua Valley of Lancaster Co. is said to possess the richest and best farming land in America.

But it is not with the conditions of these farmers and their wives that this inquiry is particularly concerned, but with the needs of the women in general who dwell upon farms in Pennsylvania.

After reading the letters of fifty-three farmers' wives, I have learned that not one would exchange the quiet and freshness of their country homes for the noise and rush of city life.

Most of my correspondents enjoy good health and are little acquainted with the doctor. The following advantages and disadvantages of living on a farm were gleaned from the letters.

Advantages: "Never out of a job," "You can always have something to eat," "The children are away from the temptations of city life," "A certain kind of freedom and independence," "An opportunity to make a study of nature, either animal or vegetable life and possibly become disciples of Agassiz or Burbank."

Disadvantages: "Long hours and hard work," "Scarcity of help," "Monotonous daily routine," "Distance from neighbors and towns," "Lack of Social life."

The farmer and his wife find the church, the grange, and the Farmers Institute supply many of their social and educational needs. To the above may be added magazines and newspapers.

John Hamilton who has charge of Farmers Institutes for Women, United States Dept. of Agriculture, reports that the government is taking more interest in Farmers Institutes for women, 21 states have held special sessions for them. Pennsylvania held 180 sessions last year for women. If this movement spreads, as it doubtless will, the enterprising women will be able to select such instructions as will meet their wants.

Conservation is a good word to conjure with. Let the Institutes consider the conservation of Farm Resources and Home Resources. This will include such questions as health, sanitation, labor and income. To make a success of any kind of work you must love it and understand the scientific principles upon which it is based.

The more specialized education a farmer's wife can obtain the surer she is to make a success of her life, and the quicker she will outgrow the hampering family traditions, and "the mother did so" arguments.

Better roads, and cheaper transportation will bring many advantages within the reach of those who live distant from the centers of distribution, and the seats of education.

Mr. Hamilton believes in women's clubs, and thinks they would ameliorate the conditions of many farmers' wives.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

MISS LOUISA B. POPPENHEIM.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:

The *Sunny South, Dixieland*, the land of the jessamine and the magnolia, the orange and the palmetto, the one section of our country, which presents historically a separate history of its own. The land of my forefathers, and the land for which I am proud to speak today.

Life in the South is synonymous with *country life*. The Southern people are an outdoor people; the characteristic of their early settlement, and their climatic conditions, necessitated the ownership of large tracts of land, and plenty of elbow room in cities, so that the subject of rural conditions is a familiar one to every Southerner. The planter with his town house, and the merchant or professional man with his country place are the typical Southerners.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

In speaking of rural conditions in the South I have been assigned the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the southeastern States which represent peculiar conditions on account of their plantation system and the presence of negro labor.

Prior to 1860, life in these States was largely composed of great plantations (rice, cotton and sugar) with an abundance of slave labor, the plantation representing in each case a community which produced everything needed for the home or the field. After the war between the States and the dark days of Reconstruction, these States underwent a revolution, through a changed labor system, and through the fearful universal destruction of property. For a period of 20 years many families were obliged to abandon their plantations for lack of means and on account of the demoralization of labor, but in the last 20 years a change has come over the entire South. Instead of being a purely agricultural section, manufacturies have sprung up in every State and today South Carolina ranks second only to Massachusetts in her number of Cotton Mills, and Alabama holds her own with Pennsylvania in her steel, iron and coal industries.

Many of the so-called "*poor whites*" have gone from their small country houses to settle in the prosperous well governed mill villages, and many large plantations have been cut up into smaller holding and rented out to croppers or renters, in some cases to negroes, and many abandoned plantations are now being rehabilitated.

From the history of this section many of the wealthiest and most cultivated people are found out on plantations, and today these same people may be found in homes fully five miles off from the nearest white neighbor, town or railroad.

Of course there is still present the white renter of the family owning only a little tract of land. These are the people who feel the privations of rural life most keenly. But in this section on account of the presence of the negro, it is always possible for the women to get some sort of a *servant*. It is a difficult problem to hire a *competent servant*, and during the summer when cotton picking and religious revivals are

going on, it is an effort to keep any negro steady in domestic service.

In most cases the care of the milk, the poultry, and the garden is left to the women, but these products are generally used for home supply, rather than for sale; but when sold, the money goes to the woman who uses it for charitable purposes, for improving the garden or as she pleases on luxuries.

The chief amusements of the country are church picnics and sociables, protracted meetings, county fairs and political meetings where the women and children always accompany the men. The influence of goods roads, rural free delivery, and the work of the various School Improvement Associations, are felt all over this section. Women's Clubs, and through their influence traveling libraries, Mothers' Clubs, Masonic organizations and the rural visiting nurse are all helping in bettering rural conditions in this section.

Through the consolidation of rural schools, improvement in their physical conditions, the use of the school as a social center and the visits of the School Improvement Association's field agents, a new life is entering into these rural communities. As these School Improvement Associations are directly connected with the various State Federations, club women can feel that they have a part in this educational campaign. In a number of our States there are State Normal or Industrial Schools for girls and Agricultural Colleges for boys, each county being allowed so many beneficiaries, and through these boys and girls, ideas of health, cleanliness and beauty, are being taken into country homes.

The privations of country life in our section are rather less than in other sections, on account of the mildness of our climate in winter, the general fertility of our soil and the abundance of labor, ignorant though it be. The period of shut-in-for-weather in winter time is unknown, and the fertile country affords a constant source of pleasure to those who care for plants and flowers. The hardships of country life in the South are more the long distances between neighbors, the lack of *competent* labor, the strain on women in bearing and rearing large families of children, and the absence of a National drainage system which would convert swamplands into healthy country.

The problem of pure water is a serious consideration, especially in the malarial districts, but the boring of artesian wells is making a marked change in conditions. Southern States have individually accomplished much for the low lands by a regular system of drainage which besides improving the sanitary conditions of certain localities, has redeemed large acreage of swamplands. The United States Government could materially help rural life in the South by undertaking the question of drainage, because it would mean as much for our section as irrigation does to the far west.

Today the Southern planter is no longer solely dependent upon his crop of cotton, rice or sugar, as he is now planting a variety of crops, and the Southern States are yielding tremendous outputs of fruit, and vegetables, hay and grain, in spite of the fact that cotton now brings 15 cents a pound. All of these changed conditions are making their imprint on Southern rural life.

The presence of the negro is a grave problem for Southern rural life—an ignorant and inferior race living separate and yet dependent, means a heavy responsibility for the white man. This race in many communities outnumbers the white population, and while contributing little to the support of the State, the State provides with education and bears the extra expense of furnishing separate buildings and separate teachers. From my own personal experience on the Sea Islands of the Coast of South Carolina I know of communities where the entire white population of school age of the Island is 60 against a negro school population of 600, and the white taxpayers provide schools for both races. The two races however are living side by side in peace and harmony, and the white man is trying to make the black man a useful part of the State by teaching him carpentry, bricklaying, and such trades, and in allowing him to do this kind of work by his side, a condition which does not exist in other sections of the country where labor unions control labor conditions.

The great wave of European immigration which has been flooding America for the past fifty years, has not yet reached the South, because of the presence of negro labor in this section, but the European immigrant is being sought after now by State Bureaus of Immigration who are trying to attract to

their respective Southern States, a desirable class of agriculturalists as settlers. This marked absence of the foreigner and the presence of the negro in the South are chief factors in the conservation of a specific Southern civilization, and have secured for this section, the preservation of those social and economic characteristics of the early Americans who established this great Republic.

But the negro is on the farm and not in the mill and he is happy under rural conditions. The two room cabin on the plantation is always surrounded by the potato patch, tobacco patch and the small garden for vegetables, and the negro woman has more chances for employment in rural communities, in picking cotton, picking and packing vegetables and fruit, pulling fodder and in hoeing, where she gets the same pay as the men do, because the labor is paid for by the *task*, and in picking cotton the women are often more expert than the men. The negro cabin also often has as a part of its domestic economy, a cow and poultry, and where the family are renters or croppers, and not standing wages hands, a horse or mule solves the problem of transportation.

The characteristic rural group in the South still remains the plantation, whose rural population consist of first, a white family, who have been identified with this section for four or five generations, their educational opportunities generally secured from Southern Colleges and Universities, vitally interested in local politics and always identified with some religious denomination, living in a comfortable house with water supplied by artesian well and wind mill, acetylene gas plant, telephone, ranges and modern dairy appliances, and the most approved and modern agricultural implements; second, the several white families or renters, native born Americans, taught in the nearby school house, the men reflecting the politics of the planter, and working in the fields which they rent from him, the women cooking, washing and rearing large families of tow headed children, all attending the same church, clubs, barbecues and political meetings for amusements as the planter class, but by some innate instinct forming a class by themselves, living in their two and four room board houses where the heavy work in the house and yard is often done by a field hand, using the sewing machine and the cook stove as one

of the signs of the times, but aside from these two household improvements for woman's work, they employ the methods of their grandmothers in their housekeeping; third, one or two hundred negro renters, croppers and standing wages hands, living in two room cabins provided by the landowner free of rent; and here one finds the open fire place for cooking and the *spider* for baking bread, and the scant wardrobe is made by hand. Sometimes one plantation will furnish all the negro children for one school, the school term being from November to March when no field labor is needed, and it is to the advantage of the landowner to keep a good school house to secure a steady, respectable class of labor on his place.

What food stuffs the negro raises around his little cabin in his little patch allowed rent free, his family eats:—hogs, poultry, milk, eggs and garden truck; he is not inclined to be a merchant of his wares. The woman gets her pin money from her work in the field. In the case of standing wages hands and renters without horses, the negroes go to town in the plantation wagons which, according to the rule of all plantations, are sent to town every other Saturday to keep the labor satisfied. These wagons, two or four horses, start out from the plantation as regularly as trains on Saturday after dinner when the hands are paid off.

The Church is the negro's social center, and in the summer time is a source of constant demoralization to labor, as a negro revival at a church within 10 miles of a plantation will empty that plantation of all labor, field and domestic—they've just got to go!

The malarial climate of the South does not work such hardships on the negro in rural communities as on the white man, because to a certain extent he seems immune, but his careless habits, make him a constant care and menace in matters of health and cleanliness. As the negro generally lives in a plantation group, this matter of health is again overlooked by the white planter for his own protection. The *big house* is still the source of medical supplies, the white woman is still the adviser, counselor, and almoner of medicine for the colored woman in time of sickness, and in many cases the planter makes arrangements with the village doctor to respond to all negro calls from his plantation, the planter holding himself

financially responsible for a certain amount of medical attention to his plantation hands.

From this brief outline of a very large subject, for *rural life* in the South has been the life of the South for so long a time that we are all mixed up with it, you will perceive that we have a *bi-racial* condition to consider—two races of different degrees of civilization and yet interdependent upon one another for their life and welfare.

The high prices of food stuffs and cotton for the past ten years have raised the standard of living throughout the rural South, for the negro as well as the white man.

Education is *the* topic which engrosses the attention of both races, and good roads are connecting the country side with the conveniences of the cities.

We see vast plantation holdings, great tracts of undeveloped timber lands offering large opportunities for development in a section of the country accessible to the great centers of population. To the rural community we must always look for the replenishing of our centers of commerce and trade, and the rural South still dominates that section, and so we see the "*Sunny South*," a vital force in the creation of America, a vital force in America today, and a vital force in America forever.

"There's faith in the streams, there's hope in the hills, there's life in the '*Old Land*' yet!"

MOUNTAIN REGIONS.

MRS. GUY R. C. ALLEN.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Rural conditions in the Mountain State of West Virginia would be much improved by combining the smaller schools into large schools and instituting public conveyance for scholars from distant localities. By thus combining, better facilities would be afforded and, most important of all, the introduction of manual training and domestic science would be practicable.

Thrift is a potent force against discontent and with the thorough training of boys and girls in the ordinary duties of life, we arm them with weapons which will greatly improve rural conditions. By all means, if possible, teach music and drawing and the slogan "Back to Farm" will be unnecessary.

THE NEAR WEST.

MRS. O. P. KINSEY.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
In all times poets have sung the charms of country life; its pure and health-giving air; the superior quality of its wholesome food; "its old oaken bucket all dripping with coolness as it rose from the well;" the music of its birds and bees; its brooks running "in and out with here and there a greyling;" the delights of forest, field and flowers, "the meadow, the orchard, and deep tangled wild wood and every loved spot which my infancy knew."

With this picture in our minds, the reports of the statisticians that in parts of our country the farms were being deserted, and that in some of the best farming states the population, while increasing enormously in the cities, had decreased in the rural communities, and that the farmer's boys and girls refused to stay on the farms, and that in recent years there has grown up a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction, aroused so much interest, especially among thinking people, that our government appointed a commission to secure the opinions and observations of various classes of persons upon the economic, social and sanitary conditions in American Country Life; and, about the same time, certain periodicals and farm journals sent out lists of questions to the farmers' wives with the purpose of ascertaining their opinions along these same lines.

From these reports and observations the members of this Board were requested to give a kind of summary of conditions, the states assigned to me being Michigan, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee.

From the data obtained, I feel safe in saying that, except near towns and cities, the homes and the life in rural communities is far from ideal and that the shortest road to reforms and improvements in these conditions will be found through the schools and through an education and training better suited to their needs than the kind of training that it has heretofore been their privilege to receive.

In the matter of homes there is generally a great lack of room. The houses are far too small for the number of occupants. They are often unpainted and plain to the point of ugliness. They are not well lighted, they are cold and uncom-

fortable and inconvenient. To requests for suggestions as to additions or improvements in the house, there were many calls for porches, for sinks, for windows and for bath-rooms.

Many of the replies showed a great lack of leisure, of sleep, of rest, of recreation. In many homes there is for the women a perpetual round of work beginning, in the summer, as early as four or five o'clock and ending at seven or eight at night, and sometimes even later.

In many places regular church services had been abandoned, though the people were too far from town to attend services there. In a few communities there were no Sunday Schools and in many communities the conditions of the roads in winter were such that the Sunday School must be closed during that season.

The large majority of the reports state that the schools are taught by young and inexperienced teachers, whose influence upon the children and the community is of no permanent value.

While some had no library, the majority had access to the libraries in the nearby towns, though few, I think, availed themselves of its privileges.

Their outlook on life was never broadened, their interests never widened or deepened, their joy in life never heightened, by concerts, lectures nor any form of entertainment.

Their daily round of duties permit very little recreation and few outings or pleasure trips, one woman stating that in eighteen years she had gone away from home but once, and then was accompanied by four children.

Very few of the women were members of clubs, or other organizations of women, and the cultivation of their social nature was almost wholly neglected.

All received in their homes one or more papers and magazines, though farm journals formed a large majority, and few were suited to the needs of the home-maker.

The census of 1900 shows that out of a total of 37,244,145 women and girls over 13,000,000 live in rural districts in homes and under conditions that are certainly far from ideal, yet in nearly all cases the women stated their preference for the country life for themselves and for their children, claiming that its independence and freedom more than compensated for any superior advantages that the cities and towns may afford.

RIVER STATES. (Kansas and Oklahoma.)

MRS. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: The conditions in these two "River States" are similar; both are new western States where farming and grazing are the principal interest. They are alike too in moral sentiment, both being prohibition states. Perhaps this is why the women folks are not using tin cans for water dippers and barbed wire fences for clothes lines. The farmer not having to use his small change to treat his friends in town can take these domestic conveniences home to his wife.

I have endeavored through letters, travel, and with the help of "The Kansas Farmer" to learn something of the true conditions of our farming communities and learn that telephone and rural route delivery lines cover a large area in each state, and that every community has its church and school-house, these two coming first, and then the telephone bringing the doctor, business man and the friends within speaking distance and safe-guarding against loneliness and danger.

The many rural route lines enable the farmer and his family to keep abreast with the current events of the day, and clubs, traveling libraries and sometimes social centres follow. There is now at least one library station in every county but one in Kansas.

In Oklahoma one river furnishes a water power which enables the farmers to illuminate with electricity all of the houses and roadways within a radius of twenty miles. Both states have large oil and gas fields, supplying country and town houses with heat and light.

In the more sparsely settled counties where the ranches and farms are very large and the homes widely separated, there are no doubt lonely women, but they are young and there are no wild beast or savage red men to make them afraid. Their minds are filled with plans and dreams for the future, which the abundant crops and fatted cattle are fast bringing true. Already the spring wagon is giving place to the automobile and distance is no longer a problem.

Each state has its agricultural college. The one in Kansas is noted as the largest in the world. The farmers' sons and

daughters are there learning farming and home-making from scientific principles and take away with their diplomas an inspiration for better conditions.

And since this inspiration is backed by a knowledge of how to make ideal homes and communities, I predict that soon our ruralists "The Hayseeds" of a few years since, will be the aristocrats of this land of ours.

The condition to be met—the present need, especially for the young—is mental diversion, entertainment, amusement, social centers, something to take the place of the spelling matches and singing schools that have vanished and left nothing better in their place.

THE NORTHERN PLAINS.

(Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.)

MRS. GEORGE O. WELCH.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION:
How I wish I could take you to our Northern Plains, for a glimpse of the splendid rolling prairies, emerald now with the springing grain under a sky as blue as Italy's own.

In the farm homes dotting these plains are my friends and neighbors to whom I want to introduce you—they have no "hard luck" tale to tell of poverty and squalor, although the conditions differ widely from very poor to very good. Everyone is already familiar with the stories of the poor wives who have not been away from the farm for five or ten years. There are too many such in our Northern Plains; these pitiful tales are all too true, but they are not the whole truth; to get at that it is necessary to know not only the worst, but the best conditions. The best are especially worthy of mention because they indicate possibilities, and are an example and inspiration to those not already arrived at prosperity.

While there are still to be found one room sod houses sheltering whole families, there are others with all the modern conveniences of steam heat, good plumbing, electricity for light and power, telephones, and the rural postal delivery bringing each day from the outside world, papers, books and magazines. And these are not amusement farms—playthings for the rich, but the fruit of industry and frugality, and between these two ex-

tremes are many homes of moderate means where conveniences and luxuries are not yet possible, but where there is wholesome, normal living.

The great factor in improving rural conditions is education in scientific farming, and in the states that I am representing there are excellent educational advantages offered to the young men and women who wish to make this a business. Each state has its agricultural college, which is usually a department of the State University, a school where agriculture and its kindred subjects rank with the technical or the professional courses. In some of these states agricultural courses are offered in the high schools, and the tendency is to dignify the business of farming, to make it attractive from both the pleasurable and the practical standpoint. There are travelling libraries equipped not only with books for entertainment, but books in various languages for instruction on subjects of rural interest, and these libraries go to the very remotest corners of the state.

While the boys and girls, who are to make the country homes of the next generation, are being trained in the practical and poetical phases of farm life, how about the fathers and mothers who have never had any of this inspiration? Especially, how about the mothers?

The women who have answered the questions in the rural conditions inquiry, are agreed that the farm presents great possibilities for happiness, and they are almost unanimous in their statements that they would ask nothing better than a rural life for themselves or their children, affording as it does a sure living, peace, quiet and independence, if they could only have a little more help with the farm work, and more frequent chances for change and recreation. They rarely complain that their work is too hard, but only of its dreary monotony. Most of the farm women in these states take care of the chickens, gardens, and the milk produced on the farm, even when there seems to be no absolute need of it, and the regret at losing these, if an exchange were made to city living, suggests the conclusion that they afford agreeable rather than unpleasant duties.

The criticism that our women often have to work in the fields, and that such work is degrading is met by the reply that it depends on how they work, and when they work, whether it

is degrading or not. It would be degrading to be harnessed to a plow like a beast of burden, as one often sees women in Europe, but with modern machinery, such as every farmer of our Northern Plains has, it may be an agreeable and healthful change from housework—I know a Wellesley College graduate who often drives her father's big hay rake, and thinks it is the best sport in the world. I know many girls who help in the harvest in picturesque sun bonnets and long gloves, who find it neither too hard nor lowering to their self respect.

I have found that fraternal societies afford the greatest opportunities for social intercourse for our country people. Clubs—as we know them—are infrequent. The varied nationalities represented in new states present no common ground on which people of widely differing habits of mind and modes of speech can meet, and this condition and the lack of help enhance the difficulties of social gatherings. The children big enough to be left in charge are at school, and so the mother is obliged to stay at home week after week without change, and her life is often narrow and hard.

What can be done to give her a little leisure in which to enjoy the advantages that might be hers?

The answer to this is the answer to the question which confronts every one who is striving to improve social conditions anywhere. It is the great problem of work and the "out of works," which city and country are trying alike to solve, working from opposite horns of the dilemma. With thousands of hands begging for employment at one end, with thousands of jobs begging to be done at the other, it is not creditable to our perspicacity or initiation that we have not discovered some way to equalize the supply and demand of labor.

We are already educating our country youth to stay on the farm; what we need further is a campaign of education to destroy the lure of the city, to teach men and women that there is plenty of work under wholesome conditions awaiting anyone who will take it, that those who cannot go the pace of the city can find pleasant, profitable living where there is time enough, and work enough for every one, if they will but go back to the soil.

The conclusions drawn from the investigations into rural conditions, which I have been able to make, have changed my

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

opinion very materially. Life is not so sordid and hard, poverty is not so pinching as I had expected. That it is narrow and unnecessarily colorless, is evident, and that much can be done to brighten it is certain, but just what form of help to offer is a grave question. I would suggest that some sort of correspondence by more fortunate club women would be agreeable and broadening. Government aid through the work of the Institute Department of the Agricultural Bureau can be most profitably directed to helping women. Suggestions for systematizing work, the use of more household machinery, and, above all, the sacred duty of maintaining health might well be taught by systematic campaign of education. The school houses might be made social centers and of as much value to the elders as to the children of a community. In many of our market towns there are rest rooms maintained by the women's clubs for the benefit of their country sisters; the number might be greatly increased, and social features added. State Fair offers a grand opportunity for social service and in Minnesota the State Federation of Women's Clubs has for years offered at its State Fair, splendid classes in household arts, and opportunity for rest and recreation, to the visiting women from the country.

There is already a great awakening to the joys of country life, we club women may help very greatly to "speed the day."

PRAIRIE STRETCHES.

MRS. HARRY L. KEEFE.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Iowa and Nebraska have been grouped together under this division and in some ways this is a natural arrangement. The eastern and southeastern part of Nebraska is geographically one with Iowa in soil, surface and products and the two states are allied in the inhabitants. Except in isolated colonies, the farmers of Iowa and Nebraska came from the eastern and central states. The foreign born settlers come almost exclusively from Ireland, the north European countries and Bohemia. The northwest portion of Nebraska, embracing the "big sixth" Congressional District with the far western part, is grouped geographically with eastern Colorado and Wyoming

and the problems of the farmer there differ materially from those of the farmer in the fertile and populous eastern division of this section.

Everywhere the isolated and primitive character has been the greatest drawback to rural life. To those who have depended always upon companionship and society for their interests and enjoyment, this loneliness is intolerable. Physical conditions are changing this, the telephone, the rural mail delivery, the automobile and the interurban are bringing the comforts and companionship of the town to the farm. Among my friends are farmers' families who planned ten years ago to move to the town as soon as a competence had been accumulated but who now with more than the hoped for income are content to remain on the farm, the active management having been turned over to a tenant or a son, and to enjoy the comforts of the country. Farmers' Institutes, Teachers' and Patrons' Associations, neighborhood clubs and fraternal orders are the generally organized movements of promise in bettering the social conditions, and in many towns the Rest Room provided sometimes by the business men, sometimes by the County Board but oftener by the Woman's Clubs, gives a place for rest and weekly visits to the farmers' wives. In the older settled portions of these states the farms are being divided. The high price of land is driving the farmer to more intensive cultivation and this will continue to eliminate the more disagreeable features of rural life.

Physical conditions have improved more for the farmer than for his wife. Laborers both on the farm and in the house are difficult to secure, but household workers are fewer than men helpers. Even the poorest farmer has the machinery considered necessary to do his work while his wife labors with the most primitive tools. Mechanical helps aside from the sewing machine and a heavy action washing machine are rare.

The state universities and state colleges of Iowa and Nebraska with their thorough equipment and high professional standing have done much to change rural conditions in these two states. The high schools of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska are mentioned with special favor by the Department at Washington for the instruction given in agriculture. The proportion of farmer's sons and daughters taking courses in cur

institutions of higher learning is very high and the character of their scholarship averages above that of the town bred students.

As is always true in the older communities of our country, the proportion of children to the population is lower in the older rural districts and in a few instances the Township school has been organized. In western Nebraska where homes are separated by several miles, county high schools supply the needed higher secondary education and the well to do rancher often provides a teacher for his own children and those of his tenants. The poor settler has a problem in the education of his children which the state is attempting to help him solve.

THE ROCKIES.

MRS. FRANK N. SHIEK.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: It is very evident that each section of this great Country must present its own problems. In the part of the country included in "The Rockies" we find four types of rural life—the small town, the farm, the ranch, and the mining camp. While the last is not, strictly speaking, a *rural* community, it must be so considered in any effort to brighten the lives of the women who are removed from the advantages of city life.

These people who are in large measure, the builders of the West, have come to us from the more thickly settled States, to try their fortunes under greatly changed conditions; and one of the great hardships that faces them is the fact that their means will not permit their first experiments at farming—either dry farming or irrigated farming—ranching, or mining, to be a failure. And in the very nature of things, a failure is too often made the first year. If the family finances will permit the partial loss of the first year's work, and if the family will adopt the methods proved to be successful, the after years will be brighter and will not be shadowed by poverty. Poverty in the West is a removable cause.

Loneliness is a second problem which is being rapidly met by the organization of Women's Clubs and the foundation of local Libraries in the towns and Traveling Libraries for those

outside. Colorado has done especially good work with her Traveling Library Boxes.

The third cause of unhappiness, and this applies first and in larger measure to ranch life, is the great need for help both in the house and outside. This is a hard trial and presses cruelly on the house-mother. There seems to be no remedy at hand for this condition.

The educational systems of these Western States take into careful consideration the work of providing schools for the children of the farms and ranches. The number of school months provided for a given number of children varies in the different school districts. In a broad way it may be stated that the school goes to the child.

The Church problem is not so simple and until more workers enter the field of Home Missions the Church cannot be taken to the homes—and the homes are often too far removed from the churches to permit attendance. To make that clear, Wyoming has many hundreds of ranch homes that are from fifteen to fifty miles from any church.

For the most part our people are hopeful and happy. They came into this mountain region expecting difficulties and they have no complaints to make that their problems are not all solved. They had the grit to come into a new and unsettled country and they desire to stay. Every letter from the "farm women" of the States of which I speak, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, was a happy letter. Our rural problems are hopeful.

NORTH PACIFIC SHORES.

MRS. SARAH A. EVANS.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Rural conditions in the North Pacific Shore states vary just as they do every where else, and, like every other condition of life, are governed largely by the individual, hence in giving our glimpses it must be at the class and not at the individual.

These states offer a diversity of agricultural and commercial interests, and the farmer here differs somewhat from the eastern farmer in that he is more of a specialist. He is either a wheat, cattle, fruit or dairy farmer. He specializes

on one thing, and does his work with the most improved machinery, or under the latest and most modern methods; he seldom attempts to derive revenue from the hundred-and-one little things that, in many districts, are made by the farmer's wife and hauled to the corner store to exchange for groceries. In other words, his farming is more of a business than the old idea of making it a semi-domestic arrangement. This relieves the wife of much of the drudgery of the farm and puts her on the same business footing in the home, as the professional man's wife.

With rare exceptions, our farmers have rural mail delivery, farmer's telephones, and very often electricity for light and other purposes. The roads as a rule, are good, and the automobile is fast displacing the farm horse.

Our schools of higher education are filled with the children from the rural districts, and many farmers move into town in the winter that their children may have better educational advantages. Our State Agricultural College enrolls the largest number of pupils of any school in the state, which would indicate that the farm life is not unattractive to our boys and girls, and that they are choosing to become educated farmers.

In our smaller towns many farmers' wives join the women's clubs and many women in these towns are endeavoring to induce them to do so. While this is commendable, it is not necessary to the life or happiness of the women, for in these states the Grange is a great educational factor. It is perhaps, the only secret organization in existence where men and women meet on an exact equality. In it, some of our best legislation originates, and the probe sinks deep into every proposed measure that effects the farmer: here the conservation of every resource is discussed, and knowing that they must enter into these deliberations, the farmers' wives read and keep abreast of the times. The Grange meetings, once or twice a month, are all-day sessions, with a goodly proportion of the day given over to social pleasures; the young people enjoy all sorts of healthful sports, and even trip the light fantastic toe, while their elders discuss—not jellies and jams, pumpkins and beets—but the prospect of parcel post delivery, the threatened increase of postage on magazines, or the postal savings bank,

and many other things that bring comfort or enlightenment to the rural home.

The much mooted rural home, with the farmer's wife going mad in her desolate solitude, is not a part of the rural conditions of any section of the North Pacific Shore States, unless the individual elects to make it so.

Note:—The Editor regrets her inability to obtain reports from every State.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1910

THE PRESIDENT, MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting of Wednesday evening, May 18, closed the Tenth Biennial Convention. It was the "President's Evening." The subject was "Twenty Years of Retrospect and Action." There were addresses, and music was given by the Scottish Rite Choir, John Yoakley, Director, accompanied by piano, violin and 'cello. Resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended were passed. A beautiful flag was presented to the General Federation by the Cincinnati Woman's Club; a Rookwood vase was presented to Mrs. Moore in a farewell address by the chairman of the Citizens' Committee; stereopticon pictures of presidents were also presented. "America" was sung by the audience in closing.

YESTERDAY—THE MAGIC MOTTO, UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

DEAR FRIENDS—Both Old and New: You have assigned to me a very pleasant though somewhat difficult task, to tell the story of twenty crowded years in twenty minutes. I am quite aware also that to accept this place on the evening's program is to make an honest confession of age, since it is only the aged who are prone to—or are permitted to reminisce. And they must guard well the tongue lest they become not reminiscent, but garrulous. I trust the presiding officer will not allow me to exceed my time limit, not for your sakes, but for mine own lest I should fail of my pet ambition, which is to have written on my tombstone: "She never bored anybody." You have doubtless read in a recent Atlantic, Mrs. Deland's delightful story of the wife whose husband said to her: "Women cannot argue. They always become at once so personal." To

which she replied with spirit, "I don't." But I make no disclaimer, I intend to be frankly and warmly personal in my recollections of those who projected and developed our great Federation.

Since, then, I am cast to play for you the role of a "woman with a past" (using a figure borrowed from a friend) let me omit farther preface and get down to my story.

As you all know, it was Sorosis that did it—and this was quite natural since Sorosis has always been "doing" something—she was scarcely out of pinafores when she began to have convictions and to express them, too, on great upsetting topics like the need of dress reform—and while she still wore braids adown her back she planned great banquets where brainy women were wont to gather and to which she also invited men—aye, and compelled them to keep silence while she did all the talking. She even allowed newspaper reporters at her feasts in consequence of which she "got herself talked about." But conscious of her own integrity, she laughed at scare headlines, and went on her way rejoicing.

Now, of course, such a precocious maiden as this one could not come up to her twentieth birthday without seeking to make of it a more than ordinary occasion. So she said as usual "Go to—we must do something."

Then up spoke a well-beloved member of her ranks, that grand woman whose brain was fine as gold, whose heart was true as steel, "Jennie June" (we call her by her sweet summer name tonight), and she counselled that Sorosis could do no finer or worthier thing than to assemble for her celebration that fine flower of the women of this country, who had shown that they had brains and constructive ability enough to form themselves into women's clubs.

So Sorosis sent out her cards of greeting and invitation summoning ninety-seven clubs, all she could discover in the length and breadth of the land, to come and assist in her celebration. I fully believe future chronicles will relate that that was the greatest birthday in the history of the world.

Now, there were divers clubs living in quiet seclusion along the Atlantic seaboard. Claiming the same year of birth as Sorosis was the New England Woman's Club of Boston. This was organized on a very high plane of culture and philan-

thropy, including in its membership a few nice old men, a sort of guarantee of perfect respectability. It was in deference to this male element, I suppose, that they had among their stated gatherings a monthly feast at which creature comforts were dispensed, baked beans and brown bread, of course, and a very superior quality of escalloped oysters.

Copying this form of organization Philadelphia had also formed its Woman's Club. Solid wooden shutters protected it from the outer world, and the uninitiated might not soil its immaculate white marble steps.

Husbands and brothers were permitted at the monthly teas, but they seldom came. The viands dispensed did not greatly tempt the grosser sex. To have its name mentioned in the daily paper would give a dislocating shudder to the backbone of a club, such as these.

Into these strongholds of conservatism came the startling invitation from Sorosis, all done up in glittering white and gold as I remember it, bristling with the spirit of the outside world, suggesting that women might meet in the open, and hold public discussions, or set forth their opinions at banquets, luncheons, receptions or dinners. That there was a fluttering in the dove-cotes you may well believe. Should we participate in the doings of this flighty sister of ours? Might we not be chronicled in the daily papers as standing for progressive ideas we did not approve?

Boston, no doubt, took counsel of her saints, recalled that Ralph Waldo Emerson had once confessed to a weakness for pie, and that Margaret Fuller had a woman's natural fondness for pretty clothes—and as the staunch Julia Ward Howe had come safely through a youth spent in New York City, concluded that she might be relied upon to withstand the blandishments of Sorosis. They sent her as their delegate. From our New Century Club we sent a very conservative worlding, and a "dyed-in-the-wool" Quaker, whose ancestors had paddled up the Delaware with William Penn. Now, if we half expected these delegates of ours to come home loaded with captious criticism, or depreciation of their hostess' ambition, we were doomed to disappointment. The great idea which had been conceived in the alert brain of our sister club, and which was big with importance to the women of our country, so dominated their

thoughts that they brought to us only this stirring message: "The Clubs of the whole United States are to be federated. If we would keep step with the onward march of events, we must join in the procession."

What happened to Boston was never fully understood, but you know the old saying: "You can always tell a Boston woman—but you cannot tell her much."

Maybe Sorosis told her too much for she hesitated, though happily for all of us not for long, and what the Federation idea can do backed up by the brain and heart of New England we all felt as we passed through that wonderful Biennial in Boston two years ago.

Happily it fell to my lot to be a delegate to the first meeting of the Federation, held in New York, April 23rd to 25th, 1890.

Looking back through the haze of twenty years, I ask myself what are the impressions which still abide with me of that initial meeting, and of these I reckon as most important the revelation we club women from all parts of the United States were to each other. As one and another appeared upon the platform to give her club report we nudged the neighbor next to us with surprised delight—"Isn't she clever?" "What wit!" "How graceful!" "What sound common sense!" Today feminine ability does not surprise us. We expect it of club women, but in that earlier day each one gave us a new and peculiar joy. It was a notable gathering. There was Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst from far off California, whose sweet Madonna face presaged perhaps the great work she was to do for motherhood a little later on.

Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods of Massachusetts, alert resourceful, suggestive, who first proposed the gift of the loving cup presented to Sorosis at the close of the convention.

May Wright Sewall, of Indiana, elegant in dress and bearing, polished in diction, clever in debate, fertile in resource.

Mrs. Harriet Robinson of Malden, Massachusetts, staunch, practical, who tried to keep us up to the little we had ever learned of parliamentary law and practice. We swallowed her decisions with open-mouthed wonder that one small head could carry all she knew.

The whole convention fell at the feet of two charming

Southerners, Miss Temple and Mrs. McKinney, of Tennessee, who gave us the first evidence of the power the gracious and practical Southern woman is to be in the work falling to the united womanhood of this great reconstructed country. To those of us who had been through the bitterness of the Civil War, the sound of those soft Southern voices gave us a thrill of assurance. Now, we knew truly that "Tennessee was in the Union," and brooding over all our deliberations was the beautiful president of Sorosis, Mrs. Ella Dietz Glynes, whose eyes had the gentle serious look of a child who has wandered in from a dream world somewhere; whose elegance and charm of voice and manner made of that ugly stage a very drawingroom of grace and refinement. From her lips fell quite unconsciously the words now graven on the hearts of a million federated women. As she closed her little speech on taking the chair, she said, "We look for unity, but unity in diversity, and we pledge ourselves to work for a common cause, the cause of women throughout the world."

Our second source of surprise was in the great amount of work which had been accomplished since the birthday party of the year before. The Advisory Committee appointed then, had canvassed every state in the Union searching out the Women's Clubs, and had even penetrated foreign lands. As a consequence of its correspondence, sixty clubs representing seventeen states had united to form the nucleus of the new organization. The Committee had held thirteen meetings and were able to present the draft of a Constitution. We have tinkered that old instrument almost beyond recognition; its a never ending delight to a club woman to fuss with by-laws and rules; but on reviewing the old formulas and the new, one is interested to see how fully the spirit and practice of the first draft are found in the rulings which govern us today.

From this modest beginning the Federation has trodden its way gloriously, but it has had its slippery places, its hills of difficulty, its lions in the path. Scarcely was the young organization started on her course than a sister society, the National Council of Women besought her to come and nestle under her wing. But the Federation found a Washington in her first president, who counselled that she "make no entangling alliances," but work out her own salvation albeit it might

be with fear and trembling. It meant real courage to maintain this stand against so seductive a pleader as May Wright Sewall, but at Chicago the battle was fought and won, and the little maid trudged on alone.

At Philadelphia the growing child was found to need schooling, and her lessons in reorganization began at Louisville, she had for the first time to learn the discipline of choice. A lesson I am sorry to say not fully accepted yet, for the department system first adopted at Louisville, though continued up to this time, has always met with considerable protest. It seems to be hard for woman to learn that in the new great world of social endeavor recently opened up to her she must make her choice of effort. She can neither glean in all fields or feast at all tables which make their seductive appeal to her mind and heart.

At Denver, the young Federation set her foot squarely upon the suggestion that a party using political methods of campaigning could carry its candidate into the presidential chair.

At Milwaukee, she announced her policy of retaining the individual club as a direct member of the general organization.

At Los Angeles she proclaimed her conviction that the Federation should maintain the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number; that the close union of the intelligent women of the whole country was of primary importance, while lesser issues might be left to the adjustment of time and of wiser generations to come.

If at St. Louis, St. Paul, and Boston no great question of policy has agitated the convention, it is probably but the lull which precedes some new enunciation of important advance, for no human body but has its growing pains as it pushes on to maturity.

If this Federation has made its development wisely it is because it has been mothered by great women. Six presidents it has had, all of them of exceptional character and ability. The first, Charlotte Emerson Brown, happily for us, was a woman of unlimited vision. Born of a race of scholars and philosophers, she was incapable of a mean or narrow view. She had the imagination of the broad west, tempered by family traditions laid in the best stock of the East. With unerring impulse the first convention turned to her as its leader. With

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

warm heart and glad hand she greeted every timid club, which asked with new-born curiosity what might be the meaning of this newly formed organization for women. At her own expense she traveled East and West over our great country greeting such clubs as had joined the new enterprise, and awakening interest in many more. The marvelous growth of the infant under her fostering care was to her a continuous marvel and delight. In 1893 after the Chicago Fair, she wrote to me, "I think it is possible we may in time have as many as five hundred clubs in the Federation. It is glorious, but the thought of so many staggers me." For Mrs. Brown had not conceived of anything more than the periodical assembling of a loosely bound group of individual clubs. But her successor, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, with the same spiritual grasp and breadth of vision had the practical advantage of close association with the great achievement of women in the Chicago Exposition, and she was quick to see that we must organize on local as well as general lines, if we would form a compact and permanent body; under her guidance state federations were rapidly formed.

With our third president, Mrs. Lowe of Georgia, came a great awakening of interest in the Southern States, and one after another they swung into line and took their places in the great American Sisterhood.

The fourth in office, Mrs. Dimies T. Denison, with wondrous grace and dignity introduced the rapidly maturing young society to the assembled world at the St. Louis Exposition in 1896.

And then there came to the presidency one whom we like to think of as the great type of forceful American womanhood, a happy combination of East and West, of warm heart, but cool blood, full of mother wit and sanctified common-sense, whom we all have known and loved and have been proud to call our president—Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker.

Of our present well-beloved leader it must remain for future historians to speak, but she cannot be omitted from this record since she is woven into all the memories of this organization. I can hardly conceive of the Federation without Mrs. Moore in it somewhere. During the biennial at Chicago in 1892, a little woman spoke with modest air but strong conviction.

tion of the value of higher education to women. She was one of many who took part in that conference, most of them previously unknown to the world or to each other. But those who sat in the seats of the mighty took note of the modest speaker and soon after we find her in their councils, serving in many offices and always with a faithfulness and competence difficult to excel. I like to think that in her we enjoy the real first fruits of the Federation spirit. Does not her work teach us, that it is not by chance or simple favor that we must select our leader, but through knowledge of her ability, her devotion, her capacity for great self-sacrifice.

The social side of the Federation has perhaps found higher expression at the local meetings of Board and Council, than in our very large biennial gatherings. The first of these was held at Orange, New Jersey in the spring of 1891.

It was a new departure in club life and a fresh revelation of women to each other.

A banquet was given in our honor by the great scientist Thomas A. Edison, and his charming wife. All the responses to the toasts were made by the sex that usually sits in silence at the festal board. It was an experience unique to most of us, and nobody knew what it all might portend except the sphinx, who was made of ice and adorned the center of the table, and as usual she wouldn't tell.

The beautiful room glowing with blossoms of orange and yellow is still an unfaded vision in the memory and equally vivid is the recollection of the visit to the workshops of the great wizard, and my vain endeavor to understand his careful explanations of how he chained the lightning and bent it to his will.

One lingers with wistful pleasure over all those early board and council meetings held in widely separated sections of the country. At the house beautiful of Mrs. Ralph Emerson, at Rockford, Illinois, in 1892, at Chicago during the World's Fair of 1893; at St. Louis in 1894, and at Atlanta during the Exposition of 1895. All these occasions of graceful inter-state courtesies and interchange of vital thought mark red-letter days in the lives of those privileged to attend them. With the meetings at Louisville my personal connection with them ceased. No doubt they are still times of rare enjoyment, but

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

you will pardon me if I feel a gentle pity for you, who did not know the joy of those early days, when the club world was in its spring time and every day brought the discovery of a fresh delight in the diversity of our unity.

How glad I should be, did time permit, to say one word in praise of those who have served us so faithfully on board and committee. They may be found in nearly every state, and are loyal still though perhaps not always able to attend biennial meetings. It is a long roll of gracious womanhood. Two, who years since passed on, I must stop to mention with a tear—Anna Longstreth, of Philadelphia and Sarah V. Cooper, of San Francisco.

How have we grown in size, in knowledge, in power; in size from sixty clubs representing seventeen states in 1890, to nearly 1,000 clubs, forty-seven State Federations and many foreign societies.

In knowledge from simple interest in club management to the vital questions of the hour. Let us go back to early biennials and see what subjects invited our attention. They were such as these:

“Comparative value of oral and written addresses.

How far should home talent be cultivated in clubs?

Should we own club houses?

Should we engage in philanthropic work?

Should clubs become so expensive that women of small means are obliged to retire from them?

What is the best hour for meeting—ten in the morning or three in the afternoon?”

Compare topics like these with the program of this Biennial covering the great problems of social advancement, and see how our horizon has widened until we touch upon the problems of government and the province of state craft.

And yet—pardon me if I say it—we are only half awake, I wish I could stir up your pure minds by way of this remembrance to a realization of the great opportunity set before you, who are to follow in the path which we have broken.

But 'tis not for me to prophesy. It is the young who must see the vision and follow it. The old may but “dream dreams.”

TODAY. ITS SPIRIT AND OPPORTUNITY.

MRS. J. L. WASHBURN, MINNESOTA.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: A distinguished speaker has dealt with the past, a distinguished speaker will talk of the future. I have made it clear to the president that I wished to consume as little as possible of the time that might be given to them; hence, without depreciatory preface, let me begin at once by asking a few pertinent questions, careful consideration of which may be profitable, even if you do not agree with the answers suggested. Women's Federations have passed the experimental stage. I do not think that I can justly be charged with being prejudiced, unduly partial or over enthusiastic, if I say that in my opinion there is no more powerful or influential voluntary association, working for the betterment or reform of conditions in the social organism than the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

What is the present nature and spirit of the organization? How does it differ from that of the past? What are the sources of its strength? What its weakness and the dangers, if any, which menace it?

First. The nature of the organization.

Is it an organization for self culture? Yes. Is it an educational association? Yes. Is it a reform body? Yes. Is it an industrial and economic organization? Yes. And because it is all of these and more, and because it is some of them exclusively, it is unique and it is strong.

At the beginning of the club movement, before federation was dreamed of by poets, or suggested by philosophers, a club was a little group of women who had come together, not because they recognized the power which might inhere in organization, but from a social instinct—a grouping desire for companionship and help in their efforts toward self improvement.

Later, when the idea of federation first took root, the purpose was still little different, the main thought being help for the individual member.

Federation offered her wider opportunities and experiences, a more extended outlook, and association with women of other localities, having different points of view on various matters.

I am mentioning this early period of federation and emphasizing its then main purpose merely to make more clear its contrast to the present organization, with its many departments of work for improvement and reform in matters most varied in their nature and extended in their scope; and to direct attention to the present broader and more inclusive spirit of the organization.

But let me ask, has the original purpose been discarded? Is the ultimate unit no longer the study club, whose main object is the education and improvement of its members?

To this question I think that we must answer candidly and fearlessly that while, as a federation, there have been taken on many kinds of altruistic and reform work, made possible by its collective strength and influence, yet the ultimate unit is still the study club whose chief object continues the same as twenty years ago. This is true at least of the greatest number. Therein lies one of the chief sources of strength to the organization. The ultimate units are study clubs—self culture clubs, if you will, though the word has been severely treated and can no longer take itself seriously—clubs which carry a membership, a large proportion of which are either luke-warm or even indifferent as to the work for general education, philanthropy and reform undertaken by the federation.

Perhaps the statement is not pleasing that a large proportion of our membership is indifferent to the serious problems over which our committees are struggling and with which the main part of our program here is concerned. But is it not true? And does it make any real difference in our strength?

Every member of a federated club, however indifferent—every federated club, whatever its attitude toward the problems of the whole body, counts for numbers—and *their affirmative influence may be secured*. They add to our strength, They belong to us—a federation reserve if you please. Yet they themselves, many of them, are merely little study circles, their only concession to the prevailing spirit being their membership in the state federation.

Remember this charitably, committee chairmen, when discouraged by your failure to get satisfactory responses to questions put to individual clubs as to work done for civics, for forestry, for civil service reform and the like. I am not offer-

ing an excuse for the president or secretary who fails to answer your letters. That is an inexcusable breach of good manners. But you can overlook unsatisfactory replies from the little club, which has not yet grown to the point where these broader interests have become a natural part of its development. Such clubs have the spirit of federation only in its lowest form, but we must admit not an uncommon form.

Other clubs while pursuing systematically some course of study or lectures, at the same time and without injury to their regular work, consistently devote a part of each program to the consideration of federation problems and policies. The nature of their study programs too has doubtless been somewhat modified by their interest in these matters.

There is less time spent than formerly in delving into the remote past or pondering over the meaning of some hazy sentence of Browning (our favorite straw man). The club program of twenty years ago certainly sounded very learned. To-day, impelled by the spirit of the federation, many of our clubs are interested in vital current subjects, the study and consideration of which make for better living, better citizenship and improvement in our social, civil and educational institutions. If federation had done nothing more than turn our attention to these practical subjects for our own individual good, it would have justified its existence.

What more valuable or necessary knowledge can a man or woman have than to know how to live wisely and well in the world of here and now? For this is man's world and he has to live in it; nor does he bring to it even the instinctive knowledge of his brute brothers. Everything must be acquired. Above all he has to learn and know himself and his place in the civilization into which he is born and which it is his duty to help to develop in a still higher degree.

Again, the spirit of the federation has inspired many individual clubs to an active use of their collective and organized power, as is shown by their committees which, in many instances, are the same as those of the General Federation, due largely to the wise recommendation of one of our recent presidents.

To such clubs we may hopefully look for leaders in the work of the federation, leaders who, from their past training,

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

are able to get a vision of the future and seize the opportunity of the present. Programs of all our federations, District, State and General, have undergone perhaps as much change in character as have those of individual clubs.

Reports to these meetings from clubs, as to their courses and methods of study, time of meeting, etc., have in great measure given way to encouraging accounts of broader work in which the collective effort of the organization has been employed.

But still, I again say, that one of the great sources of our strength is the fact that clubs have aims and purposes beside those which engross the attention at Federation meetings. In these are to be found the causes for their individual existence and the guaranty of their perpetuity.

Enthusiasm for reform waxes and wanes, causes are won and lost. It is sometimes difficult to hold an organization together in the face of repeated failure to attain the object sought; but the strong basis of self interest supporting our constituent clubs, is a rock upon which we may rest when discouraged in a losing cause, a bulwark for the permanence of organization and a nucleus of strength for future collective work.

Another source of strength to this organization is the varied nature of its public activity. With all the different lines of work provided through the various committees of the federation, one must indeed be difficult to please who will not concede that some of them at least are worth while. Then too, this variety of purpose gives our members little chance of becoming cranks and fanatics on any one reform; or of being subjected to such accusation. *Cranks* are said to be necessary to the *lifting* work of the world, but few of us desire to earn the title; and it is very difficult when one's eyes are fixed on some particular reform and every effort is bent toward its accomplishment, not to become one-sided.

Public questions must be studied from every point of view; for instance, that most intricate of problems, arising from the relation of capital and labor, including child labor, must be considered from the standpoint, not only of both the employer and the employed, but of general society, in order to see clearly and consider intelligently the contentions of those who

may be selfishly interested. Please do not think that we assume to have done this; but the wise arrangement of the General Federation by which many lines of work are taken up through the agency of its various committees, together with the fraternal connection of this organization with other bodies formed each for some specific purpose, has given to its members a better opportunity for the all around consideration of many different subjects than would be possible were its efforts confined to any particular object.

A *third source of strength* lies in the nature of the work attempted by this organization. Consider for a moment its various committees—Education, Art, Literature, Library Extension, Household Economics, Civics, Civil Service Reform, Forestry, Industrial and Child Labor, Legislative, Pure Food, Reciprocity. Is there a subject among them which has two legitimate sides, in the ranks of both of which are to be found thoughtful, conscientious, disinterested people? Of course we must give a broad interpretation to the word “thoughtful.” It must also mean studious of the subject—enlightened; and “disinterested” must mean without selfish interest. Examine the different subjects covered by these committees in this light and by this test and you will find, I think, that as to none of them is there an honest difference of opinion among enlightened, conscientious, public spirited people. You may cite “*Forestry*” as an exception, as a subject about which there is an honest difference of opinion; you may bring whole reams of newspapers to me filled with the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy by way of proof; but when all extraneous matter is removed and the words *thoughtful* and *disinterested* given their proper emphasis, you will not find an honest difference of opinion existing as to the necessity for properly conserving our forests and all other natural resources; but rather differences as to the best methods to be used to accomplish the ultimate object.

Child Labor is another subject about which there seems to be a decided difference of opinion; otherwise why have we not been able to do away with the evil and eliminate the wrong to the children of today and to those yet unborn? Is it not because of the strength of those who are selfishly interested? Of those who, either as employers or parents, desire the benefit

of child labor? There is no great difference of opinion among thoughtful, disinterested people as to the fact of the evil or the wisdom of its removal. It may be inquired "Why do we not have committees on Religion, Politics, Woman Suffrage or Temperance?" I assume that it is either because there are honest differences of opinion concerning these subjects among thoughtful people, or else perhaps the time has not yet come, if it ever shall, when it is wise to take them up directly. *Religion* and *creeds* are as yet closely interwoven. Direct entrance into the field of *politics* leads into *partisanism*. There is a vast difference of opinion about *suffrage*; and *temperance* means a different thing to different persons. A rule of conduct for all may not be wisely evolved from a rule that is salutary for an individual.

There is no lack of religious bodies, political organizations, temperance and suffrage societies. These are open to all individuals. I maintain that the federation has acted wisely in abstaining from direct entrance into these fields and has in fact, consciously or otherwise, applied the test which I have given in these cases. We may from our broad and independent attitude exercise a wholesome influence upon all these matters without directly pledging our organization in a definite form.

A fourth source of strength to this organization is the kind of women prominent in its membership, constituting its official body, directing its policies, heading its committees and appearing on its programs.

Is it not because of the recognized ability of such women as our president and her immediate predecessor, and others, whom I might mention, because of their freedom from fanaticism and one-sidedness and their ability to consider a question, calmly and deliberately and from every side, that the General Federation has been honored more than any other body of Women in being asked to send representatives to different distinguished gatherings of men, where matters of weight and importance to the whole country were to be considered? Safe leadership, or the want of it, has been the cause of the rise or fall of societies, of institutions, of parties and of nations throughout the history of civilization.

I have mentioned at some length four sources of strength. We are not without our weaknesses; but the fact that we re-

cognize and are ready to face them, together with 20 years of experience in organization, will help to avert serious consequences.

I am not to deal with the future, but I cannot refrain from suggesting that we should avoid the calamitous effects of over confidence or of an exaggerated conception of our own importance. Undue haste and over enthusiasm in taking up new subjects or chapioning new causes will assuredly bring reason for regret. Sometime too, carefully, prudently and thoughtfully we may want to remove the danger inherent in our present duplex and illogical basis of representation and membership.

We also have the somewhat delicate problem ever with us to co-operate through our committees and otherwise with many other large and influential bodies, to which we are bound by fraternal ties, in such manner that our work may complement theirs and without either body becoming a part of or merged into the other.

I leave the future with its possibilities to the distinguished lady who is to follow me.

The spirit of the federation of today is, as never before, one of diversity *and* unity. Its opportunity is to exert the great influence on vital questions of varied character in the social organism, that can alone be exercised by an independent body of intelligent, thoughtful and unselfishly interested members.

Profiting by and rejoicing in the past of our organization, let us cross the threshold of the future with confidence and self control; firm in the hope that, moved by the spirit of a broad altruism and unfailing loyalty, and guided by safe leadership, the usefulness of our organization has but just begun.

TOMORROW—AN OUTLOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

MRS. SARAH S. PLATT DECKER, COLORADO.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION: Three things the Federation must have in its Tomorrow, and three things it must not have. Let us consider the negative first, because the positive always makes for a more salutary

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

state of mind, and therefore should have the final hearing, in order that we may go on our way rejoicing.

Three things the Federation must not have, if its Tomorrow is to be the glorious perpetuity of today. First; it must not have *traditions*. Tradition has throttled progress since the beginning of all things. Intolerance, narrow mindedness, and coldness in religion comes from tradition, making us Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians and of all creeds and faiths, instead of making us Christians. Tradition has brought the "shame of cities," and the unspoken fear is in too many hearts, that this nation even, the one great and only force which has made for freedom and equality in the world, this the great Republic, is to fail and decay—because we have inherited party politics, and are Democrats and Republicans instead of Patriots.

Tradition has made perhaps one million illiterate children in the nation today, a greater menace than a foreign foe; tradition has put two million little ones into mines, shops and factories to be ground into dollars, instead of moulded into citizens; tradition has made the appalling loss of one hundred and fifty thousand lives in one year from one disease alone; tradition has devastated our forests and woodlands, caused our streams to be diverted, and our national resources to be wantonly wasted, because we have had foolish State pride and have been vain-glorious and self-sufficient over State Rights, being Ohioans and Coloradoans and Kentuckians instead of Americans.

Already there is the warning sign that the Federation has an inheritance which will go far to prevent grand achievements. In tabulating the answers to the questions sent out by the Committee of which I am chairman, the Civil Service Reform Committee, I find many of this sort; "no activity, we were founded as a culture club, pure and simple." That is the deadly work of the vampire tradition. What is a "culture club pure and simple?" Do you recall Professor Zueblin's glorious definition at the Boston Biennial? "Culture is the habit of mind instinct with purpose, cognizant of a tendency and connection in human achievement, able and industrious in discerning the great from the trivial." Many of these clubs reporting no interest, were named "Shakespeare" clubs. I

have wondered if they have ever even opened the book of the great teacher. Do you remember his word, which I wish could be placed in letters of gold over every club room in this land;

“Thyself and thy belonging
Are not thine own so proper as to waste
Thyself upon thy virtues, they on thee;
Heaven doth with us, as we with torches do,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not.”

Let me tell you the story of a club which I believe the mighty master Shakespeare would have rated as a “Culture Club pure and simple.” This club was not “founded,” but was born, and born alive, in a small Western City. In this community there was developed almost at a word, a disreputable district, peopled with bad men and women, who carried on an absolute crusade for the ruin of the young people. The Club members held a secret session and resolved to save their boys and girls. They formulated a letter, which was sent to every immoral man and woman in the town, and which read something after this fashion: “You will leave this City within twenty-four hours or extreme measures will be adopted,” signing the name of the Club, which being of Greek origin was very mysterious, and correspondingly effective. I do not know if they placed a skull and cross bones at the head of the letter, but whatever was the cause, the effect produced was the immediate departure of the spoilers. But this “Shakespeare” club realized that the danger might return and resolved to intrench themselves against future evil by building a church. A census of the religious beliefs of the members was taken, and it was found that the Presbyterians were two in the majority, and that was the creed adopted. The central idea of the church and its real meaning, is a club room for the people, which is open day and evening, which is free to all, which has been the means of redeeming that City—and not that city alone, for this story was told far up among the mountains in a mining camp, and the plan was copied there, with equally splendid results.

“Culture, a habit of mind instinct with purpose.” Shake-

speare: "for if our virtues did not go forth of us 'twere all alike as if we had them not." Not tradition friends, for the Federation, but true and veritable culture.

The second thing which the Federation cannot have in its Tomorrow is *habit*. We are prone to be victims in this direction, both as individuals and as organizations.

A very insignificant happening made me a convert to the Woman's Club idea, and my faith has never waned. Many of us no doubt remember the old "Monday" habit of our childhood home, in blessed New England. It was a day in the depths, washday, and all of the family were made wretched by it. Nothing comfortable nor of the usual routine could be expected even in well-to-do homes. Soon after my first rather weak introduction into Club life, I paid a visit to a friend in a small New England City, and was obliged to take my train for departure upon Monday morning, and a rainy one at that, which used to be the acme of misery in the old day. My friend came with me to the station and I casually inquired if she would immediately return home. "No," she replied, "I think I will spend the morning at the club." I was amazed and asked, is there a Club meeting on Monday morning? Remembering vividly the old odor of soap and suds. "Yes the class in French history," was the answer. I felt like throwing up my hat and shouting for joy that the old washday habit was broken, and I was then and there born into the Club doctrine.

I want to give you another instance to illustrate the great and malign influence of habit.

I once attended a small district meeting in a little town on the plains, a very remote and lonely settlement, nothing ever happened within its borders; as one remarked "there was not a laugh in the whole place." One of the members who attended the first day's session had lived in the town ten years. She told me she felt as if she could not think, so monotonous had been her life. She was like one who starves, as she drank in every word that was spoken. The session opened and continued for the whole of Thursday, and would close on Friday noon. As I passed the house of the woman to whom this Federation session had brought as she expressed it, the "breath of life," I saw that, on the second morning, instead of being on her way to the hall, she was washing the windows of her

house. "Are you not coming to the meeting," I asked in amazement, "No, I cannot come," she replied. "I always wash my windows on Friday." No thought of the one possible uplift in ten dreary years, no thought of the many Fridays to come when nothing would prevent the routine, but only that wretched task-master habit. The Federation's Tomorrow is the continuance of the loosening of those formerly hopeless bonds and of setting the prisoners free.

One habit which we have already acquired as an organization, which will be the utter demoralization of our Tomorrow, if continued, is that of doubt as to our own continuing existence.

I remember, when at the Biennial in Denver, our well-beloved Honorary President Mrs. Henrotin retired from office. She had been the great organizer, she had understood the ideality of the club movement and the members loudly proclaimed the "Federation will die without her;" but it did not die. Then came what might be called our "teething" period, when we had fears within and foes without, and we said, "the Federation will die," it will not survive these strains upon mind and body; but the Federation did not die. When our other Honorary President, Mrs. Denison, retired in St. Louis, again it was said the "Federation will die." I heard it myself on street cars, it was blazoned in public press. To put in place of a New York "Sorosist" President, a Western woman, "wild and wooley," a suffragist, a believer in women in public work, why of course the Federation would die; but the Federation did not die. After four years, having contracted the "habit" of my Presidency, two years ago in Boston, again came the same iteratim "the Federation will die." But the Federation is not dead, far from it. On the contrary the unspeakable joy of my heart tonight is, that never has the Federation made such progress as in the past two years, such growth in solidarity, in concentration, in marching under orders, in following a leader. Let us give that old habit to the past tonight, and let us start our tomorrow with the clean page upon which shall be written; the Federation was born for life, and not for death, it has had its yesterday of faith and hope, it has its today of purpose and accomplishment, and its tomorrow is forever

and forever, because it was so ordained when it became a part of the plan of the world.

The third thing which we must not have in the tomorrow in *Age*. The Federation must be born again at every Biennial. At least let us adopt the fashion of a dear old friend of mine. She is aged as far as years count, but meeting her at an evening entertainment not long since, I exclaimed concerning her fresh and youthful appearance. "Well," she remarked confidentially, the truth is "I am not much in the day time, but I light up well." If the Federation's tomorrow shall be able to "light up well" it must not go in the beaten path of the past. I do not believe for one instant in continuing the same standing Committees unless they demonstrate at the convention their right to live by virtue of work accomplished. To say in a Club or State Federation, 'We have always had that Committee,' even though it is a dead letter, simply being listed in the year book, is old age of the most virulent type. I always think, when I hear that saying, of the old couple who came to be married, each of them having entered into that state several times before. The minister asked them to rise and join their right hands, but they remained fast in their chairs. Once more he suggested that they should stand, out of respect to the sacred rite, whereupon the old man remarked doggedly "We're generally sot." The Federation must have no "sotting" in its Tomorrow, but must be on its feet ready, courageous, alert, with youth everlasting.

The three things which the Federation must have in its Tomorrow are *Prophets, Saints and Men*.

A Prophet is one who takes the long view. The Federation has been criticised at times, because the prophets of its past, have not believed in naming it as a Reform Organization. Friends, it is more than that, it is the one and only medium for the manufacture, so to speak, of those blessed necessities Reformers. You have all heard the story of the old lady from the country, who, upon her first visit to a city, wondered where all the Smiths came from, but was enlightened and quiet satisfied by seeing a sign over a tremendous building which read "Smith Manufacturing Co." The Federation could with perfect truth put at the head of its yearly directory this legend, "General Federation of Women's Clubs, Reformers Manufac-

tured here, Supplies furnished at short notice." The Prophets have long seen this process of creation, which I may take a moment of your time to explain. Here is a quiet home woman, she has lived within her four walls, she has never seen her name in the newspaper, and what is more to the point her husband has never had that notoriety either. She joins a study club, a very innocent and feminine act. Presently some member who was "born," and not "founded," makes a suggestion that the club shall use its influence to create a park or to found a free library or to establish a juvenile court; all very feminine and "motherish" so far, and our quiet home woman becomes one of a Committee to put the request before the City authorities. Then her eyes are opened when she finds that she is of not the slightest consequence, that the taxes which she helps to earn by hard work and sacrifice, are expended in any manner which may suit the party in control; and the truth dawns upon our quiet home woman, that there is no power where there is no ballot. There's a convert to woman suffrage, and a full fledged reformer immediately. Here is a good mother who is afflicted and fearful because her children must pass numerous saloons on their way to school; single handed she can do nothing, but she brings her story to the Club. The discovery is made that the average town and city collect fees from saloons and liquor people, and then use three times as much as they receive to take care of the helpless children, deserted wives, and jail and penitentiary inmates, which these same saloons have manufactured. This gentle mother becomes an advocate of a "dry" town and a Reformer on the instant.

I could give hundreds and perhaps thousands of instances of this conversion to splendid regenerating work through the Club and Federation. You cannot plunge the average woman into reform or public work, at one fell stroke. She must have the club contact for a bit of the give and take of life. She must become accustomed to obedience to orders, to the toleration, and to the careful investigation which has been so mightily effective in the Federation world; and so the Federation needs its Prophets old and new, who will not heed the importunity of the moment but will look to the abiding Tomorrow.

Second; The Federation must have Saints.

A saint is one who endures to the end. Too often our

Federation life is evanescent. We have not made it part of our existence. The day is here, when each one of the half million women in the organization is needed. She has a post of duty in City, State and the Nation itself. I love to think of that mighty army coming to answer to the call of the leaders. "Soldiers Saints" whose creed is the belief in the never-ending Tomorrow of the Federation. Saints who add to their titles of Mother, Wife, Daughter and Sister, the one which means the larger life of patriotic citizenship, "Club Women." To be named a Club woman forsooth, may it come to be a title so proud that it shall out rank royalty or pride of birth. May it be an inheritance to our children more precious than lands or gold. May it mean to all peoples, that a mighty army of peaceful soldiers are happily fighting to preserve the hope of the world, a free nation.

And lastly, in the Tomorrow of the Federation we must have men, because that is the one crying need of the nation today. As I said, the past and present of the Federation has been given to creating believers and workers among women. The Tomorrow of the Federation means the effort to convert our brothers, that they too may become, the only word which really expresses that I mean, is "Club Women." We must have half a million of men who are "Club women," if the nation is to endure. This is not a jest. I say it advisedly, even prayerfully. The men of the nation who correspond in intellect and opportunity to the club women, are not doing Citizen duty.

I am going to give you an illustration of this which has always given me the heartache for the dread that it represents a growing type. Some months since, I was taking an automobile ride with a man in an Eastern City. A man of wealth, in the prime of life, educated and traveled. We were speaking of the coming winter and he said he looked forward with little of pleasure to it. "After the automobile and the hunting seasons are over" he remarked, "life is so dull." And yet in that man's own State, only a few weeks previous to this conversation, the Governor had issued an appeal setting forth the condition of the almshouses of the commonwealth. The statement was made, that the plight of those public institutions was too deplorable for print, and the terrible feature of the situation

was, that the only home provided for the dependent and helpless children of the State were these same wretched asylums. These children dependent and forsaken, through no fault of their own, future citizens and builders of the State; a hopeless outlook for the proper peopling of the common wealth. And my automobile friend found "Life dull" with such a citizen's opportunity before him.

He reminded me of a story told by Professor Booker Washington about a very seedy looking individual who came to cross a ferry which was operated by an old colored man named 'Rastus.' He announced that he wanted to cross the ferry, but must borrow the price, three cents, of the ferryman, as he had no money. "Haint you got no land" demanded Rastus. "No." "Haint you got no home." "No." "Haint you got no place nowhere." "No." "And you haint got no money." "No." "Wa'll stranger, I'se mighty sorry for you, I is, I'se some mighty sorry for you, but I ain't gwine to lend yer no tree cents. A man dat ain't got no land, and ain't got no house and ain't got no place and ain't got tree cents, it don't make no manner of diffence to nobody which side de ferry he's on."

And I felt with Rastus, that it never would make "no manner of difference to nobody," which side of the ferry my rich, educated, automobile man is on. But we must make that man and the many, many others like him into "Club Women." That is the next great step. What could this one man do in this specific instance, for example. Let us look for a moment at our English brothers, they give us a fine pattern. The first time I visited England I went to the East Side London Hospital, which corresponds to our County or City Hospitals. You know how we manage these institutions here. We have County or City commissioners, selected because they carried their ward or precinct at the last election, we pay them salaries, and they in turn employ all the party left overs, and the consequence is graft, neglect, exposes, etc. To this wonderful Hospital in London came thousands every day, both inmates and out patients. There are 500 nurses alone. I said to my English friend, but it must mean great salaries for the trustees and managers. How can it ever be kept in such perfect fashion by the usual haphazard Board of Commissioners. He was amazed, "Why Madam, the trustees of this Hospital are the greatest

men of London. The Premier of England is proud to serve upon it." "If a man has attained to even a moderate fortune in our country, then he must give a certain portion of his time to public service."

That is the dire need of the Republic today. I suppose in this good state of Ohio, there are twenty thousand men who could gradually retire from business life, with sufficient income to live in comfort and even luxury. They are men of business success, of great experience and they cannot be bought, not only because of their honesty, but there is no necessity. Let it date from tonight and let this great leader among states, this state that furnishes Presidents at the "drop of the hat," so to speak, give to the world this example of intelligent patriotism. Let these twenty thousand successful men take their places as legislators, as Mayors and members of councils, as trustees and commissioners upon public boards, for the scientific up-building, not only materially, but intellectually and spiritually of this commonwealth. This commonwealth which has given them the brains and blood, through which they have made their triumph. It would not take much of your time gentlemen, it is more interesting than any game of money getting and such service makes life vivid and glorious. Munsterberg says, "The public welfare must give to everybody thorough work, thorough politics, thorough education, thorough art, thorough religion, a kind of life interest and life content in which envy is meaningless." It could make the State of Ohio a shining refutation of the growing idea that America is a failure. Twenty thousand "women club women" shoulder to shoulder with twenty thousand "men club women" would make pure white every black spot in every State in the Union. It does not count simply to give money. If the Carnegies and Rockerfellers and Sages, had given their mighty minds, their wonderful business ability to public service, what a glorious vintage would be theirs. Instead of these great fortunes which it is almost impossible to properly adjust for real good, instead of a tombstone epitaph "Here lies a man who possessed one hundred millions of dollars" the grave of such a man would be the "shrine of a grateful people" and his the life which would live on forever.

The Tomorrow of the Federation must be more and more

the sloughing off of the enemy tradition, more and more the loosening of the shackles of habit, more and more the keeping of eternal youth, more and more prophets, more and more saints, and the beginning of a mighty campaign for the conversion of our brothers, away from greed, away from graft, away from selfish ease, into the undertaking, the gigantic, but exalted undertaking of forming, so to speak, a Civic Government within our political government. A Civic government which would centralize all the forces now working for the building of humanity, direct and express their efforts, and in a scientific way construct along the lines of a practical altruism, the social life of a nation, which is already established in the eyes of the world as an example of political freedom. Ellis Meredith says: "The nation is you. Every day you help or hinder it."

If we weary when we 'run with the footman' the nation will not be able to 'contend with the horses.' If we fail in a 'Land of peace,' how shall we abide the swelling of the Jordan?"

ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CINCINNATI WOMAN'S CLUB, IN PRESENTING THE
GENERAL FEDERATION WITH THE STARS
AND STRIPES.

Monday night the Presidents of the State Federations presented to you their own State's best asset. Tonight the Cincinnati Woman's Club presents to the General Federation of Women's Clubs our Nation's most precious asset—the stars and stripes.

It is the desire of the Cincinnati Woman's Club that this flag be kept in the custody of our President; we follow it in love, loyalty, and sincerity, and in the coming years when this flag is unfurled in the various cities of this great republic, and you read this little inscription on the silk of the banner, "To the General Federation of Women's Clubs, from the Cincinnati Woman's Club," your memory will revert to this great Tenth Biennial, held within the gates of the Queen City of the West.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

RESPONSE.

MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE.

The General Federation expresses sincere thanks to all the body of women for the gracious act of the Woman's Club. For the last two years we have felt throughout the country the loyalty of our club women, but within the last two days I have had reason to know the loving expressions, the flowers, the constant thought, of every member of the Federation, and of the citizens of Cincinnati.

Please allow me to thank you for the General Federation for this beautiful gift, and we will treasure it as our asset as well as the asset of our country at large.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

COL. WILLIAM B. MELISH.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND SISTERS OF THE BIENNIAL: I want to say one word, first as a matter of duty, and next as a matter of pleasure, of appreciation of all that has been said both individually and collectively from you, sisters of the Biennial of 1910.

I believe personally, and I think it is true of all the members of our Entertainment Committee, that we are contracting the Biennial habit. No matter where you meet in 1912, you are apt to find some of us turn up there. We should like to go on the program.

We have been carried away by this Biennial. We men do appreciate the honor that you have paid to the City of Cincinnati in holding this Biennial Meeting, so fraught with interest, with good, with helpfulness, here in our city. We want to show this appreciation. We have tried to do our little in co-operating with the ladies of the Local Biennial Board who have done nearly all the work, and with the ladies of the magnificent organization of the State Federation, our own Ohio State Federation, who gave you the Symphony Concert and the Reception. We have been simply a small part of this entertainment, because they have worked for months where we only worked for weeks.

We want to present to one of your number, your own hon-

ored President, who at no time from the beginning of this meeting to the end of the election, had the slightest opposition from anybody in Ohio, we want to present to her a little souvenir in behalf of the men, the brothers of the Cincinnati Entertainment Committee.

The Doctor has given Mrs. Moore a plaster cast. He does not belong to our Committee. We don't want Mrs. Moore to take a plaster cast, but we do want you, Sister Moore, to take with you one of the most beautiful pieces of Rookwood pottery that has been turned out of this famous institution. With it go the best wishes, the greatest respect for not only this individual, but for all the ladies of the General Federation.



CONFERENCES

The Afternoon Conferences are without the province of the Recording Secretary, but have been reported by their respective secretaries and, *as reported by them*, are included herewith.

REPORT OF ART CONFERENCE.

Art Academy, Eden Park.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, 2:30 P. M.

The auditorium of the Art Academy failed to seat all those desiring to attend the Art Conference, so it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting in another room, the speakers at the Conference giving their talks in both meetings.

Mrs. Ida H. Holloway, President of the Woman's Art Club and Chairman of the local committee on Art welcomed the speakers and audience to the Art Academy. Mrs. Pattison then took the Chair, calling on Mrs. Keefe of Nebraska, Board Member of the Art Committee. After her greetings Mrs. Keefe withdrew to take charge of the overflow meeting.

As at the morning Art session in Music Hall, Mrs. Pattison omitted her formal report, calling attention to the black-board which displayed a concise statement of art activities in all federated clubs. She commented on the large number of clubs studying and working for art in many and various ways.

Since so many inquiries had come about the "Library Art Club" of Massachusetts, the Chair asked Miss Sarah A. Drew of Cambridge, to tell of it. Miss Drew reported that this Club has eighty-four subscribers with entrance fee of \$5.00 and annual dues of \$6.00, entitling subscribers to the use of any of the exhibits owned by the Club. The collection is divided into exhibits for educational purposes and classified as "Italian Art," "American Parks," "Cotton and Silks," etc. Reference books accompany the exhibit.

The principal address was by Mr. William Morrison Patterson of the University of the South, who spoke on "Civic Art." He said efforts for Civic Art failed because of incomplete organization and the lack of a clear-cut policy. While we busied

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ourselves with the negative side by efforts to get rid of existing evils as dirt, smoke, bill boards, etc., we failed on the positive side to look ahead and lay plans for carrying out fine ideals of beauty. He emphasized the need in our cities of Art Commissions, and made a plea for the development in a beautiful way of the personality of the town or city, which would help to insure an art atmosphere.

The Chairman next in a happy introduction presented Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the General Federation, who gave the Conference a greeting and spoke especially of the proposed Second Edition of the Handbook of Art urging those present to send in soon, items of art interest in their towns, and their 50 cent subscriptions.

Mrs. Agnes McGiffert Pound of Ohio, spoke of the "Child as a factor in Civic Art." She made an enthusiastic plea for the organization of children into "Junior Civic Leagues" illustrating her talk by many instances from her large experience and especially mentioning the work at Menominee, Wis. At this time a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Patterson for his talk and to the Woman's Art Club of Cincinnati for the excellent arrangements for art at the Biennial.

Mrs. Roland P. Murdock of Kansas next spoke on "Art in the Home," dwelling particularly on the possibility of furnishing beautifully by suitable additions to our present household possessions. She said, further, that developed taste in woman would eventually control the output of the manufacturers.

Miss Hardin of Kentucky told the interesting story of the "Village Industries" in her state, how the old-time handicrafts had been preserved and encouraged and what it had meant to the people of the State.

Mrs. Cyrus W. Wells, member of the General Federation Art Committee, was introduced by the Chairman. She responded with greetings from Minnesota and a short talk about her State's Art Commission.

MRS. M. F. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

CONFERENCES AT ART HEADQUARTERS.

On Friday, May 13th, at 12 o'clock, a short Conference was held at Art Headquarters, Mrs. M. F. Johnston of Indiana, presiding. About fifty ladies were present, many State Chairmen giving a talk about the art work in their States.

Mrs. Pattison, the Chairman of Art Committee, announced an Art Conference for every day at 12 o'clock and called attention to the Second Edition of the Handbook of Art.

On Saturday, May 14th, at noon, Mrs. Pattison presiding, another group of art lovers came together at Headquarters. Talks were given by Miss Henrietta Wilson of Cincinnati on "The Handicraft League Exhibits." Mrs. Murdock of Kansas on "The Importance of a Knowledge of Color and its use in the Home."

Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb, Lynn, Mass., spoke of the Marblehead pottery, made by the patients in a Sanitorium; also of the work in Terra Cotta made by Catawba Indians.

Mrs. Lydia J. Comings of Fairhope, Alabama, told of her home Arts and Crafts Society, making baskets of southern pine needles and their successful sales.

Miss Elizabeth Holter of Oberlin, Ohio, told of good work in Civic Beauty.

Miss Adelaide Wentworth of Cincinnati urged the need of fine examples of Handicraft for forming higher ideals of Beauty in the minds of craftsmen.

On Monday and Tuesday of the second week little groups met at Art Headquarters at noon, listening to five minute talks, consulting Art works and periodicals. Many earnest students spent hours looking over the reports prepared by the Art Chairman, and the eleven hundred original slips with answers to art questions returned by club Presidents.

The hand-made jewelry by Cincinnati women and the large display of the weavings and basketry of the North Carolina Mountaineers proved an inspiration to hundreds of visitors, while the artistic arrangement of spring blossoms in beautiful Rookwood pottery formed never to-be-forgotten pictures.

REPORT OF THE CIVIC CONFERENCE.

Cincinnati, May 16th, 1910.

The Civic Conference was held in the Auditorium of the Woman's Club House. Spacious as the room is, seating many hundred, it was not adequate for the large audience and many could not get in.

Miss Mary Gallagher of Cincinnati was the first speaker taking Civics as her theme. Miss Gallagher said in part: The study of civics as made by most Women's Clubs has, up to this time, related merely to one or two phases of the subject, and been chiefly confined to some ethical work, such as the establishment of playgrounds, free baths, vacation schools, home or school gardens, or smoke abatement, Leagues and kindred work. All these are fine and feminine works, but we are beginning to realize Civics means more than any or all of these. It means more than any one phase of the subject—for it is all subversive, and really means a relentless warfare waged against evil. The study of civics is the study of how to apply the principles of right government to society, to those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and civic interests—and who recognize one another as associates, friends or acquaintances with common interests and common aims. With this interpretation how wide and far reaching in its scope and vision is the study of civics, how all embracing it is in its scheme and uplift. She then referred to the civic work undertaken and accomplished, by the Cincinnati Woman's Club—relating how she was met with "direful forebodings" and the perils of clubs that indulged in promoting civics. Narrating how it took weeks to get the consent of the members to urge so unfeminine a departure as the placing of matrons in the local jail—"and today the Civic Department is pointed to with pride as one of the chief reasons for the Club's existence."

Beginning with the remark that "Woman has now come to be a factor in most material and all ethical enterprises, therefore it behooves her to be alive to her new privileges and her attendant responsibilities," she entered upon a most interesting discussion of the civic side of the woman wage-earner, bringing out the salient points of the present industrial status of woman and then in a clear, impartial manner

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

suggested civic work that would prove important aids in solving the problems that confront women in industry.

Mrs. Frank Streeter of New Hampshire, member of the Civic Committee, followed with a short paper upon civic work, making an especial point of the results of a series of civic conferences given by the Concord Woman's Club. These Conferences were open to the public, and leading men and women of the state made addresses at each meeting. Mrs. Streeter said: "The Civic Work in Concord, N. H., began in April, 1908, when Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Michigan, whose work in civic improvement has a national reputation, delivered a most interesting and helpful lecture upon Civic Improvement, illustrated by stereopticon slides, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, the first public words upon civic improvement ever spoken in our city, the opening engagement in a campaign destined to be more effective and far-reaching than any of its projectors ever dreamed. Mrs. Crane's lecture was free to the public, was very largely attended, and aroused a great deal of interest. Following it, the Civics Committee of the Woman's Club appeared before the city government pleading for cleaner streets with the special request that cans for waste paper and refuse be provided in the business section of the city, as an experiment. This request was granted, and, under suspension of the rules, an appropriation was made the same evening for money enough to provide 14 such cans. They proved so useful that within a month ten more were added, and now there is a demand for them all over the city.

Our committee felt that before trying to reform the city we ought to inform ourselves thoroughly upon existing conditions and to this end arranged a club meeting in the early autumn at which brief addresses were given by the Mayor, the Street Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Superintendent of Schools, the Chairman of the Park Commission, and the City Librarian, describing their peculiar work and problems, and setting forth their greatest needs. Informal discussion followed these addresses, and the almost universal opinion expressed was that it was the most interesting meeting that the club had ever held. This meeting was purely practical.

When, at the annual meeting of the club in April, 1909, the question as to whether or no the civics committee should be

made a permanent standing committee of the club was proposed, the vote was unanimously in the affirmative.

After long consideration we finally decided that the best way to carry out our policy of studying existing conditions would be to hold a series of conferences upon civic betterment, as the department work of our committee, but to open these conferences to all citizens who were interested, men and women, club members and non-club members, for only in that way we felt could we awaken the wide-spread interest in civic matters which we considered imperative, or influence public opinion in any material way. After much thought and planning and endless letters and conversations, a program was evolved, the multitudinous details arranged, the speakers who were to open the discussion secured, and the hour for the first meeting finally arrived.

In spite of stormy weather and counter attractions, the people came to our meetings. But by far the greater proportion of attendance was from outsiders, rather than club members, and fully one-third each evening were men. At each meeting after the announced speakers had finished, there was more or less free, spontaneous discussion of the different subjects.

As to the results of these conferences, they may be briefly summarized as follows: First, a really remarkable awakening of general public interest in civic matters; second, a practical demand upon our home dealers for cleaner markets, and milk dealers for purer and cleaner milk. Third, an arrangement in the public schools whereby the addresses upon the "health of our school children" given at our third conference were repeated in the different school buildings before the parents and teachers; fourth, the employment of a School Nurse by the School Board; fifth, a strong movement in the City Government for public playgrounds, and a conditional appropriation of \$200 therefor by the Woman's Club, if the City Government decides to establish one; sixth, a record breaking attendance of upwards of 9,000 at a Tuberculosis Exhibit carried on in town for a week; seventh, the inauguration of a movement for children's home gardens; eighth and last, but by no means least, the resurrection of a moribund city improvement association organized six years ago by some of the men of Concord, but which had held only two meetings and never done anything.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

It is now to be revived and proposes to carry on active and aggressive work. That result alone is worth organizing the conference for even if they had accomplished nothing else.

What the Civics Committee of the Woman's Club hopes, is that from this time on that resurrected association will take the lead in civic work in Concord, and that the Civics Committee of our Woman's Club may simply be one of several other committees working in co-operation. From the very nature of things only an organization of the voters and taxpayers of the city can bring about practical and concrete results, involving the expenditure of public moneys. Our Women's Clubs cannot do much more than arouse and educate public opinion.

In closing, let me emphasize a few points. First, informal conferences of citizens upon civic matters are undoubtedly the best means of arousing a healthy intelligent public opinion. Second, it is of vital importance to open these conferences to all citizens instead of limiting them to club members. Third, it is important to secure strong and interesting speakers to open the discussions, and to arrange with others to be ready to speak whose names are not announced. Fourth, it is wise to consider civic health first, and thereby arouse a civic interest, which can be later devoted to civic beauty. Fifth, study existing conditions before criticising or acting, and endeavor always to work in co-operation with city officials instead of against them. Nine times out of ten you will receive ready help and sympathy from city officials if you approach them in the right way. Sixth, be alive, be patient, be hopeful, be tactful; never antagonize, and *never give up.*"

The meeting was then given over to open discussion.

Mrs. Williams of Dayton, gave an interesting account of their recent Municipal Housecleaning, saying that the schools not only assisted in the work, but that every child above the third grade, wrote an essay on their city. These were taken home to interest the parents in the movement, which they seemed effectually to do. She also noted that in the school districts where the scholars had been taught the Duties of Citizens, the "cleaning" was better done.

The next speaker from Shreveport, La., told of their annual Cleaning, and how the club and city officials now made

especial efforts, working in unison, to maintain a sanitary municipality, all the year round.

Mrs. Laylin, of Columbus, Ohio, then presented the Playground work of their City Federation, which maintains nine playgrounds, providing a supervisor and an assistant, and meeting all running expense.

ANGELINE ZIMMERMAN,

Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Conference on Civil Service Reform met in the Audience Room of the Woman's Club House, at three-thirty o'clock Monday, May 16th. In the absence of a regular program the conference took the form of a general discussion. In opening the discussion the chairman, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker, emphasized the fact that there was great need of an increased interest and enlightenment on the part of women regarding conditions with which they are surrounded. She stated her belief in the honest intent and purpose on the part of mothers to guide and direct their children in paths of rectitude, in spite of the charges made often in the newspapers, and otherwise, that the children are neglected by club mothers. But how shall the mother combat the influence of the saloon, the street, and especially the fealty to party politics which treats all offices as political rewards for the faithful, and considers not at all the value of an honest, conscientious, well trained office holder who happens to belong to the other political faith. Partly fealty must be abandoned as a theory too antiquated for modern times. Just as formerly a Baptist might have believed that those of another religion could not enter heaven, so now there may be found people who feel that only Republicans can govern a city while others are confident that the Democratic party is the only one which can be relied upon to rule wisely and well.

Men in authority are beset by their friends and adherents for political preferment. An excellent story, illustrative of this fact, is told of Mr. Lincoln, who, while he was President, was taken ill. His case was diagnosed by his physicians as smallpox. Upon being told of this Mr. Lincoln cheerfully re-

marked, "What, have I smallpox? Open the doors wide and let the office seekers in. At last I have something which I will be glad to give them."

"At the Golden Industrial School" Mrs. Decker continued, "there was at one time a boy who was called bad, who had committed some minor crime and had been brought in weeping and would not talk. When asked what was the nature of his crime, he finally admitted that he was accused of stealing a dollar. Upon further questioning he told that his father had wanted to get rid of him and had put the dollar in his pocket. This put a new light on the boy's career. He was closely observed and soon exhibited a tendency to become a baker. He was trained along that line and is now earning a dollar and a half a day and will be a good citizen. Such cases as this are every day occurrences in this institution. Do you want to put a common politician over them? No, you want trained superintendents and none other. This, my friends, is Civil Service Reform. You cannot put a man in power simply because he is a politician, and belongs to your party. This is not the right point of view and those who have this point of view must be brought to change it. The people in the communities must be interested and pulled out of their old fashioned ideas. They must be made to appreciate that good men should hold positions of trust where careful training and the right attitude of mind are necessary. Mere politicians will not do; we must have thoughtful, honest, intelligent men and women whose term of office shall expire only when they have ceased to be the right person for the right place. This is Civil Service Reform."

Mrs. Decker then asked Miss Gallagher to speak of the jails. In responding, Miss Gallagher spoke very forcibly saying that the American people are reading of the evils which are perpetrated abroad and have the greatest sympathy for Darkest Russia and the child-wife of India, but we have conditions facing us here at home, which are equally as appalling as those which we deplore in foreign lands. As an illustration Miss Gallagher spoke of the case of a girl who had come from her country home to teach in the city. "One day on the street there arose a cry of pickpocket in the immediate vicinity where this young woman was walking. She was arrested and taken

to jail (which is the county boarding house), until she should either be convicted or acquitted. In America it is our proud boast that every man is innocent until proven guilty, so we are assuming that this girl was innocent. At this jail there was no matron, but this young girl was stripped of all her clothing and searched. She was put into a room with debauched women. In one corner of the room men were taken to be bathed. What happened to the girl within the walls of this jail is too terrible to repeat. It is sufficient to say that after nine days she was released—a raving maniac. Women have invaded and changed this field and are rapidly bringing about changes. The cry goes up from the politicians that we should not interest ourselves in the jails and that we should mind our own business. We taxpayers believe that this is our own business. This is Civil Service Reform. Civil Service Reform is an effort applied to righteous government in the management of cities and towns. Men have collected gold. To gold must be added ethics. To ethics must be added justice.”

Mrs. Decker then asked for some word from the state presidents or the chairmen of Civil Service Reform Committees of the different states. Mrs. Cox, chairman of the Civics Committee of Indiana, responded briefly: “The reason why Civics or Civil Service Reform is not popular is because the women think that it savors of politics and women are afraid of politics.” Mrs. Bates of New York remarked, that, in her opinion, “women were a little afraid that they might get themselves into trouble with senators, representatives, or the wives of these officials, or the Board of Managers of institutions which they would like to visit.

Mrs. Higgle of Cincinnati remarked: “What a good thing it is to stand by your party! A few years ago there was an election for our school Board. One of the candidates was a college man and the other was a saloon keeper. In the discussion of the candidates, one man remarked to another: ‘Of course you will stand by the college man.’ ‘Oh, no,’ said the other, ‘I will stand by my party.’ The ignorant saloon keeper was elected.”

A member from Iowa explained the action of the Board of Control, which for twelve years had been appointed by governors. “The public had been lulled into security because they

were good men but gradually deplorable conditions crept in. At the present time women have been appointed on the Board, and confidence has been restored and the former conditions are being investigated."

Following this speaker, Mrs. Decker called attention of the audience to the fact that Iowa does not change her politics, but that in Colorado the state changes officials often, so there is an opportunity to clean up occasionally. Mrs. Decker further said that she advocated a change of party *provided* it did not change the people in the institution, since there are good men in either parties.

Mrs. Bushnell of Nebraska, said that while no one had a doubt that Civil Service Reform was good, there was a question as to how it could be brought about. "In Nebraska, there was set apart in every club one day for Civil Service Reform. Women were aroused and interested; information is next to reformation, and now the majority of Nebraska women are in a fair way to fight."

Mrs. Decker admitted, that programs on Civil Service Reform are often dull and that classified speakers do not always make it plain and that each must study the conditions as they arise in her own state.

Miss Clark of Missouri spoke upon what she facetiously called "the husband's hour." She said that the majority of husbands were so busy with their everyday affairs of business, that they were not able to see the conditions that were about them. "When he finally does get around, it is usually after the party in power has turned the old rascals out and put new rascals in." But she suggested that existing conditions be called to his attention by his wife during the hour which they found to be free of the cares of the day. She further said that everything seemed to have gone out of the family except the family table. Her suggestion was that at the table, after the cares of the day were over, wives might bring home to their husbands the power they had, as members of the community, to rectify mistakes and better conditions on every hand. "Often times if a woman presents facts to the husband in the evening, the next day he will take steps to make things better."

Mrs. Streeter of New Hampshire spoke of the work in her own state. She said that New Hampshire had determined first

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

to fight party wrongs and second to visit the almshouses, jails, etc.

In closing, Mrs. Decker paid splendid tribute to the insurgent forces everywhere, since in the insurgent movement lay the hope of a better future for the Merit System in America.

MRS. MARY I. WOOD,

Secretary.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The first educational conference of the Biennial was called to order in the Upper Conference room of the Music Hall, on Thursday, May 11, at half after two o'clock. The session was devoted to the presentation of allied educational interests by such other organizations as had requested a place upon our program.

Miss Josephine Simrall, of Cincinnati, gave an interesting address on the "Kindergartens." She made an earnest plea for kindergartens in general, that there should be more of them, and that they should be part of the public school systems as they are to-day in some large cities. She told of the value of kindergartens to children and to the community.

Mrs. Lydia Newcomb Comings, of Fairhope, Alabama, had the close attention of the large audience as she talked on "A New Theory in Education." She told of a unique school in Alabama where children are in kindergartens; and then in outdoor schools until 10 years of age. There are no books for these children. They are taught orally and from nature studies, and they have tennis courts, baseball, gardening and manual training. After 10 or 11 years of age they enter upon organized educational work. In several places in the West, as well as in Alabama, these experiments in education are being tried.

Mrs. Joseph Mumford, of Philadelphia, of the National Mothers' Congress, gave an address on "The Congress of Mothers," and urged the necessity of educating the mothers, that they should be able to give scientific care to their children.

Miss Ruth Ewing, of Chicago, gave a practical talk on "Humane Work and Humane Education." She felt that hu-

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

mane education should be instituted generally in public schools, and that the co-operation of School Superintendents and teachers should be secured.

Miss Lucy Page Gaston led a discussion on "The Anti-Cigarette Movement" stating that fifteen states have laws prohibiting the making, and the sale, of cigarettes as having a very bad moral effect.

The second education conference was held in upper convention hall, on Monday, May 16, at 3:30 P. M., Miss Gill, chairman of the Education Committee, presiding. The first hour was devoted to reports of state chairman of education as to the special work accomplished along lines of industrial and moral education. Reports were heard from ten states. Among the things accomplished for school betterment as brought out by the reports were vacation schools and open air schools as conducted in Illinois. A report of a successful school maintained on the roof of a day nursery, with the temperature at times 20 degrees below zero, was a novel feature of open air education.

From Kentucky came the report that of 119 counties, 112 had school improvement leagues, which were doing effective work.

Maryland reported as a feature of its educational progress the appointment of women upon school boards. Maryland also reported a county fund of \$3,000 which is being devoted to Home Economic interests.

Minnesota reported the sum of \$1,800 raised by the club women of the state for a loan fund to worthy girls.

The report of work in Mississippi was inspiring. Under the leadership of a School Improvement organizer, splendid work is being accomplished; scholarships are being endowed; training schools for rural teachers established; and material improvement in schoolhouse and grounds under way. As a result of introduction of individual drinking cups, and emphasis upon cleanliness in a certain school, the average school attendance was increased 27 per cent. with the result that no epidemic appeared in the school during the session.

Missouri reported an effort to secure information with regard to rural school conditions.

New Hampshire reported Domestic Science as a feature of the school system, the appointment of women to school boards, a scholarship fund and ground supervision.

North Carolina is emphasizing Parents-Teachers meetings, special activity in securing the introduction of domestic science in the schools with the establishment of a chair of this subject in the new Eastern Training School.

Oregon reported a unique feature in educational work—the appointment of a club woman who is to act as sponsor to each country school; also legislation which secures the use of school buildings as social centres of school neighborhoods.

The Education Alliance of Philadelphia was the most prominent education activity of Pennsylvania. Information as to this organization may be secured from Mr. Wm. Roth, Secretary Education Alliance, Philadelphia, Pa.

These reports were followed by summaries of Moral and Industrial Education Activities of the Biennial period. The first paper upon Industrial Education of Wisconsin was presented by Mrs. Mary S. Bradford, State Normal School, White-water, Wisconsin, giving a most inspiring review of the tremendous activity of the educational forces of the state. A general summary of this work by Mrs. F. L. Stevens of Raleigh, North Carolina, owing to limited time, was read by title.

Miss Emma M. Perkins presented a review of work accomplished for Moral Education, which emphasized the fact that the most effective moral training is accomplished when taught as incidental to other subjects.

The third education conference on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. was called to order by the chairman who briefly stated the object of the conference: "The Discussion of Methods for Future Work." The discussion was based upon the outline of Dr. Allen's lecture: "Efficiency in Getting Things Done through Public Schools," emphasizing the following points:

- (1) For better equipped, better ventilated school buildings.
- (2) For more numerous, larger and better supervised playgrounds.
- (3) For medical school inspection and school nurses.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

(4) For physical education and instruction in personal hygiene.

(5) For instruction in normal schools of wise methods of presenting the essentials of personal and sex hygiene.

Reports and recommendations from representatives of a number of states showed activity already begun along all of these lines. Methods for bringing about best results were discussed. The local press as an important agency in securing results was emphasized. The report of the press work of Mississippi was specially suggestive. Among the features emphasized at each meeting was the efficient service rendered by women on school boards, the efficiency of the school ballot, for women, and the value of parent—teachers organizations.

MRS. F. S. STEVENS,

Secretary.

FORESTRY CONFERENCE.

The Forestry Conference was conducted by Mrs. F. W. Gerard, Chairman, Mrs. Avery of Louisiana, being appointed secretary.

Mrs. Gerard explained, that she had endeavored to consider two very general requests from the clubs, "tell us what other clubs are doing," and "tell us what is the best way to work for forestry;" in response she had arranged for reports of especial features of work, from state chairmen, and had requested Mr. Edwin A. Start, Secretary of the American Forestry Association, to reply to the last question, as his long experience in organized work made his advice very valuable.

Mrs. Riker presented the work of Mrs. Maury in Kentucky—two ambitious efforts—a book and a bill.

For ten years they had struggled to create a statewide appreciation of forest resources and a sentiment for native trees. From forest committees and individual club members, questions came continually, where are our most valuable forest lands, what are our leading commercial trees? In response to these inquiries there were issued from time to time lists of trees, and leaflets of special trees; finally stimulated by a suggestion from a Government forester, a modest handbook entitled, "Native Trees of Kentucky" was compiled. This book

was planned to list the native trees of Kentucky in the natural order of their development and to give their botanical affinities, their commercial uses, and geographical distribution in the state. To ensure safe and speedy recognition of the trees about 100 illustrations were made, but to secure material and a competent photographer were the most laborious parts of the work. The book was received from the printer in February and copies sent immediately to members of the Kentucky Legislature.

Following close upon the distribution of this book a forestry bill for Kentucky was submitted to the Legislature. In the Senate the bill met with favor and was enthusiastically passed, but a group of mountain men stopped its progress in the House; and the bill was lost in committee.

Believing that our heroic efforts this past year are invested at a high rate of interest in many counties, we shall rally our forces again at the coming session of the Kentucky Federation in Frankfort and prepare for a forestry campaign, so educational, so diplomatic, that the Legislature of 1912, will be convinced that to pass the forestry bill is a righteous necessity.

By request of the Chairman, Mrs. Louis C. Mautner of Saginaw, Michigan, gave a very interesting report of the school garden work, carried on under the direction of the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Saginaw.

Mr. Start was then introduced, who paid a tribute to the Forest Service and spoke as follows:

"What is your share, the share of the organized women of America in working out this great problem of conservation? That question has come to me so often from the women themselves and it is so fitting in this conference, which has, I understand, a distinctly practical purpose, that I am sure it is what you particularly wish me to consider.

It is not an easy question to answer in a general way. The American Forestry Association has a definite problem to address itself to. It is its business to study and work at this problem from all sides. You have taken up nearly all the burdens of the nation with a cheerful eagerness which is full of promise. I realize that only a few of you can make this their one great task—and yet I beg to urge that this is worth

all the attention that each of you in her own way and according to her own opportunity, can give.

The first specific point I wish to make is addressed individually to every club woman and to every club that maintains a forestry committee. *Study this question for yourself until you have a clear, intelligent understanding of its main principles at least.*

The farther I go in forestry work and the more widely I become acquainted with the relation of our people to this problem, the more deeply I am impressed with the need of greater knowledge and understanding.

How are you to do this in your busy lives? Well, there is a great deal that can be added to even the busiest lives. There is a movement, I believe, well under way in many of the states, to institute study classes in forestry and kindred conservation subjects. There are many helps for this work. Mrs. Tucker, the very efficient forestry chairman of the Massachusetts Federation, has prepared a useful outline for class of personal study which is sure to be very helpful.

The Forest, Fish and Game Commission of New York, has published a Bulletin 5, "Outline for lectures on Forestry," an outline which would be useful for such class work.

There are a half dozen bulletins of the United States Forest Service that would be helpful guides.

And now, although it is crying my own wares, I call your attention to the great use that the American Forestry Association can be to you. It issues frequent bulletins of great practical value to all of its members. It holds its force at the service of its members for special information or assistance through correspondence. It can, to some extent, furnish lectures competent to deal with various phases of the problem and it will have an organized lecture service as soon as its financial condition will permit.

Its great educational agency is, however, its magazine—*American Forestry*. This is published monthly, is illustrated, and is the only popular monthly magazine on forestry in America. Its special articles cover a wide range of forestry and conservation topics; its editorial department endeavors to advocate forcibly the best ideals in its field, to indicate the trend of things and to point the wise and safe way; its news

departments are more comprehensive and reliable than can be found elsewhere. In particular, in this connection, I wish to call attention to a new and helpful feature—the monthly bibliography of books and articles. This will be as nearly complete as it is possible to make it, will be indexed in the library of the National Forest Service, where everything published on this subject at home and abroad is received, and will be annotated so as to be helpful to the reader. This one feature will be indispensable for any one who wishes to keep abreast of the literature and current discussion of forestry.

Now, if this were a commercial enterprise, I should not be justified in speaking of it here, but it is not. The American Forestry Association and its magazine exist for the benefit of you and all other Americans.

Having considered this subject of personal preparation through knowledge, what next? Knowledge is power only when applied in some efficient way to some good purpose. The next thing is an extension of that knowledge, especially to the young in the home, the school, and through the public library. The rising generation must have a better grasp of this question than that which at present holds the stage.

If you know something of forestry yourselves you can do much directly in the home. You can also bring your influence to bear to have this made a part of our school work.

Then each one of your clubs should make it its care that every library in its community that is for public use, should contain a standard collection of works on trees, forestry, and conservation, and that its reading rooms should contain the available periodicals. This is a task that is simple, practical and near at hand. If the libraries have limited funds, as is the case in a majority of our smaller towns, you can make it your work to secure the modest amount necessary to supply the needed books and periodicals. The publications of the National Forest Service can be obtained without cost and they form in themselves a valuable collection. We propose to publish from time to time in *American Forestry*, book lists, for different amounts of expenditure, and our monthly bibliography will be a useful guide.

There is another nearby task, that is not exactly forestry, but is very closely allied. Plant trees if you have land, watch

their growth and learn to know them. Care for those you have, to get from them the maximum benefit. If you are fortunate enough to own woodland in large or small area, apply to it the principles of forestry. If every landowner would do his or her share in this way it would ameliorate conditions very considerably in a few years.

Then, going a little farther, there is the establishment of forests owned by the municipality to be promoted. Much of this work must be done in America. We must learn how thrifty German towns cut down their trees and keep great wooded parks for the public at the same time. There is hardly a town or city in America in which taxes are not mounting annually higher. If they would conserve their natural forest resources many of them would see a diminished tax rate, fewer people unemployed, pleasanter surroundings and healthier conditions both moral and physical.

From this we shall naturally extend our influence to the establishment of state forests, on a larger scale than those of the municipality. A study of conditions attending forest cultivation show that much of it must inevitably be done by the state, and in a still larger field, under our federal system, by the nation.

To promote all these things the influence of the women of America, intelligently directed, will be a tremendous force, not easily to be measured. But your efforts must not be vague or unintelligent. Earnestness, sincerity and thoroughness must characterize them at every stage. Only effort of that kind counts.

And finally, when we can help, come to us. We will do what we can always. You and your clubs and our Association can co-operate in many ways for the common good, and I assure you that you will never find us backward in doing our share to the limit of our powers.

For the opportunity to have this heart to heart talk on a vital subject and the ways and means of approaching it, I wish in conclusion to give you my most grateful acknowledgements."

In closing the conference Mrs. Gerard advised the Chairmen to work with all other forestry agents in their respective states, such as forestry associations, conservation commissions

and state foresters; also to use their clubs as lecture centers for educating the public. She urged that every club appoint a member to place the magazine *American Forestry* in her local library.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE.

The Health Conference, May 13, was presided over by Mrs. Rufus P. Williams, chairman of the Health Department, who with a few pertinent remarks introduced the speakers. As Dr. Stevens was unable to be present, Mrs. Williams read her paper. On account of the boat ride occurring that afternoon, discussion was postponed until a second conference, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, May 17, when most helpful experiences were exchanged by a large number of delegates.

The subjects presented were in part as follows:—

THE VALUE OF A HEALTH DEPARTMENT FUND.

DR. ELLEN LOWELL STEVENS.

Just what is the value of a health department fund in any given community must depend largely on the community. For instance, where there are already many general hospitals and sanatoria, the persuasive influence of a committee or even of individual members of a woman's club might be more potent than the limited amount of their fund to compass the addition of tuberculosis pavillions. On the other hand in the thinly populated states and parts of states where sanitation and public and household hygiene are only just rising to the level of consciousness among the better informed, where means are limited and commercial spirit is strong and education is weak, and there are many such, you have conditions so adverse that the possession of a *department fund* assumes special importance.

In Florida the Health Department came into being at the State Federation meeting in the fall of 1907, and the present chairman is the pioneer to whose lot it has fallen to try and establish it in its proper relations against at first open indifference and even veiled hostility. That club women should be openly addressed on a medical subject was unprecedented, but that they themselves should be called upon to take up related

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

activities was nothing short of presumption. They were not interested, as a whole and if the chairman had not had the unfailing support and co-operation through this difficult period of one club, and that one the most powerful in the state, she must have written herself incompetent.

There is however, among the Florida women a strong loyalty to the State and General Federations, and when in the fall of 1908 the clubs were called upon to sell the Red Cross Christmas Stamps, two-thirds of them co-operated, a few with vigor and purpose, but most of them weakly. That sale with its resulting fund of \$1,397.23 was the entering wedge. Using this fund we called to Jacksonville the American Tuberculosis Exhibit, and for ninety days—three months—a war against tuberculosis was waged in Florida. As a special feature Mr. Routzahn passed one day in each of our largest towns, holding “a health school for a day,” and the “health nerve fibre” of the club consciousness began to show up. Beside meeting the expenses of the above mentioned exhibit and crusade, enough of the fund remained for the purchase of a State Federation Exhibit (which has since done splendid service at each state federation meeting) the purchase of a small Health Library, \$100.00 in cash in the treasury, beside enough money to purchase the Christmas seals or stamps for the next year.

But these were not the greatest results following the earning and using of our fund; the direct products of the health agitation consequent upon our activity were also:

The Governor issued a proclamation commending the movement.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction announced a “Health Day” in the schools.

The State Legislature passed more rigid health rules, and authorized the establishment of a State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Health items appeared in local papers.

A spitting ordinance was passed over the Mayor’s veto.

Town markets were screened, flies and mosquitoes fought, wall cards placed, much literature circulated.

When the time came for the second sale, this being of our own Florida State Federation Christmas Seal, twenty-four of our federated clubs and several unfederated groups took up the

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

sale. From this we netted \$1,200.00 which with the balance on hand gave us a working fund of \$1,300.00. Already out of this fund the traveling expenses of the chairman have been paid, making possible a visit by her to *fifteen clubs*, in an effort to place the health department work more fully before them. Just what the outcome of these visits will be remains to be seen, but an immediate outgrowth has been the request of two clubs to use their money for school fountains. As one of the consummations for which the chairman has been wishing is a *keen enough club interest* to wish to *spend their own earnings*, this seems a distinct step forward and a promise for the future. Moreover, in several of the towns visited where absence of running water made the school fountain out of the question, the individual drinking cup will be installed. In most of the towns, clubs are asking for simple and authoritative literature, and for general methods of education on health lines. The club which has given me such unfailing support will this year use \$500.00 of the amount earned by the Christmas seal for installing a visiting nurse. It will also establish a milk and egg depot for the sick. Doubtless this club could have found some means of accomplishing these ends without the stamp fund, but it would have been less immediate.

By thus going into detail in the history of the Florida work I have tried to show the very great *growth* in breadth and interest which has followed the gathering and using of the health department fund.

Most of us have at some time had the experience of arousing ourselves to a keener interest in a movement by *working for it*. This is one of the greatest values of a State Federation seal, and also the fund, which it develops. A deeper interest in the *State Federation* follows the benefit which comes to each community by the installing of bubble fountains, of equipping playgrounds, of adding in any way to the healthfulness of a community through a method supplied that community by *its own State Federation of Women's Clubs*.

MRS. PAULINE RICE SHIELDS, SPOKE OF THE "TENTED CITY."

The instinct of self preservation is not limited to men of means, it is just as strongly inherent among the humble and the poor.

"He who saves the life of one is considered as if he preserved the whole world" is the motto of our tented city, a non-sectarian institution of destitute consumptives in all stages of the disease. It occupies a twenty acre tract of land, a mile from the Larimer car line and commands a glorious view of the foot hills and peaks of the majestic Rocky Mountains.

There are several permanent brick buildings and the tents of which there are at present thirty-two are erected at a cost of \$80.00 each. The Tucker tent is used which has a frame of wood, the sides boarded up 32 inches with a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch drop siding. The floor is wood. Beside the door the tent has two windows, while a second cover runs 10 inches above and parallel to the roof. Ventilation is effected in three ways, by a cupalo in the roof, by two awnings which may be raised and lowered in front, and by side wall vents above the floor. This system of ventilation removes the vitiated air and keeps the tent cool and comfortable. The tents accommodate two, and the furnishings consist of two beds, mattresses and pillows, eight pairs of blankets and sheets, white spreads, toilet sets and wash stand, two reclining chairs, a lamp and mirror.

The life of canvas in a tent is about five years. In this tented city many memorials of tents are erected. The support comes from voluntary contributions, twenty auxiliaries having been formed in as many large cities, with yearly dues of \$1.50 each person. Our Cincinnati Branch has 500 members and through dues and an occasional entertainment has been enabled to send out \$1,200 a year. We also have a Junior and Young People's Auxiliary all working together to save lives. The benefit derived from having an established place to send consumptives is very great. The average cost of maintenance is \$1.00 per day. No pay patients are received, and there is no charge for board or medical attention. The benefit of living in tents is that patients have more fresh air and can soon withstand the changes of temperature better than those living in houses. The advantage of Colorado is the dry climate, altitude and sunshine, the same conditions not prevailing in many other states. Cold weather is not detrimental to patients living in Colorado experience having proved that this is better than a humid climate for curing the disease.

I suggest that women interested in curing tuberculosis

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

shall form auxiliaries in your home towns and cities thus securing a place in Denver to send such of your patients as cannot be cured at home.

MRS. S. S. CROCKETT, GAVE SOME RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION
IN CLUB WORK.

That service is the dominant note of the twentieth century, has become a truism; but might it not be truthfully added—"service through organization?"

No matter what the end in view, finance or philanthropy, work or play, the scheme for its promotion must be furthered by adequate, organized effort, in order to express a modern method of procedure.

Our Chairman's resolution at the St. Paul Convention demonstrated *her* recognition of this principle. And her application of it to the warfare against tuberculosis, through the powerful organization of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, set machinery in motion which has already proved a powerful factor in the crusade. That Mrs. Williams can send out letters from her home in Cambridge, which through state chairmen and their committees will set all of the women of the country to talking health, is a thought pregnant with tremendous possibilities. We all know that this is just what has happened in many of the states and territories and the subject assigned me today tells of Tennessee's part in the general plan, its organization and the result obtained.

Mrs. Williams first circular letter formed the basis for a state-wide organization and subsequent activities along the suggested lines of education, institutions, and suitable legislation, with especial emphasis given to districting the State, the Health Library, School Health Day, and State Exhibit.

An "All Tennessee Campaign" had, however, difficulties, for Tennessee possesses an area four times that of Massachusetts and while not nearly so thickly populated has more than eighteen times the latter's negro inhabitants. To meet these conditions, to spread the information that "Consumption is Curable, Preventable and Communicable" to every city slum and country village from the Appalachian ranges on the east to the Mississippi valley on the west—a distance of 320 miles—

required an endless chain of Health Workers each a link and a centre for the propaganda.

To form such an organization it seemed best to appoint Health Chairmen according to the Civil Divisions of the State, *i. e.*, for East, for Middle and for West Tennessee, for each of the Congressional Districts, and for each county in these districts. To this task our first energies were directed.

With a fund of \$5,000.00 earned by the Civics and Health Departments joining forces in the sale of Christmas stamps in two seasons, the two departments were enabled to secure paid lecturers, to buy lantern slides, and to equip and send about a State Federation Tuberculosis Exhibit. I would like to call attention to the fact that in addition to their value as money raisers the organizing and educating ability of the Christmas seal is without rival. Not only did the campaigning incident to their sale create friends for the cause all over the state, but also disclosed talents valuable in subsequent activities. To their credit be it said that a number of physicians, bankers, merchants and insurance men gave most liberally of time and strength with the result that in the city of Nashville, seals were sold by individual effort to *wholesale dealers*, who used them on their mail to the amount of \$1,800.00 in the two years. These little messengers of life and health and happiness proved literally as well as figuratively a cohesive influence, uniting various groups of people in a common cause, and founding eventually a *live* anti-tuberculosis league. The esprit de corps engendered by these common labors as well as the funds secured, made both organization and program easier. In discussing any scheme for woman's part in the combat later, it was encouraging to say "oh, yes, she will do it, she sold seals." In every portion of the state the women rallied to the sign of the double red cross. Many now felt the necessity of anti-expectoration ordinances and urged that they should be passed or enforced. Others were willing to act as voluntary sanitary inspectors. In the three grand divisions of the state, hospitals began to be built or funds for their erection started. There also seemed to be an awakening in high places to the importance of a *well organized body of women*. State authorities asked for co-operation in the observance of School Health Day, where formerly it was not so. The method employed by

the chairman for school health day as well as tuberculosis Sunday was to send to each County Health chairman a multographed letter setting forth the object in view, and this county chairman "stood behind and saw that the men did their duty." Thus it came to be recognized that the Women's Clubs were a power to be reckoned with when there was a need for popularizing any movement for the public good. As an evidence of this our President read a paper recently at the State Conference of Health Officers at the invitation of the Board of Health. Our effort has always been to strengthen the hands of those in authority, to bear in mind that *public and private effort* must go hand in hand if success is to be the final goal. In short, the attempt has been to keep humble minded and to follow Mrs. Williams advice of being "an *inspiration* in Civic life, and in filling niches."

The most ambitious educational effort was the creating of a State Federation Tuberculosis exhibit. This consisted of 120 frames of leaflets, pictures, etc., and was sent to *thirty county fairs*, two state fairs, and many towns. The railroads gave passes to the paid director who accompanied the exhibit. All of the exhibit was paid for out of the fund before mentioned as well as the salary of the director. When the exhibit was to be installed in a county, advance letters were sent by the county chairman to editors, ministers, health officers, public officials and club women. This aroused the entire community to attention. 100,000 information leaflets were distributed at the fairs to throngs of visitors whose attention was first challenged by the flash light sign "Every Time this Light Goes Out, Someone Dies from Tuberculosis" and "All from a Preventable Disease." A long line of Silhouettes brought one face to face with the number of victims to the Great White Plague in the city of Nashville in 1908. This gruesome spectre was followed by the legend "Will you help to stop the march of the Consumptive Army?"

The badge of distinction with which every visitor to the exhibit was labelled was a tag carrying the appeal "Have you? Why not?" Over all waved the flag bearing the emblem of the crusade "In which sign we hope to conquer."

MRS. W. H. PEAR, *Secretary.*

HOME ECONOMICS CONFERENCE.

The Home Economics Conference opened Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, May 13th. Mrs. O. N. Guldlin, chairman of the Home Economics Committee, very fittingly introduced Miss Nellie Crooks of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, whose subject was "The Adulteration of Textiles." Miss Crooks said in substance:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs accomplished splendid results in obtaining Pure Food laws, and now, the Adulteration of Textiles should demand the same attention and consideration. Of the \$800,000,000 spent annually for textiles, 80 per cent. is spent by the women, who are very largely dependent upon the ignorance of clerks as their authority for the value of the material.

When the industries of spinning and weaving were practiced in the home, our grandmothers were certain of the value of material and were not dependent upon the judgment of others. The manufacturer now mixes the woolen yarn with shock, old rags, etc., the old wool being often used the second and third time. Under the microscope, broken threads show the poor quality of the cloth. The bargain hunter may feel assured she will always get old wool, if wool at all. It is hard to distinguish when good wool and old rags are mixed in the spinning frame. A tremendous fraud is practiced in the weaving of carpets. Tapestry carpets are woven with one set of threads in warp, and the figures are then colored with brush and dye, on wrong side to imitate body brussels. Tricks of all kinds are resorted to. Only the United States Government has a standard for the soldiers' textiles, and the goods must meet the standard in weight, fiber and fastness of color.

The manufacturer very probably prefers to produce better material, but the styles rule the market, and people want cheap goods; that is goods for a small price, but they are not always the cheapest in the end. No good woolen material can be bought for less than \$1.00 per yard.

It requires silk of 3,000 worms to furnish silk for one dress, hence little pure silk is manufactured. A process is employed by which silk is made from cellulose or cotton fiber. Large per cents. of weighting have been used, as high as 71 per cent. in some cases. The filling is made of salts of tin—

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

this being the cause of much of the silk cutting even when not in use, silk sold for \$1.25 per yard has been known to contain 88 per cent. weighting.

Blankets have been tested, that sold for \$2.50 per pair, represented to be half wool, and showed only 11 per cent. wool.

Linen for waist costing 50 cents per yard, proved to be made of flax, short ends called tow and refuse material filled with bark.

Many interesting samples of fraudulent silks, linen, and woolen goods were exhibited, and a most profitable session closed.

The second conference under the direction of the Home Economics Committee was held Tuesday afternoon, May 17th, at 3:30 o'clock. Prof. Martha Van Rensselaer, Agricultural Department, Cornell University, gave a stereopticon lecture on "The Field of Home Economics," which occupied nearly all of the session. Beginning with the primitive method of cooking by the camp fire and by the aid of hot stones, poorly equipped kitchens and the less convenient methods of accomplishing good results, on to the modern laundry and kitchen; adulterated goods, also patent medicines not in accordance with the law.

Rooms in tenement houses showing congested conditions of living, underfed children, bakeries in which men slept all night. These were only a few of the themes touched upon. School kitchens equipped at small cost, and finally the growth of Home Economics was shown by the handsome buildings that various colleges and universities have built to enable them to give domestic science in all its phases, the place it deserves in their curriculum.

A brief discussion followed in which Miss Mary Rausch, of Fort Collins, Colorado, talked of the practical results accomplished through its short course work in the various cities and towns of Colorado.

Mrs. Charles Weaver of Louisville, Ky., told of the lunch room recently established in the Louisville High School and Mrs. Frank Land, of Richmond, Indiana, told of the work accomplished through their Domestic Science Association, and especially of their effort in establishing Home Economics in

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

the public schools of Richmond by furnishing a kitchen in the Finley School and maintaining the expense of a teacher during the experimental period.

MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER, *Secretary.*

CONFERENCE OF THE INDUSTRIAL AND CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

Held at Memorial Hall, May 17th, 2:30 P. M.

The Hall was so filled by quarter past two o'clock, that the Chairman of the Committee, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, opened the meeting at that hour, and from then until four thirty o'clock every seat in the Hall was occupied, and many women stood during the session.

Miss Mary Wood, LL.M., of Troy, N. Y., was the first speaker and had for her topic the "Children's Bureau Bill." Miss Wood told of the Congressional Hearing, held in April on this Bill and spoke of the assistance the Industrial and Child Labor Committee of the General Federation had rendered the Bill, and stated her belief that it would soon become a law. Miss Wood covered several phases of the question of child labor, showing how legislation was being enacted and enforced in different parts of the country.

Miss Boswell next introduced Mrs. Charles H. Kumler of Ohio, who has been well known for her work in promoting measures for improved conditions in factories, and in her work in organizing noonday clubs among factory girls with magnificent results. She has been assisted in this work by Miss Ballard who spoke earnestly and delightfully of the privileges and the pleasures which such clubs were bringing to the working girls.

Mrs. Johns of Oklahoma gave a comprehensive talk on conditions in the industrial life of her progressive young State, and defined the work women had done in bringing about exceptionally fine conditions.

Mrs. Weaver of Kentucky gave a graphic description of conditions in Southern Cotton Mills and cited the harm being done by certain misguided persons in advocating factory work for small children as a preventive of the Hookworm disease. The women of the South are striving earnestly and are succeed-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ing in many places in securing better conditions, but are hampered by such interference.

Mrs. Eva McDonald Valesh of the American Federation of Labor urged the necessity of organization among women workers, and pointed out the benefits to be derived from Trades Unions.

Mrs. Perry Starkweather, Assistant Commissioner of Labor of the State of Minnesota gave many striking illustrations and related pithy anecdotes showing the necessity of a regular department in every State Labor Bureau in the country, for dealing with industrial conditions as they concern women and children. She pointed out to the women how they could set about securing an appropriation for such a purpose in their own State.

Miss Ella Haas, State Factory Inspector of Ohio gave concrete instances of how improvements in the physical, mental and moral conditions of factories can be secured by tactful effort with employers and bringing about co-operation between employers and employees.

Mrs. Rita Chile Dorr described the evils and sweat shop work in congested city life.

Miss Boswell gave specific instances of work accomplished in different sections through the efforts of members of the Committee and spoke optimistically of the general improvement in industrial conditions as they affect women and children.

A letter was read from Mrs. McKissick, Vice-Chairman of the Committee detailing efforts in Welfare Work, to which she has been giving special attention in the Southern Cotton Mills.

A general discussion elicited much interesting information concerning condition in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, New York and other States. Many helpful suggestions were noted by the Chairman for future use of the Committee in its work.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.

Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, who had charge of the Legislative Committee, in the absence of Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, held a conference on the one branch of the law which is attracting most attention from women at the present time, that branch which governs the deliberations of organized bodies, generally known as parliamentary law.

Mrs. Paul presented the subject in a logical manner illustrating the motions by a large diagram, from which she teaches. The questions asked by those present showed the keen interest in this very useful subject on the part of our club women.

CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EXTENSION.

Held in Memorial Hall, Tuesday afternoon, May 17.

MRS. MAY ALDEN WARD, CHAIRMAN.

The first speaker was Dr. Hodges, President of the American Library Association, and Librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library. Dr. Hodges spoke of the approaching Library Conference. One of the subjects was to be "Bookworms," not as the subject would seem to suggest, the human species. In the Lenox Library at New York is a book in a glass case, an old book which has a place of honor on account of its book worms.

Dr. Hodges stated that the American Library Association was fifty years old. The first Library Conference was held in 1853 with eighty members. In 1876 the Second Conference was held with 103 members.

Dr. Hodges made the statement that books were disorderly objects. The first problem concerned schemes for classification. In London in 1848—books were not properly catalogued. Thomas Carlyle was interested and in 1876 Librarians were still busy with proper classifications. It meant slow routine work for fifteen years. Two questions to be considered are "How can the Libraries help in social work?" "Value of children's rooms." The American Association is essentially a Congress, a congress which is not a unit. Some sections are

devoted to art, some to bookbinding and some to other phases of the work.

A pressing question is that of co-operation. The work of organizing is a considerable one. The Boston Athenaeum catalogue contains 100,000 volumes. Harvard College a half million. Co-operation might reduce expenditure. Mr. Gould of the University of Montreal suggested a step still further, the storage library—from which millions of volumes could be drawn the only objection being that the volumes could not always be spared. The plan was for the Library Association to bear part of the expense. Pres. Elliot was interested in the movement. The suggestion had been made that the American Library Association's quarters be moved to Chicago, also that the Secretary and First Assistant should be trained librarians. Any one having a particular subject to look up could send to the Librarian Association for the books needed. In all this movement Dr. Hodges spoke of the value of Women's clubs.

Miss Emily Collins spoke upon the club and library movement. The value of lectures to the blind and talks to children, who enjoyed being enlightened. She spoke of the meeting of the Library Association, of how it and the clubs working together could do anything it would. What does the club woman want to do to help? She suggested libraries as missionaries to factories, telephone girls and night schools, public libraries and club women could assist—could select books, give talks on books—teach civics; all this was the reason that Carnegie had given so much money to libraries. A fine library was the best gift to a community, could become an adjunct to the public schools—she gave great credit to women's clubs for their traveling libraries. If we do not possess a library, make one. Go to the library, get books, make deposit libraries in your own homes, collect children of the neighborhoods, take up home library work. Books could be sent by the public library; the teacher could take part and three or four families might be assigned to one woman. Club women could do so much in this line with their opportunities. Civics could be taught the young *citizens*, information given about institutions, lectures could be given to explain city institutions, civic righteousness taught, and best sanitary conditions, cleanliness, hospital regulations, etc.

Libraries and Club Women was the subject treated by Mrs. McMahon of Utah.

The Public Library movement in Utah dates back to the early '90's. The Masonic Library had been sold to a Stock Company and this Company was threatening to close the library. The club women raised three thousand dollars and when this was gone they succeeded in getting a Library Bill through both Houses. Only to have it vetoed by the then Governor who said "the people of Utah needed bread, not books." Nothing daunted, a new bill was introduced at the next session of the Legislature and the signature of Governor Wells was obtained. This new bill required the signature of 1,000 taxpayers to a petition which must be presented to the City Council. The bill was finally passed and the public library was established. A building was given by a wealthy resident of Salt Lake City and stands as a monument to the noblest ideals of culture and also to the energy and earnestness of the City's Club Women.

The advantages of the free public library were limited to the city and not every city has a library; so receiving inspiration from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in 1898 the State Federation began the work of the free travelling library. They have done much toward the social and intellectual life throughout Utah.

The next speaker was Mrs. Johnston of Topeka, Kansas, who told how a traveling library was begun. The Kansas traveling library was started by club women. The inspiration came from an Ohio woman. There was a state library of over a million volumes, used only by government officials, Kansas paying for its support and maintenance. In March, 1898, the State President and a Committee of our club started a traveling library. The City Federation secured 200 books and \$20.00. The State Federation was asked in May to pledge as many books as possible, and 4,000 were pledged. The State superintendent of instruction before an audience asked for help and before the end of a week pledges began to be made. The Superintendent of instruction took the books, committee was appointed and rules and regulations formulated. The first call for the use of books was from a western county, from a ranchman's wife and from this beginning, four families formed an association and went regularly ten miles for the books, and were glad

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

to have them. The four families lived within a radius of forty miles from each other in Clark County on the Oklahoma line. The woman who took the first book was a graduate from an Eastern College who had married a ranchman.

The first library was in July. The legislature did not meet until January, the library committee was empowered to take the matter before the state legislature. There were thirty cases with 3,000 volumes and many files of magazines which were skillfully used for packing pads. The legislature was asked for \$5,000 and gave \$2,500, and it was difficult to secure that amount. In January 1899, the law was enacted which made the state librarian, chairman of the library commission and now there is a library of 35,000 volumes with 525 trunks. There is at least one library to each county and ten in some counties. School houses, churches, homes, banks and stores are used as libraries. Some have only five volumes.

The question was here asked of the speaker if many of the books given were not objectionable and what method was pursued to get the right kind of books. The answer was that people were very careful in the selection of books as they had been requested to be and that few books had to be discarded.

Mrs. Hogan, Indiana, spoke next; she is state organizer of a library commission, one of thirty in the United States, which are working for better library regulations. She urged that all vacant places be filled by trained librarians, that those filling places be urged to go to summer schools. She asked if all were helping Dr. Hodges in the American Library Association.

The next speaker, was Miss Dorsey of Ohio who had time but for a few words. She prophesied that future historians would relate the value of this work—there was nothing so effective as libraries in the land, every department must insist upon the use of books. In bringing her greetings she urged a plan for night libraries all over the country for the inspection and maintenance of which she would look to the women. She would also look to women's organizations for better laws and for the carrying out of such laws. To make a beginning she urged attention upon the State Library meeting and the meeting of the American Library Association.

NELLIE JOHNSON O'CONNOR, *Secretary.*

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

REPORT OF WATERWAYS CONFERENCE.

The Conference of the Waterways Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs was called to order by Mrs. S. B. Sneath, Chairman of Waterways Committee of Ohio State Federation, at 3 P. M., Friday May 13th, 1910, in Memorial Hall.

After making a few timely remarks Mrs. Sneath presented Col. John L. Vance, Pres. of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, who assumed the chair and presided over the meeting, introducing the following speakers:

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Chairman Peace and Arbitration Department of the National Council of Women, was forceful both in argument and figures in demonstrating the lack of foresight of the National Government in planting bullets and expending so largely for war apparatus in time of peace, instead of planting the seed for improvement of our natural resources and for the public health.

Hon. S. A. Thompson, Field Secretary of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, said that air, water, and sunshine were the only things that transportation did not affect, for transportation goes right to the root of everything fundamental.

Captain J. F. Ellison, Secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Hon. John A. Fox of Arkansas and Mrs. Hoyle Tomkies, President of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress gave short talks, full of convincing reasons for water improvement for transportation.

Hon. Joseph E. Ransdall, President of the National Rivers and Harbors proved himself a master statesman in his manner of bringing out the necessity of co-ordination and co-operation of rail and water transportation; of how every commodity and every locality of the nation depended on cheap transportation for comfort and development.

Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, Chairman of Waterways of the General Federation, expressed in a few words thanks and appreciation to those who had so faithfully served on her committee during the past, commending their good work; also to those who had assisted on the waterways programs and had made Conservation Day one of the most pleasant and profitable of the Biennial.

FRANCES SHUTTLEWORTH, *Secretary.*

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE.

Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Honorary President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, called the meeting to order at 3:30 P. M., May 18, in Memorial Hall, Cincinnati.

Mrs. Henrotin was the first speaker, her subject was "Ethics of Social Hygiene." She spoke as follows:

"This subject I approach with great and real solemnity, for it is one of great responsibility and one in which women are for the first time realizing their power to control. It goes without saying that we are not here this afternoon for our pleasure; we are here because we feel that it is a solemn duty now imposed on women to understand and assist in its cure, or it will eat into the vitals of this civilization which has been built up at the expense of so much self-denial and hope for the future.

Especially must mothers and educators understand the ethics of social hygiene for it has now become imperative that we must correlate our sex-science with education; only in this way can we make education fundamental, righteous and social. There is always a certain danger in speaking the truth especially when the truth has heretofore been misrepresented or passed over in silence, the danger is that it will be unduly emphasized, and certainly in this case to fall into that mistake would be as fatal as it has been in the past to neglect it; great wisdom and also the judicial point of view, is required in handling it.

Two years ago the Reform and Philanthropy Departments of the Chicago Woman's Club organized a committee of co-operation of the Social Hygiene Society of Chicago. At first we stood almost lost and appalled, for the statistics which will be presented to you by the speakers who will follow me are so terrible, that the first impulse is to run away; it was with the greatest reluctance that the committee commenced to work, fully realizing that the greatest care and conservatism were required to succeed with their delicate task. The Committee commenced by giving public lectures to women only; these lectures were given by a group of women physicians, the best known among their profession.

The second year besides the courses for the general public, we gave lectures more adapted for teachers, feeling that, when

the last word was said, it was they who must face the problem of the right method of instructing the young in sex-science.

This season we have gone a step further and have given lectures correlated, as I think, fairly well with general educational subjects. After all that is the aspect of the question of the most interest to us as mothers, as teachers, as members of society. All the Governments of Europe are considering the best methods of teaching Social Hygiene in the schools, France has already formulated a system, also Germany, England is preparing to do the same, as are Russia and Italy. The home training of American Women and our social traditions have thus far relegated all teaching of sex-science to chance. Most American girls marry without the least instruction as to what awaits them and most women take for granted the good health and habits of the man their daughter is to marry; yet on the past life of that man depends the happiness of the girl and the health of the children to be born. It is certainly a serious consideration, the lack of instruction given to girls in the average American family on these important matters. Women of foreign birth meet their duties more bravely in this matter than do American mothers.

Now, that the subject is presented to them from the scientific point of view, they also will change their methods and will give not only to their daughters but to their sons as well, the necessary instruction to enable them to avoid evil and to lead a healthy and righteous life. Social and economic conditions have had much to do with the whole matter in the past, when it was not necessary to explain to a girl the complex social dangers of our present social conditions. Our modern system of industry, which throws young girls into the competitive labor market, unguarded and uninformed and makes of her an independent financial factor when she has neither the judgment or knowledge to guide her own life aright, has, naturally somewhat to do with the situation.

As soon as a human being suffices for his or her own support, can keep a roof over his head, pay for his food and clothes, such a person is an independent financial agent; this fact reacts on the family life, hence the advice of father or mother on economic and social matters is more or less disregarded. The large liberty we give to girls of all classes, without the neces-

sary information to aid them, is in my opinion, a serious danger.

What do we do for our own daughters? Do we not allow them to read every popular novel, and a novel today must, to be interesting, treat of the sex problem, otherwise it is voted stupid and dull. When they go to the theatre, what do they see? The problem play, which means a complicated situation between a man and woman. The imagination and the emotions are thus stimulated, at the same time these young people have no scientific or exact knowledge of conditions to help control them. What about the dress of our young daughters? What do you see in the dress of the young women you meet in the streets? Everything which emphasizes sex and not covering. This applies not alone to the girls who are unprotected but to our own girls as well.

The danger of the whole situation is that by our present methods of education we cultivate the emotions, stimulate the imagination and do not instruct them in sex relations as related to life.

With women it is the fundamental question of their life; in the right adjustment of sex relations towards husbands, sons and friends lies their weal or woe. All society in its highest development has been building around this sex relationship beautiful differentiations of family life, of friendship between man and woman, of all that makes for the holiness of the friendly and the affectionate relationship, but the time has now come when not sentiment alone but also exact and scientific knowledge must govern these relationships.

I would not wish to startle you, but the venereal diseases are a constant menace to society. I could tell you of an institution where 80 per cent. of the girls are afflicted with Gonorrhea and all under twenty-one years of age.

I can tell you that 700 children, none over fifteen years of age, have passed through Cook County Hospital in the last three years infected with venereal diseases, and innocently, most of them. There is the tragedy of the situation; they were infected in families, through carelessness, through lack of knowledge and there is not a hospital in any city which is not fighting the spread of these diseases and trying to keep them out of that hospital.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

The great white plague is a menace but the great black plague is a greater one.

I do feel most keenly that it must be women who will face this problem. We must see that the necessary legislation is enacted; we must see to it that the right education is given to our sons and daughters; we must see that the high standard of family life in this country is sustained, that no idle rich or debased poor make this fair land a by-word among the nations.

Even if the white slave traffic is exaggerated, the fact is that little girls of ten to fifteen are defenseless in a large city, or a small town for that matter, for it is almost impossible to bring to justice any man that violates a child. The child is brought into Court. I have been present at the most painful scenes, where some shyster lawyer pushed a little child to the last extent in definitions. What can a child say? What vocabulary has a decent woman or a little child to meet such questions? It were better the man should go unpunished than subject a child to the terrible effects upon the imagination of such scenes. On the bench with the judge, whenever such a charge is brought against a man, should sit a woman also.

I beg you to give this subject your most serious and solemn attention. I see a great change in public opinion regarding the chastity of young girls; the subject is not treated with the same reverence as it was in the past; theatres, novels, the tone of general society is not calculated to maintain the high standard of morals which is the ideal of the women of this land."

MATERNAL EFFICIENCY.

DR. CAROLINE HEDGER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In this matter of maternal efficiency I think we will get right down to definitions. I once saw a poor soul who had been to a Social Hygiene meeting. When asked what it was all about, she said: "I don't know; I was there three hours, and I did not find out what they were talking about."

What is maternal efficiency, and have we any measure for maternal efficiency? I don't know that we have any standard in the United States, but we have some conditions in our American living that point to the need of a standard of maternal

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

efficiency. The first is the growth of the American race. I am speaking to an audience of Americans; if you wish an American race, if you wish an America that is a live state and one that is not a decaying nation, we shall have to have American children. If you wish your American nation to be made of Bulgarians imported at the age of twenty-one, that is your own business. That is not my standard for an American race.

What is the measure? It is more than two children to a family, and I will tell you why: Do you know that statistics show that our birth-rate has dropped to a fraction over two children to a family now. Half of those born die before they mature—we are so careless of our infant life. Two children grown to maturity only replace yourself and your husband; where is your growing race with but two children to an American family?

There must be a sense of responsibility in the American woman as to her heritage in the matter of carrying on the lamp of life. If you choose to know it, you are, each one of you, built out of two tiny cells, one a cell from your mother's ovary and the other from your father's testicle. Two things the male cell carries into the ovum; the heritage of the father's family, and into that female cell the power to develop. I don't care what you think about the future, whether you are religious and believe in a future life or not. We may all hope for a future life, but you have got laid upon your shoulders the weight of an immortality in the past. That single cell from which you grew contains all the potentialities that you have in you today; that cell was derived from your mother, who was in turn a single cell. There is no break in the line of your life between the thing that you are today and the beginning of life in the past.

Do you dare to treat your life so that you cannot send on that lamp of life to your children? Do you dare face a responsibility like that? As long as you have children, you survive and work in the world. Maybe you think that is a material view of immortality; it is an absolutely sure one on whatever our hopes may be for a spiritual immortality.

The next test that I see clearly for maternal efficiency is the bearing of children that will survive. Do you know that here in the United States premature and weakly babies are

on the increase? It is one of the greatest problems—this problem of the weakly baby that lives only a few weeks and dies.

The first in point in responsibility is this: The bringing forth of a healthy baby is dependent on just one factor, and that is the nutrition of the mother. On what does that depend? In the first place she must have food; in the second place her work must be so arranged that she can digest that food. Third, the husband must have such a wage that the proper food can be provided. And fourth, she must not be subjected to nervous influences such as excessive sexual intercourse, that shall put her nervous system below the plane where her nutrition will be kept at the highest possible plane.

To sum up this point of maternal efficiency, then, a woman's duty to her children is nutrition and self-control. And this means emotional self-control of all kinds. No woman should be subjected to sexual intercourse while pregnant; sexual intercourse at this time produces congestion of the organs of the pelvis, and is one of the causes of the all too frequent abortion. This is a standard no higher than that of the domestic animals.

I know this is a difficult problem; that not all men can be depended on to accept decent standards of living. But I also believe that many men would accept such standards. The trouble is that women have never demanded from men any standard. The moment women awake and demand right living, that moment will men rise to their requirements.

The next point in maternal efficiency as I see it, is the rearing of the child after it is born healthy. What does that involve for the American woman? In the first place, I assure you that it involves breast feeding, and in no other way can children be grown fit for the race. An old Professor of mine used to say that no great man was ever brought up on the bottle. I should not be surprised if the old chap were right.

Another thing that I have observed in my practice is that bottle-fed women are unable to nurse their children.

A thing to be considered in this matter of feeding is that of sexual intercourse during lactation. There are well written up cases in medical literature in which it has been shown that children have had convulsions every time the parents have

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

had sexual intercourse. This is the exception. But you can easily see that when every ounce of nutritional power is going into material for the baby, that she should have absolutely the best nervous tone that is possible.

This is my measure of maternal efficiency:

First. More than two children.

Second. Healthy children born at term and no abortions.

Third. Bringing up of children by natural methods and with such an amount of self control as shall give them the best chance in the world.

How do venereal disease affect these things? The Doctor from St. Louis did not tell you a fact which is true, and that is that about 42 per cent. of all the sterility in this country is due to gonorrhea and syphilis. Gonorrhea more than any other disease blocks the tubes of the woman. It destroys the possibility of getting the egg down in healthy shape. It spoils the whole process. What next do venereal diseases do? They destroy the child by syphilis. Here we get into the worst possible corner of this whole race suicide question. I myself have many more women coming to me with tears in their eyes and begging to have children than I have coming to ask to have them destroyed; though, alas, there is a small proportion of that kind.

Will you wake up? Will you know that one of the roots of our tremendous divorce problem lies in the matter of these diseases? You know, as well as I do, that the happy home is the one where there are children. Will you wake up, and will you demand a standard from men that will make them healthy fathers and that will save the lives of your daughters? Will you rise up and get enough political power into your hands so that you can? How can you demand marriage laws that will save your daughter if you have no vote?

I was glad to hear the Doctor from St. Louis take up the matter of the time of instructing children. That reminds me of something that happened to me. A mother came to me with tears in her eyes: "Doctor, what shall I do? Last week I found out that my two boys, fifteen and seventeen, had been to a museum of anatomy to see what they could find out." What could I say to that woman? Her chance was lost; she had lost it years before. Those boys should have been taught long

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

years before the things that they should have known. She had not faced her duty.

My last point is, that it is the duty of mothers so to prepare their sons and their daughters by instruction that they, in their turn shall transmit the immortality of life on down the line, and that unimpaired. We are not ready for this; I feel that in spite of what I believe, we may have to do some of this instruction in the public school, but it is not such women as you that need the public school to help you out. It is your business to do your teaching and to learn how to do it right.

There is just one point in which I would like to differ from the Doctor from St. Louis: She gave you a rather appalling picture of the abolition of venereal diseases. Do you realize that if we could just teach boys and girls, men and women, that self-control is not only right morally but right physically, that venereal diseases would die out in three generations? It is true that a large amount of syphilis is contracted accidentally; 50 per cent of syphilis is caught innocently in marriage or in the ordinary contracts of life. We could control that part of it. It is the great lake of prostitution that feeds this ever-widening stream. If you can once teach your boys that continence is right and possible, that sexual intercourse is for the purpose of reproduction and not for sense gratification, we can stamp out this miserable institution of prostitution. You have got to know the danger that threatens you; you have got to keep these diseases out of the race or you are lost.

POSSIBLE LEGISLATION.

DR. MARGARET VANPEL CLARK, WATERLOO, IOWA.

More than ever since hearing these two splendid addresses is it, to my mind, a happy omen that this topic should have been introduced into the General Federation on this particular date—May 18—Peace Day.

It is my belief that anything, everything that conduces to public health, that leads to saner ideals of life, more respect for the human body, hence regard for others, will eventually lead to world peace.

No longer can syphilis and gonorrhea be classed as diseases of the base outcasts of society, but they must receive immedi-

ate and serious consideration, with full recognition that they constitute a most destructive plague spread broadcast throughout the nation. We know them to be diseases that cause nearly one-third of all the blindness in our state institutions, and at least one-half of the pelvic diseases of women. They infect thousands of infants and hundreds of thousands of young men yearly.

The great hospitals for the insane, the penitentiaries and the reform schools harbor great numbers of degenerates showing stigmata of inherited or acquired syphilis.

So terrible and so universal is this great black plague that it can be said with little fear of contradiction that it is responsible for more deaths than are all other contagious diseases combined.

It is inevitable that publicity of this scandalous state of affairs should create a demand on the part of individuals and of organized societies to place these diseases under control, and a general crusade is now well under way, with this object in view.

The crusaders have instituted their work in the well grounded belief that education is the step to take to purge the country of this great plague, and it would seem today to be perhaps the foremost duty of the good citizen to at all proper times tell of its horrors and of its great burden to the commonwealth.

It is not the general belief, however, that education of the masses will alone greatly affect the prevalence of these diseases for they are intimately associated and almost coextensive with the practice of irregular sexual relations, and it is common knowledge that persons of keen intelligence not infrequently acquire them two or more times.

While it may be readily granted that when moral stupidity has become fully controlled the venereal diseases may disappear, it does not seem sensible in the present stress of affairs to wait for that time.

To illustrate the feeling entertained by acute observers that the hope is futile that these diseases can be eradicated by lectures and moral suasion, I will quote a statement made by the dean of an important medical school in the Middle West. He says: "I should say that every university student should

have instruction in this branch, and should submit to a most thorough physical examination twice a year, and should he be found to carry any infection dangerous to others, whether it be pulmonary or venereal, he should be compelled to conform to just rules and regulations."

It is reasonable to assume that the standards of conscience and intelligence now maintained in the universities of this country will not be reached by the average citizen for many years to come, and that when that time arrives there will still be abundant need for regulations to restrain the dissemination of these diseases.

The questions then before us as a people are: when is the proper time for us to introduce measures of control, and how can we frame legislation that will be effective without causing unnecessary restraint upon the personal rights of those afflicted with the plague? The answers may be found to be somewhat as follows: The proper time to place these diseases on the list of those that are controlled by public health authorities is the earliest moment after the people of a state have expressed a willingness to accept such control, and legislation will be practicable when a method of control is found that is applicable to the customs of the country, and which will restrain the weak and depraved prostitute from scattering her disease, while at the same time it will protect from public shame the innocent victim of a diseased husband.

At first thought it would appear impossible that a law could be drawn and enforced that would meet such exacting requirements. However, Norway and Denmark have had laws of this character in operation for the past eight years, and the American consuls general to these countries have, in response to inquiry, stated that the laws are effectively enforced. No social disturbance or other untoward results have been observed and the diseases are being eliminated.

Bosnia and Finland have also adopted the system of reporting these diseases as a method for the control of the plague. These laws have but one revolutionary feature and that is, they ignore the protests of physicians and patients that they have sacred rights enabling them to conceal and disseminate these diseases and instead, boldly provide infected

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

persons be required to take proper treatment and abstain from giving the disease to others.

The citizens of the State of Iowa have been first in this country to institute measures looking to the legal control of the plague, and a brief statement of the steps taken there may be of interest.

In 1906-7 our legislature was petitioned by fifty of the leading men and women of the state asking that the diseases be placed under efficient control.

In 1908-9, led by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, legislation of this character was asked of the General Mother's Congress, Women's State Medical Association the faculties of all the colleges in the state, all the Traveling Men's organizations, representing ten to twelve thousand men, the great religious bodies in the state, other organizations, the press, and individuals in every profession.

As is to be expected, the medical profession has been most interested and active in this work.

At the meeting of the Iowa State Medical Society in May, 1908, a resolution was proposed by its legislative committee asking the profession to take up the fight against venereal diseases and to persist until the public should know enough to demand protective legislation.

At the meeting of this Society in May, 1909, after a year's work, on the part of its members in crystallizing public sentiment on this subject, it passed the following strong resolution:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the Iowa Medical Society, legislation restricting the spread of venereal diseases is urgently required in the interests of public health and recommend that the profession lend its support to the efforts made to secure such legislation."

A bill for the control of the plague introduced last year in the General Assembly was defeated in the house by a vote of 49 to 37. The sentiment against it proves to have resulted from a fear that under its operation persons who had innocently acquired the disease might be unnecessarily humiliated. In a proposed measure prepared for submission to the next General Assembly provision is made to correct this fault. When the bill is presented to the legislature in 1911 it will have the

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

advantage of the help of all its former champions, and in addition, it will receive the organized and carefully directed support of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs.

SOCIAL DISEASES AND SEX-HYGIENE.

DR. FRANCES L. BISHOP, ST. LOUIS, MO.

For many years, for a great many years, for centuries, the only remedy that has been used for social diseases has been silence, and with what result? Have Social Diseases deceased? Are there fewer cases in our towns and cities, in our families, in our nation, in the world? No. Silence has not been a panacea for social diseases. Within a decade two new remedies are coming forward. They are publicity and education.

A world free from social disease would be Utopian, for as long as man has passions, so long will the world have these, and we can never expect to eradicate the social evil and all that it means, but it may be mitigated and some misery may be averted in our towns, in our cities, in your family, in my family perhaps.

It is childish to be silent on these subjects, to ignore the fact that social diseases are a menace to our race, that social diseases claim more victims than tuberculosis, than all possible of the contagious diseases together. It is foolish to ignore the fact that women and children are the chief sufferers and that these diseases thrive because it is considered more decent to have them than to talk about them.

If you had a sore spot on your side, if your whole body was racked with fever, if you had a suspicion that you were having an attack of appendicitis, you would not say "I will not speak of this," you would call a surgeon, you would have a careful examination made.

If there was any doubt of diagnosis, if it were possible that it was not a case of appendicitis, you would be perfectly willing to have the surgeon open up and find out what was the trouble in your own body. Conservative surgery is now considered poor surgery.

In the body politic if there is a diseased spot, modern surgery believes in opening up, in draining, in cutting out, in ventilating, in taking away the cause. It is a false modesty,

a thing of the past, that when dealing with these questions we use gloved hands. We are ready for the plain scientific facts, the cold facts if you want, the revolting facts if you choose to say so.

Some knowledge of these social diseases, these diseases which are not named for shame, may be necessary before we can eradicate them to any great extent.

The two diseases which are social diseases are gonorrhea and syphilis.

Our Societies for Social Hygiene, our Societies for Moral and Sanitary Prophylaxis are rather vague. There is only one Society in the United States that has been brave enough to come out as the Tuberculosis organization has, and call itself the Society for the Prevention of Gonorrhea and Syphilis. California has the honor of having the first society in the United States that stands out in this way.

What are these diseases?

They are both, like tuberculosis, contagious diseases, because they are germ diseases. They are both, like tuberculosis, preventable diseases, because they cannot exist unless the germs of syphilis, or the germs of gonorrhea are present and find suitable soil. They are unlike tuberculosis in this trilogy in that they are possibly curable. Possibly I say, because every day we find more and more instances where these diseases are not cured when they are supposed to have been cured.

Syphilis affects the reproductive organs as does gonorrhea. It affects the reproductive or pelvic organs in this way, in affecting the nutrition of the parts so that the fetus is not well enough nourished to be brought to full term, and a miscarriage results, or, if the fetus is brought to full term it is usually a physical weakling.

Syphilis, unlike tuberculosis, can be inherited, and the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation, perhaps even more; so sure a symptom of syphilis is a history of continued miscarriages, that a woman giving such a history can almost always be diagnosed as one who has at some time had an infection of syphilis. She may not have known it.

Inherited syphilis may possibly produce in the child a more weakened constitution. He may be physically imperfect,

he may be morally and mentally imperfect. On the other hand, he may be a perfect child and reach the years of maturity without any manifestation of this disease. Then there may some moral perversion occur; he may become a drunkard, addicted to drug habits, or he may belong to the criminal class.

Contracted syphilis presents three stages. The first is a small sore or a large sore at the point of contact. This may possibly be so small that it is not noticed. In the course of some weeks the secondary symptoms set in and they are known by lesions, eruptions all over the body, or in certain parts of the body, on the scalp, by sore throat, by mucuous patches in the mouth. Then after some years when these symptoms of secondary syphilis have disappeared, the third stage strikes at the very vital parts of the body—the digestive system, the muscular system, the circulatory, and especially the nervous system may be affected, and paralysis of all kinds, mental afflictions of all kinds, diseases of the senses, locomotor ataxia, may occur many years afterwards as a result of this infection.

Gonorrhea, on the other hand, is an inflammatory disease. The germs of Gonorrhea wherever they find a suitable soil produce pus. If a child in passing through the partruiant canal into this world encounters even a small discharge, that is, a small amount of gonorrheal infection, and this small amount comes in contact with the eyes of the child, a disease known as Ophthalmia Neatatorum results, which is responsible for 70 per cent. of the blindness of children and 25 per cent. of all the blindness all over the world.

There is a condition known as gonorrheal rheumatism, where the pus is in the joints; this is a most obstinate disease and a most painful one, but, primarily the most immediate infection of gonorrhea is when it attacks the pelvic organs—the reproductive organs, and an inflammation results which closes the tube so that the ovum cannot descend to be impregnated, and the result is that sterility exists. This is race suicide to which there is no other comparison.

Gonorrhea is also responsible for 75 per cent. of all special surgical operations on women. It may be, I have said, necessary to dwell upon these social diseases and the evils of self-abuse to show the danger, and to arouse a feeling for need of instruction in Sexual Hygiene.

Women and children suffer more from these diseases, and they are helpless. State Boards regulate all contagious diseases requiring registration for all except these venereal diseases. The State regulates marriage requiring a license, a legal age, but it says nothing about a clean bill of health. It also recognizes the property rights of women and children. It educates in arts and sciences, but it does not educate in Sexual Hygiene. Cattlemen breed only the best stock for financial reasons. Are human being of less value than cattle?

The plea is for education of children about themselves, about the origin of life, giving right information from proper sources, for children will have information about themselves. They will have it; if it is not given them in a right way, they will have it from servants or from playmates, and they do receive this knowledge and put it on a much lower plane than it should be put, for the scientific facts in regard to life itself, in regard to the origin of life, are the most fascinating as well as the most important facts that we have.

We believe that sex hygiene instruction is usually put off too long. The Freshman year in College is years too late to begin instruction.

The first question the child asks regarding himself or the little stranger that has come into the family is the psychological moment for that child to be answered truthfully. The age of fable is past. Children will have the truth and appreciate it as much as their parents do, and it is an easy thing to answer a child's question. I have known of a mother telling her boy that a pocket is put into the side of woman and there the baby lives and grows until it is large enough to be brought out into the world. We have flowers and seeds, we have pet animals, there are many opportunities for the instruction of children, and children have some imagination.

The development of the chick from the egg is so exactly like the development of the human ovum that there is no excuse for any child not knowing about the development of himself.

The question of fertilization may wait, but it is well to be ready with an answer when it comes, or with literature, or with a family physician who knows not only the facts, but has tact to give this information.

Parenthood is an instinct of children. Make much of it. Teach children self-respect, the purpose of the body, deprecate self-abuse in all of its forms; that leads me to say that all sorts of possible irritation in the child should be very carefully considered. Very often a boy is as he is, because circumcision has not been done. This very simple surgical operation has not been performed and the collection of secretions is responsible for many a boy doing wrong.

There is also possible secretion in girls. These things should be looked after very carefully. They do tend to self-abuse and self-abuse is the forerunner of greater sexual faults. The boy may be taught the meaning of sexual impulse and the various expedients to keep it under self-control. Baths, cold baths, comfortable clothing, hard beds, rising immediately on awakening, all sorts of hard exercises, all of these are utilized for the exuberance of animal spirit and they do tend to keeping a boy straight. He may be assured there is no physiological necessity for sexual intercourse before marriage, and that his organism will suffer in no way from indefinitely protracted chastity. He may learn that venereal diseases are not as easily cured as it is supposed they are, that the certainty of a cure in any case may be known only from the autopsy table, that the marriage of the syphilitic or gonorrheal victim is always a risk.

When the boy and later the young man has learned these facts, if he has sufficient self-control and strength of character, he will take no risks for himself or for those whom he loves. This instruction, this knowledge is no more suggestive than the popular novels that have been published and read recently, and the scientific facts are productive of much more good than the suggestive novels.

Girls, I feel, should be taught also the danger of self-abuse, and that there is danger to themselves in allowing signs of affection, physical proximity, spooning, kissing and all of those things. By allowing such things she is offering temptation to the boy and while he may respect her, he may later most ignominiously offer himself on the altar of Venus. Flirting is playing with fire. A girl must know that a man has passions; she must

know it for her own security and for the sake of the man. Every question of hygiene is a question of morals.

Discussion was entered into very generally, too extended for transcription, especially by Mrs. Mumford, Dr. Bishop, Mrs. Wilbur Bell, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Capwell.

BUSINESS OF THE CONVENTION

A SUMMARY OF THE BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF THE CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

PRESENTED BY MRS. D. L. MURRAY, CHAIRMAN,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Delegates present:

Alabama	6	New Hampshire	9
Arizona	1	New Jersey	13
Arkansas	7	New York	33
California	20	North Carolina	11
Canal Zone	2	North Dakota	6
Colorado	17	Ohio	163
Connecticut	6	Oklahoma	14
Delaware	3	Oregon	4
District of Columbia....	6	Pennsylvania	45
Florida	12	Rhode Island	12
Georgia	7	South Carolina	4
Idaho		South Dakota	2
Illinois	109	Tennessee	9
Indiana	60	Texas	10
Iowa	39	Utah	4
Kansas	21	Vermont	5
Kentucky	51	Washington	3
Louisiana	7	West Virginia	24
Maine,	5	Wisconsin	23
Maryland,	8	Wyoming	4
Massachusetts	62	Nevada	
Michigan	27	Virginia	2
Minnesota	15		
Mississippi	6	Total	979
Missouri	50	Alternates	300
Montana	4	Foreign Clubs.....	2
Nebraska	28	Affiliated Organizations.	9

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

MISS GEORGIE A. BACON, CHAIRMAN, WORCESTER, MASS.

MRS. DANIEL MILLER, BALTIMORE, MD.

DR. CREATE A. CROCKETT, RENO, NEV.

MRS. GEORGE KOPPEL, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1. To insure the pleasure and comfort of all, members shall be allowed to enter the convention hall at the three rear doors while a session is in progress, but shall not be permitted to take seats during an address, the reading or discussion of a paper or report, or the rendering of a musical selection.

2. No delegate shall represent more than one organization.

3. No proxies shall be allowed.

4. In all business meetings, speakers shall be limited to three minutes; time shall be extended only by the unanimous consent of the house.

5. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question.

6. All motions must be in writing and sent to the Recording Secretary.

7. No motion shall be allowed as a question of privilege except a motion relating to the rights and privileges of the Federation or some member of the Federation.

8. All motions to reconsider a vote may be made at the same or the next business meeting after its passage or defeat, but not later.

9. The previous question shall be stated by the Chair as follows: It is moved and seconded that debate now cease. The previous question shall be put to vote, as follows: Those in favor of closing debate, etc.

10. In all meetings other than business meetings the time of speakers shall not be extended by request from the floor.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

FROM MRS. MOORE'S REPORT, OF MAY 12TH.

No. 1. Continue the Bureau of Information.

Mrs. Threadgill of Oklahoma moved the recommendation be adopted. Carried.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

No. 2. State Federations send list of questions from all departments at one time during the year.

No formal action necessary.

No. 3. The President send to State Federations "Plans of Work" to be discussed.

No formal action necessary.

No. 4. Combine Forestry and Waterways, to be called Conservation Department.

Mrs. Crocker of Massachusetts, moved the recommendation be adopted. Carried.

No. 5. Combine Health and Food Sanitation, to be called Department of Public Health.

Mrs. Stickley of Colorado, moved the recommendation be adopted. Carried.

No. 6. Change Industrial and Child Labor to Industrial and Social Conditions.

Mrs. Rogers of North Carolina, moved this recommendation be adopted. Carried.

No. 7. Change Civil Service Reform to The Merit System.

Miss Clark, of Missouri, moved the name Civil Service Reform be retained. Carried. (Recommendation not adopted.)

No. 8. Change Standing Committees to Departments of Work, as noted in Revision.

Mrs. Shuttleworth, of Louisiana, moved this recommendation be adopted. Carried.

No. 9. Place General Federation on permanent and efficient basis by establishing endowment fund.

Miss Guernsey, of New York, moved this recommendation be adopted. Carried.

No. 10. Appoint a committee to compile the History of the General Federation for twenty years.

Mrs. Johnson, of Missouri, moved this recommendation be adopted. Carried.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

MRS. ADDISON F. BROOMHALL, CHAIRMAN, OHIO.

MISS GEORGIE A. BACON, SECRETARY, MASS.

Forty-five States and Territories were represented as follows:

ALABAMA	Mrs. Phares Coleman.
ARIZONA	Mrs. Susan E. Empy.
CALIFORNIA	Mrs. Florence Collins Porter.
CANAL ZONE	Mrs. H. J. Slifer.
COLORADO	Mrs. H. L. Hollister.
CONNECTICUT	Mrs. W. H. Phipps.
DELAWARE	Mrs. Robert J. Lindale.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Mrs. Josephine Arnold Rich.
FLORIDA	Mrs. Thomas N. Shackelford.
GEORGIA	Mrs. Hugh M. Willet.
ILLINOIS	Mrs. Francis D. Everett.
INDIANA	Mrs. Charles R. Drier.
IOWA	Mrs. Julian W. Richards.
KANSAS	Mrs. C. C. Goddard.
KENTUCKY	Mrs. James A. Leech.
LOUISIANA	Mrs. Henry B. Myers.
MAINE	Mrs. Charles F. Flagg.
MARYLAND	Mrs. Benjamin W. Cockran.
MASSACHUSETTS	Miss Georgie A. Bacon.
MICHIGAN	Mrs. Florence G. Mills.
MINNESOTA	Mrs. C. G. Higbee.
MISSISSIPPI	Mrs. D. B. Lamkin.
MISSOURI	Mrs. E. M. Shepard.
MONTANA	Mrs. James J. McCormick.
NEBRASKA	Mrs. F. H. Cole.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Mrs. William Burlingame.
NEW JERSEY	Mrs. Frank A. Pattison.
NEW YORK	Miss Florence Guernsey.
NORTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Charles C. Hook.
NORTH DAKOTA.....	Mrs. N. C. Young.
OHIO	Mrs. Addison F. Broomhall.
OKLAHOMA	Mrs. D. A. McDougal.
OREGON	Mrs. Mary L. Logan.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

PENNSYLANIA	Mrs. Edward W. Biddle.
RHODE ISLAND	Mrs. George H. Fowler.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Mrs. Julius M. Visanska.
SOUTH DAKOTA	Mrs. A. B. Fairbank.
TENNESSEE	Mrs. James M. McCormack.
TEXAS	Mrs. S. J. Wright.
UTAH	Mrs. Elmer B. Jones.
VERMONT	Mrs. O. C. Ashton.
WASHINGTON	Miss Janet S. Moore.
WEST VIRGINIA	Mrs. Charles S. Morrison.
WISCONSIN	Mrs. Charles E. Buell.
WYOMING	Mrs. James Dumm.

NOMINATIONS PRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEE:

President—Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Missouri.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, California.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Belle King Sherman, Illinois.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry H. Dawson, New Jersey.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank N. Shiek, Wyoming.

Treasurer—Mrs. John Threadgill, Oklahoma.

Auditor—Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, Pennsylvania.

Directors—Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky; Mrs. H. L. Keefe, Nebraska; Mrs. J. Creighton Mathewes, Louisiana; Mrs. Charles H. McMahon, Utah; Mrs. John A. Nash, Iowa; Mrs. Eugene Reilly, North Carolina; Mrs. Frank White, North Dakota; Mrs. Fred H. White, Maine.

NOMINATIONS MADE FROM THE FLOOR:

For Directors—Mrs. Elmer Blair of New York, nominated by Miss Boswell, of New York.

Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, of Ohio, nominated by Mrs. Phillips, of Alabama.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS.

MISS GRACE TEMPLE, ILLINOIS, JUDGE OF ELECTION.

INSPECTORS.

MRS. H. W. DUNCANSON, CHAIRMAN, ILL.

MRS. W. R. CHIVVIS, MISSOURI. MRS. JOHNSTON, NEBRASKA.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MRS. A. P. BLACK, CALIFORNIA.	MISS GERTRUDE WEIL, N. C.
MRS. F. H. WHITE, MAINE.	MRS. EDITH BLACKABY, ORE.
MRS. FRANCES SANDERSON, MD.	MRS. CHARLES MORRISON, W. V.
MRS. DIBBLE, MINNESOTA.	

The election and canvass of the vote have been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the By-laws, and the report of the tellers is correct.

REPORT OF TELLERS.

MRS. EMMONS CROCKER, CHAIRMAN, MASS.

MRS. PHARES COLEMAN, ALA.	MRS. LOUISE K. FAST, OHIO.
MRS. H. L. HOLLISTER, COL.	MRS. CHARLES R. HUME, OKLA.
MRS. C. F. THOMPSON, CONN.	MRS. REBER, PENNSYLVANIA.
MRS. WALTER C. CORBETT, FLA.	MRS. KINGDON, RHODE ISLAND.
MRS. E. A. KNAPP, INDIANA.	MRS. JOHN RUSSELL, S. C.
MRS. CAROLINE LEECH, KY.	MRS. MARY B. FALL, TEXAS.
MRS. HAYWARD, LOUISIANA.	MRS. CHAS. E. BUELL, WIS.
MRS. THOMAS FOSTER, MISS.	MRS. A. B. CLARK, WYOMING.
MISS MARY EASTMAN, N. H.	MRS. JOHN R. RAYMOND, KAN.
MRS. ELLEN STAPLES, N. J.	MRS. H. C. PERRY, GEORGIA.
MRS. A. C. FISKE, NEW YORK.	MRS. MARGARET T. SMITH, MICH.
MRS. J. H. SHEPARD, N. D.	MRS. JOHN W. WATZEK, IOWA.

The Committee of Tellers reported:

Total number entitled to vote.....	979
Total number of ballots cast	678

For each of the officers (except for Recording Secretary and Auditor) and for directors there were a few scattering votes, in no case more than sixteen for any officer or director other than the name printed on the ballot.

For President—Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Missouri.....	654
“ First Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Cal.....	651
“ Second V.-Pres.—Mrs. Mary Belle King Sherman, Ill.	544
“ Recording Secretary—Mrs. Henry H. Dawson, N. J..	663
“ Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Frank N. Shiek, Wyo.	626
“ Treasurer—Mrs. John Threadgill, Oklahoma.....	655
“ Auditor—Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, Pennsylvania....	654

FOR DIRECTORS:

Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Kentucky.....	577
“ Elmer Blair, New York.....	542
“ John A. Nash, Iowa	521
“ Eugene Reilly, North Carolina.....	520
“ Charles H. McMahon, Utah.....	517
“ Frank White, North Dakota.....	508
J. Creighton Mathewes, Louisiana.....	499

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Mrs. H. L. Keefe, Nebraska	483
" Fred H. White, Maine	476
" Lawrence Maxwell, Ohio.....	432
Blank Ballots.....	7

The officers and first eight directors were declared elected.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Report of Special Committee on Official Organ.

In the matter of an Official Organ, for the General Federation, four propositions and one recommendation were presented to the Board as follows: The *Woman's Era* of Louisiana, the *Conquest* and *Federation Bulletin* of New York, a joint plan for an *Associated Press* plan from the *Courant* of Minnesota, and *Club Notes* of Ohio, *Good Housekeeping* of Massachusetts, and a suggestion from Pennsylvania.

Good Housekeeping could not be considered as it was too vague and indefinite; the suggestion of Pennsylvania was considered in connection with the plan submitted by the *Courant* and *Club Notes*; the first three plans presented good business propositions, and each one was thoroughly sifted, its representative was given the opportunity to come before the Board Committee, and answer certain questions which had been prepared for each, and to discuss its plan in detail.

The *Associated Press* plan, as presented by the *Courant* and *Club Notes* had many features to commend it, but it was the unanimous opinion of the Committee, concurred in by the Board, that this plan could not be put in successful operation immediately, as it would require more time than the closing hours of this Convention would permit to adopt it.

Carefully weighing all conditions the Committee recommends to the Board that the *Conquest* and *Federation Bulletin* (the name of which will be changed to one decided upon by the Board of the General Federation), be adopted as the Organ most nearly meeting the needs of the Federation and the Board recommends that this magazine be adopted as the Official Organ of the General Federation until the next Biennial.

MRS. IONE V. H. COWLES, *Chairman*.

MISS LOUISA POPPENHEIM,

MRS. SARAH A. EVANS.

This report was adopted.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

RECOMMENDATION FROM THE BOARD.

Upon request of the American Peace Society for a permanent member on its Board of Directors from the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Board recommends Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin of Chicago, to be this member.

Mrs. Howe, of Iowa, moved the adoption of this recommendation. Carried.

REGARDING RURAL CONDITIONS:

Mrs. La Penotiere, of Minnesota, moved that the General Federation of Women's Clubs take proper action, through its Board of Directors, looking toward a larger and wider interest in the rural women of the United States. Carried.

INVITATIONS PRESENTED.

For the Biennial Convention of 1912:

To meet at San Francisco, California, presented by Mrs. J. W. Orr of California, for the State Federation of California.

To meet at Salt Lake City, Utah, presented by Mrs. Elmer Jones, of Utah, for the Utah State Federation.

For the Biennial Council of 1911:

To meet in Portland, Oregon, presented by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans, of Oregon.

To meet at Chicago, Illinois, presented by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Illinois.

CABLE OF SYMPATHY TO THE QUEEN MOTHER OF ENGLAND AND REPLY.

Miss Gallagher of Cincinnati, moved that this Federation send to the Queen Mother of England a cable of regret that she is weeping for her dead, but at the same time to point to her with our sympathy, our belief that with grief, comes consolation. Carried.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

FOREIGN OFFICE.

June 22, 1910.

The Secretary,
General Federation of Women's Clubs,
Cincinnati,
United States of America.

MADAM :

I am directed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform you that he duly laid before the Queen Mother the message of condolence and sympathy from the General Federation of Women's Clubs on the occasion of the deeply-lamented death of His late Majesty, King Edward VII, communicated by you through the British Vice-Consul at Cincinnati.

I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey, now to convey to the members of the Federation, Her Majesty's sincere thanks for this kind message of sympathy which is highly appreciated by the Queen Mother.

I am,

Madam,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

F. A. CAMPBELL.

RESOLUTIONS.

(Presented by Mrs. O. P. Kinsey, Chairman of Resolutions Committee, Indiana.)

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs, upon unanimous recommendation of the committees on Household Economics, Food Sanitation and Education, endorse the revised Davis bill for Vocational Education; that is, House of Representatives Bill 20,374 and Senate 4,675. (Adopted.)

Resolved, that the Club Women of America be encouraged to study the world-wide movement for the substitution of the system of law for the system of war, and to create an intelligent public sentiment before the Third Hague Conference for the settlement of all international differences by law instead of by violence. (Adopted.)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs, call upon the National Government and Legislatures of the various states to enact measures and extend existing laws providing for the use of safety devices and for better inspection service in mines, mills, factories and on the railroads, to the end that industrial accidents may be reduced to the lowest minimum; and further, that we ask for a system of workingmen's compensation for losses by accident that will be equitable to them and their dependent families, and to the employer.

(Adopted.)

WHEREAS, in many places there is little known of the scope of the work of the General Federation of Women's Clubs,

Be it Resolved, that when we return to our homes, we make strenuous efforts not only to disseminate the knowledge of the deliberations of this convention, but we earnestly strive to propagate its aims and purposes.

(Adopted.)

WHEREAS, Late investigations reveal the horrors of the White Slave traffic, therefore,

Be it Resolved, that the various State Federation be urged to advocate the passage of laws in their respective States that will effectually prohibit the White Slave traffic.

(Adopted.)

WHEREAS, we are convinced that the best interests of American children (and therefore of the American people), can only be safeguarded by an independent department, and an independent cabinet officer devoted to these interests.

Be it Resolved, that we, the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, do hereby recommend the establishment of a separate Department of Education in the National Government.

(Referred to incoming Education Committee for consideration and action.)

Resolved, That the Federation expresses its sincere approval and desire to co-operate in the laudable work of the Audubon Society in its protection of bird life.

(Adopted.)

WHEREAS, the request has been made that the General

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

Federation of Women's Clubs' work for the adoption of the mountain laurel as the National Floral Emblem:

Be it Resolved, that we recommend that each State consider the question of a National Floral Emblem and take such action as it deems fit, and report to the General Federation Corresponding Secretary before the next Biennial. (Adopted.)

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs invoke the power of federal and state authorities to protect the health of the American People from the practice of unscrupulous manufacturers who label as pure under the law, food products that are either adulterated, preserved by antiseptics, peeled by lye or prepared by any process that will either conceal inferiority or diminish their food value. (Adopted.)

Resolved, that the General Federation of Women's Clubs, reaffirms its abiding conviction that continued and unremitting interest should be maintained in the furtherance of industrial and moral education, which have been the special cases of education emphasized during the past two years.

In view of the terrible inroads being made upon our racial forces by physical disadvantages of the necessarily increasing group handling of children in schools and society, the work in education for the coming year is outlined in the following resolution:

Resolved, that we will work during the coming year,

(1) For better equipped, better ventilated and cleaner school buildings.

(2) For more numerous, larger and better supervised playgrounds.

(3) For medical school inspection, and school nurses.

(4) For physical education and instruction in personal hygiene.

(5) For instruction in normal schools in the methods of wisely presenting the essentials of personal and sex hygiene. (Adopted.)

WHEREAS, it is evident:

First. That the number of American women who are in possession of property and who are called upon to have a de-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

finite knowledge of their own affairs is rapidly increasing, and

Second. That it is of service to every woman, that she have some definite knowledge of her legal rights and obligations, and

Third. That the legal rights and obligations of the women of the United States are now largely matters of statute law which varies in several States, and

Fourth. That a presentation of the law defining the legal rights and obligations of American women should be made for each State separately.

Therefore be it Resolved:

First. That the General Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, for the service that would be rendered to the women of the United States, would welcome an effort for a systematic presentation of the law relating to women in a series of state digests.

Second. That to further this end, the President of the General Federation is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee representing the several sections of the United States with power to aid such an undertaking without incurring financial obligations for the General Federation.

Third. That the Presidents of the several State Federations be requested to co-operate with the said committee, and also to bring this matter before the authorities of their State Federations to the end that a series of state digests presenting the law relating to women be published under the patronage of the several State Federations. (Adopted.)

WHEREAS, A knowledge of music is recognized as an educational force in the social and moral culture of the people,

Be it Resolved, That a Standing Committee on Music be appointed, the purpose of which shall be to promote intelligent comprehension of one of the greatest factors of strength in the homes of the nation. (Adopted.)

WHEREAS, The Federation vigorously deprecates the publication of such details as are a menace to public morals, and specially injurious to the taste and the character of growing children in our homes,

Resolved, That we oppose this evil in all practical ways and that we endeavor to develop public opinion to appreciate this

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

danger. We earnestly appeal to editors to aid us in our efforts to place in our homes only those publications containing news not objectionable. (Adopted.)

Resolved, That we lend the weight of our influence to further the preservation and intelligent utilization of our forests; the reclamation of our arid lands through irrigation; the restoration of our rivers to navigability through the construction of deep waterways; the prevention of destructive floods adequate the construction of restraining reservoirs; and the adequate protection of our bird life.

(Referred to Forestry Committee.)

Resolved, That the Federation vigorously opposes the proposed destruction of the Hetch-Hetchy Valley and withdrawal of the finest part of National Park, to be used as a water supply for San Francisco.

(Referred to Legislative Committee.)

Resolved, That we lend our encouragement in every way to the extermination of the "Great White Plague."

(Referred to Department of Public Health.)

WHEREAS, a bill has been introduced into the United States Senate by Hon. Robert L. Owen, to establish a national department of health under a secretary, who shall be a member of the President's cabinet, and since this bill meets in an adequate way the problem of the conservation of the national health, and since it has the approval of the American Medical Association and Committee of One Hundred appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science,

Resolved, that the general Federation of Women's Clubs endorse Senator Owen's bill and use its influence to secure its passage. (Adopted.)

Resolved, that our national emblem, the American flag, be displayed at all meetings of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (Adopted.)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

MADAM PRESIDENT, DELEGATES, ALTERNATES AND VISITING CLUB WOMEN: At this parting hour it is highly meet that we offer thanks in some formal way and try to express in fitting terms our grateful appreciation of the unceasing, untiring and most gracious efforts not only of the organizations of both state and city, but of the individual citizens as well. We understand that those who acted so well the part of doorkeepers, pages, ushers and Red Cross bearers, all contributing time and strength and adding so materially to one's comfort, convenience and the success of the Convention, were the daughters and wives of the best and the foremost citizens.

We appreciate especially the amount of care and worry and work of the different committees of the Local Biennial Board in bringing about in all its details and its departments such a successful and well managed convention. To each and every Chairman and Committee we offer our sincere thanks and congratulations, thanks for the great amount of work done for us, lightening so effectually the labors and responsibilities of the officials of the General Federation and adding so materially to the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the delegates, alternates and visiting club women, and congratulations over the great success of all your labors.

We appreciate the fact, that the entertainment of the Chairmen of our departments of Federation work, and all their speakers, was at the expense of the Citizens' Committee. We appreciate all the delicate expressions of sympathy and love offered our dear President after her highly successful attempt to follow the acrobatic example set by your very successful Chairman of the Local Biennial Board.

We appreciate the kind offer of the Mercantile Library Association and all the courtesies offered by the Colleges and Universities, both in the city and suburbs.

We appreciate also the fair and courteous treatment received from the reporters and the Press. We appreciate the amount of space given to the Convention and the serious tone adopted in reporting our deliberations and we appreciate the attention and courtesies shown our state and club press committee not only by the Cincinnati Press and the Local Biennial Press Committee, but in the way of social favors, by the citizens of the city.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION

We appreciate the kindness of heart that prompted the State Federation of your sister state, Kentucky, in planning for our benefit and pleasure an excursion to their wonderful Mammoth Cave, giving us an opportunity at such reasonable rates to visit that unexcelled example of underground valley formation.

We appreciate also the charming excursion and reception tendered us at Ft. Thomas, planned and carried out by the club Federations of your nearest Kentucky neighbors, Campbell and Kenton counties.

We appreciate our welcome, first expressed in that unspeakable but never to be forgotten harmony of musical sounds given us by the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs, through the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

We appreciate the welcome spoken by the highest and most honored officials in the state, in the municipality, in the State Federation of Clubs, in the Local Biennial Board and last, but not least, by the Chairman of the Citizens Committee, all expressed not as to strangers within their gates but as to friends.

We appreciate the many social functions tendered us, the receptions, luncheons, teas and every form of social courtesy that aided us in forming the acquaintance and arousing the friendly interest of our widely scattered workers, thus strengthening and unifying our Federation.

We appreciate the river trip with its music, its moonlight, its luncheon and especially the welcome given us again on our return, the committee calling to its aid one of the greatest forces of nature, a blaze of glorious light, offering to us in this silent but brilliant way not only a key to the city but a key that has unlocked for us the doors of her splendid art museums, the doors to the world famed Rookwood Potteries, the doors to her club houses, the doors to the homes of her noted men and women, and it has also proven to be a key that has unlocked the hearts of this whole Biennial body.

For these favors and courtesies, and the many others not mentioned, we would offer most grateful thanks, but since there is no language nor speech sufficiently full and eloquent for their expression, your committee begs you to endorse this simple resolution: That the courtesies extended by the State Federation, the Women's Organizations of Cincinnati, the Busi-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ness Men's Committee and by every citizen and every woman of Cincinnati, to the officers, delegates, alternates and visiting club women, have made this Convention a thing of beauty that will live in our hearts a joy forever.

**MRS. SARAH P. KINNEY,
MRS. M. F. EARLEY,
MRS. F. H. WHITE.**

ACTION ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

REPORT	PRESENTED BY	ADOPTED ON MOTION OF
Officers :		
President	Mrs. Philip N. Moore.....	Mrs. Kuhn, Ill.
Recording Secretary.....	Mrs. Henry H. Dawson....	Mrs. Pattison, N. J.
Cor. Secretary.....	Mrs. Frank N. Shiek.....	Mrs. Motley, Mo.
Treasurer	Mrs. George O. Welch....	Mrs. Tracy, Ill.
Auditor	Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg....	Mrs. Tracy, Ill.
Board of Directors.....	Mrs. Henry H. Dawson....	Mrs. Johnson, Mo.
Committees :		
Credentials	Mrs. D. L. Murray.....	Mrs. Morrison, W. Va.
Rules & Regulations.....	Miss Georgie A. Bacon....	Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Mich.
Program	Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles....	Mrs. J. E. Cowles, Cal.
Biennial Committee.....	Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg....	Mrs. Victor E. Rhodes, Mo.
Local Biennial Board....	Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell...	Mrs. Victor E. Rhodes, Mo.
Membership	Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.....	Mrs. Barclay, Iowa.
Printing	Mrs. Wm. A. Johnston....	Mrs. Shuttleworth, La.
Badges	Mrs. Harry L. Keefe.....	Mrs. Burr, Iowa.
Official Pins.....	Mrs. Harry L. Keefe.....	Mrs. Morris, Mass.
Press	Mrs. Sarah A. Evans.....	Mme. Von Klenner, N. Y.
Council	Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim	Mrs. Leonard, Mass.
Outlook	Miss Harriet Lake.....	By general consent.
Inter-Federation	Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim	By general consent.
Art	Mrs. Everett W. Pattison..	Mrs. H. L. Keefe, Neb.
Civic Dept. of Civics Com.	Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton....	Mrs. Edwin F. Moulton, O.
Civil Service Reform....	Mrs. Sarah S. Platt Decker	By general consent.
Education	Miss Laura Drake Gill....	Miss Weller, Iowa.
Food Sanitation.....	Mrs. C. F. Amidon.....	Mrs. Bickley, Iowa.
Forestry	Mrs. F. W. Gerard.....	Mrs. Mills, Mich.
Health Dept. Civics Com.	Mrs. Rufus P. Williams....	Mrs. Higbee, Minn.
Household Economics....	Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin.....	Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mo.
Industrial and Child		
Labor	Miss Helen V. Boswell...	Miss Weller, Iowa.
Legislative	Mrs. Nanette B. Paul.....	Mrs. Scott, Neb.
Literature and Libraries.	Mrs. May Alden Ward.....	Miss Weller, Iowa.
Nominating	Mr. Addison F. Broomhall.	By general consent.
Revision	Cor. Secretary.....	Mrs. Chivvis, Mo.
Resolutions	Mrs. O. P. Kinsey.....	Miss Bacon, Mass.
Waterways	Mrs. John D. Wilkinson...	Mrs. Brown, Okla.



BY-LAWS

As Amended, May, 1910.

REVISION COMMITTEE.

MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN, CHAIRMAN, CHICAGO, ILL.
MRS. J. L. WASHBURN, DULUTH, MINN.
MRS. ARCHIBALD A. SCOTT, LINCOLN, NEB.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The General Federation of Women's Clubs shall consist of Women's Clubs, State Federations, Territorial Federations and kindred organizations. National and International organizations may become affiliated with the General Federation.

APPLICATION AND ELIGIBILITY.

SEC. 2. Organizations desiring to join or to become affiliated with the General Federation shall proceed as follows: Organizations in a State or Territory shall make application through the General Federation State or Territorial Secretary to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. Such application must show that the organization will have been in existence at least one year at the time of the next Biennial Convention. All other organizations shall make application directly to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, and date of organization has no bearing upon eligibility. All applications must show that the organization requires no sectarian or political test for membership; that it is not a secret society; that no one of its members is affiliated with any organization which tolerates, either by practice or teaching, violation of National or State laws, and that it agrees to the Constitution and By-laws of the General Federation.

SEC. 3. The General Federation State or Territorial Secretary shall forward all applications received to the Chairman of the Membership Committee and endorsed by herself.

The organization applying for membership must send with

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

its application its Constitution and By-laws, and must also state whether the organization has at any time been a member of the General Federation.

SEC. 4. From a State where a club is a member of the State Federation, it would also be eligible to the General Federation if endorsed by the Executive Board of the State Federation, the power of admission to remain as given in Article VI, Sec. 1, of the By-laws.

RE-INSTATEMENT TO MEMBERSHIP.

SEC. 5. Any organization which has withdrawn from the General Federation or whose membership has lapsed on account of non-payment of dues may be reinstated within two years by the payment of all dues to the time of readmission. If two years have elapsed since withdrawal or lapse of membership, the organization may only be admitted by making application in regular form, and by paying a membership renewal fee of \$2.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The General Officers of the Federation shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and an Auditor.

PRESIDENT.

SEC. 2. The President of the General Federation shall preside at all its meetings, and shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Council and of the Board of Directors, and shall supervise plans for extending, unifying and rendering efficient the work of the Federation.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SEC. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties usually belonging to their respective offices.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Biennial Conventions, of the Council, of the Advisory Council and of the Board of Directors. She shall also have custody of the corporate seal and of all documents pertaining to the General Federation. She shall turn over to her successor, within one month after the Biennial Convention, all General Federation property in her possession.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

SEC. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the General Federation, and be ex-officio a member of the Membership Committee.

TREASURER.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all money belonging to the General Federation and shall deposit it, subject to the order of the Board of Directors, in some reliable bank. She shall give a bond, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, for the faithful performance of her duties.

Her accounts shall be audited biennially by a certified public accountant and approved by the Board and she shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors. A full report shall be made to the Federation at each Biennial Convention.

SEC. 7. The fiscal year shall begin April 1st. The outgoing Treasurer shall, within one month after the close of the Biennial Convention, turn over to the Treasurer all money, vouchers, books and papers of the General Federation in her custody, together with a supplemental report, attested by the Auditor, covering all transactions from April 1st, to the close of the Biennial Convention.

AUDITOR.

SEC. 8. The Auditor shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer annually.

OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

SEC. 9. There shall be no salaried officers. Necessary expenses incurred by officers in the service of the Federation may be refunded from the general treasury by order of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. The general officers of the Federation and eight directors shall constitute a Board of Directors, which shall transact all the business of the Federation, subject to its direction, and shall report to each Biennial Convention and to the Council meeting midway between the Biennial Conventions, all its acts proper or necessary to be submitted.

SEC. 2. The publishing of official reports of Biennial Con-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ventions and of General Federation directories shall be under the direction of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The Presidents of State Federations and the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall form an Advisory Council, to meet at the call of the President.

ARTICLE V.

COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. The Board of Directors, Presidents of State Federations, of Territorial Federations, of Clubs and of kindred organizations, Chairmen of Departments of Work and General Federation State Secretaries shall constitute a Council to consider and promote the interests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ARTICLE VI.

COMMITTEES.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The action of the Membership Committee on applications to membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the Committee shall be required to elect.

In case the Committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the Board of Directors, a written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

The Committee shall admit no organization whose application has not been presented to the Chairman of the Membership Committee at least sixty days preceding the first day of the Biennial Convention.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SEC. 2. The Board of Directors shall, at its first meeting following the Biennial Convention, appoint an Executive Committee of three, of whom the President shall be Chairman, to transact routine business and to act in emergencies.

ARTICLE VII.

DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of clubs in the United States

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

and Territories of fewer than twenty-five members shall be \$2.50. Clubs numbering twenty-five members or more shall be at the rate of 10 cents per capita. The annual dues for State Federations shall be at the rate of 25 cents a club. The annual dues of foreign clubs shall be \$1 a club. The dues of National and International organizations shall be \$5. The annual dues for each local federation of clubs in the United States and Territories shall be \$1 a club; all other local federations shall pay 25 cents a club.

Dues shall be paid annually, not later than April 1st. The dues of any organization elected to membership after the first day of January shall be credited as the dues for the year beginning the first of April next following.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall, if necessary, notify delinquent organizations three times during the two years, between Biennial Conventions, once each during September and May next following the Biennial Convention, and the third time a full thirty days previous to the next Biennial Convention. She shall in these notices call attention to Article VII., Sec. 5.

SEC. 3. Any club, federation, society or organization belonging to the General Federation, having in its membership both men and women, shall pay dues and be entitled to representation on the basis of its women members.

SEC. 4. Every club, federation, society or organization shall pay dues each year on the basis of membership the first of January of that year, except that for the first year dues shall be paid on the basis of membership at time of admission.

SEC. 5. The membership of an organization of which the dues are unpaid at the close of the Biennial Convention held two years from the date at which dues become due shall be declared forfeited by the Board of Directors, and the certificate of membership recalled.

SEC. 6. Organizations may resign from membership only when in good and regular financial standing.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The voting body at a Biennial Convention shall consist of the Board of Directors, regularly accredited dele-

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

gates, General Federation State and Territorial Secretaries, Chairmen of Federation Committees in States and Territories where no Federation exists and Chairmen of Departments of Work as follows: Art, Civics, Civil Service Reform, Conservation, Education, Household Economics, Industrial and Social Conditions, Public Health, Legislative, Literature and Library Extension, and other departments.

SEC. 2. Each Federated Club or kindred organization of fifty members or less in the United States and Territories shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate; for a membership of between fifty and one hundred, by two delegates; and for each additional one hundred members, one additional delegate. Foreign Clubs shall be entitled to one delegate.

National and International organizations may be represented at the Biennial Convention by three delegates and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the General Federation, except the right to make motions, to hold office, and to vote for members of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Each State or Territorial Federation of twenty-five clubs or less shall be entitled to be represented by four delegates. Each State or Territorial Federation shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every additional twenty-five clubs.

The minimum representation from local federations of ten clubs or less shall be two delegates. Each local federation of more than ten clubs shall be entitled to one additional delegate for every additional twenty clubs.

An alternate shall be elected for each delegate.

SEC. 4. Members of clubs belonging to the General Federation may be present at Biennial Conventions, may take part in discussions upon all measures brought forward, but, unless otherwise entitled, shall not introduce motions or vote.

ARTICLE IX.

ELECTIONS.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

SECTION 1. The seven officers of the General Federation and eight Directors shall be elected at Biennial Conventions by ballot. One delegate from each State or Territory, chosen

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

by the delegation of the State or Territory, shall form a nominating board to offer a list of officers and directors for election.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SEC. 2. Honorary Vice-Presidents may be elected upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, the number not to exceed two at any Biennial Convention.

VOTING AND TELLERS.

SEC. 3. A majority vote of those present entitled to vote, and voting, shall constitute an election. The vote shall be cast in a room or rooms apart from the Biennial Convention. The voting hours shall be such as are directed by the Board of Directors. There shall be provided a separate poll for each two hundred and fifty (approximate) registered delegates. Each poll shall contain a locked ballot box and a register of the voters assigned to the poll.

Two tellers and one inspector shall serve at each poll and shall be appointed by such method as the Convention shall direct. There shall also be appointed, as the Convention shall direct, a chairman of the tellers and a chairman of the inspectors. It shall be the duty of the chairman of the tellers to provide the necessary facilities for the casting and counting of the vote with accuracy and dispatch, to maintain order and quiet in the polling rooms and to enforce rigidly the laws enacted for the government of the election. No teller or inspector shall discuss with a voter the merits of a candidate or seek in any way to influence a voter in her choice of the same. Any breach of this law shall disqualify a teller or inspector for performing the duties of her office, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of the inspectors to promptly report such delinquency to the President or other presiding officer of the general session, who shall then appoint another to serve in the office so made vacant. The committee on credentials shall furnish to the chairman of the tellers, not less than two hours before the opening of the polls, an alphabetical list of the States assigned to each poll, together with a corrected roster arranged alphabetically by towns of the organizations entitled to representation, with the names of the delegates from each.

The teller in charge of the register shall check the name of the person voting from the list of delegates. The teller in

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

charge of the ballot box shall place her official mark upon the back of the ballot and the voter shall then deposit the ballot in the ballot box.

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the inspectors to report to the Convention the accuracy of the count, and the duty of the chairman of the tellers to report to the Convention the result of the ballot. These reports shall be made on the completion of the count, or as soon thereafter as shall suit the pleasure of the Convention.

The Chairman of the tellers, together with the Chairman of the Committee on Printing, shall be authorized to attend to the printing of the ballots and to any other necessary printing incidental to the elections.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

SEC. 4. No member shall hold more than one office at a time, and no officer shall be eligible to the same general office for more than two consecutive terms. No two members of the Board of Directors shall be from the same State. Each officer shall hold office until the adjournment of the Biennial Convention following that of her election. In case of a vacancy the Board of Directors shall appoint a member to serve until her successor is elected.

ARTICLE X.

MEETINGS.

BIENNIAL CONVENTIONS.

SECTION 1. The meetings of the General Federation shall take place every two years, beginning in 1892. The place and date of meeting shall be decided by the Board of Directors.

ARRANGEMENTS.

SEC. 2. To secure suitable arrangements for each Biennial Convention, the Board of Directors shall arrange for the appointment of a committee from the place of meeting, to act in concert with the Directors in arranging for the holding and general interest of the Convention.

COUNCIL.

SEC. 3. Meetings of the Council shall be held the day previous and the day following each Biennial Convention, also at the call of the Board of Directors, or upon written request of twenty-five members who represent as many different States.

TENTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

SEC. 4. The Advisory Council shall meet at the call of the President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SEC. 5. The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President or on the written request of any three members.

ARTICLE XI.

QUORUM.

SECTION 1. The quorum of the Biennial Convention shall be one hundred members; of a Council meeting, twenty members; of an Advisory Council meeting, eleven members and of a Board of Directors, five members.

ARTICLE XII.

GENERAL FEDERATION STATE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. Each State Federation and each Territorial Federation shall elect a Federation Secretary, who shall be the official medium of communication between the General Federation and the State and Territorial Federations.

SEC. 2. In States or Territories where no Federation exists, the Board of Directors of the General Federation shall appoint a committee of three from different sections of the State or Territory, who shall have charge of all General Federation business of the State.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the General Federation State Secretary to assist the President of the Federation in promoting the interest of the General Federation in her State or Territory. She shall endeavor to bring clubs not belonging to the General Federation into this organization.

ARTICLE XIII.

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY.

SECTION 1. All meetings shall be conducted by the rules of parliamentary procedure, "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs," by Mrs. Fox, being the authority.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial Convention by a two-thirds vote. All proposed amendments shall be in the possession of the Recording Secretary at least two months before the date of the Biennial Convention and shall be appended to the call of the meeting.

These By-laws may be amended at any Biennial Convention by unanimous vote, without previous notice.











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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased by 1 million (Office for National Statistics 1999). The number of people aged 85 and over has increased by 0.5 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop services to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for ageing, which sets out the government's commitment to improve the lives of older people. The strategy is based on three main principles: (1) to ensure that older people have the opportunity to live independently and actively; (2) to ensure that older people have access to the services and support they need; and (3) to ensure that older people are treated with respect and dignity.

The strategy is based on the following assumptions: (1) that older people are a diverse group with different needs and interests; (2) that older people should be able to live independently and actively; (3) that older people should have access to the services and support they need; and (4) that older people should be treated with respect and dignity. The strategy sets out a range of measures to be taken to improve the lives of older people, including: (1) to improve the physical environment; (2) to improve the social environment; (3) to improve the financial environment; and (4) to improve the health and social care environment.

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